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This is a detailed historical map of Scotland, titled "Scotland THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY". The map is oriented with North at the top. It shows the Scottish coastline, including the Orkney Islands to the north and the Hebrides to the west. Major cities and towns are labeled, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Dundee. The map is divided into numerous smaller regions, each labeled with its name. A grid of latitude and longitude lines is overlaid on the map. A compass rose is located in the top right corner. The map is titled "Scotland THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY" in a large, stylized font at the bottom.

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THE  
**G A Z E T T E E R**  
OF  
**SCOTLAND.**

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BY

**ROBERT CHAMBERS,**

AUTHOR OF "THE PICTURE OF SCOTLAND," "TRADITIONS OF EDINBURGH,"  
"HISTORIES OF THE SCOTTISH REBELLIONS," &c. &c.

AND

**WILLIAM CHAMBERS,**

AUTHOR OF "THE BOOK OF SCOTLAND."

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**VOL. II.—GLENBANCHOR—ZETLAND.**

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**BLACKIE AND SON, QUEEN STREET, GLASGOW,  
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E A N T T E R

SCOTLAND



WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN  
100, GILFARROW STREET  
GLASGOW, N. 12



**GLENBANCHOR**, a small but beautiful glen in Badenoch, in the parish of Kingussie, watered by the Calder, a stream which joins the Spey on the left, about three miles west of the Inn of Pitmain. Of old, the inhabitants of this vale did not rank high in the estimation of their neighbours for honesty,—and it is recorded, that upon one occasion, the parson, desirous to impress upon his audience the enormity of the offences of the two thieves mentioned in Scripture, could not hit upon a more apposite illustration of their character, than by comparing them to his honest parishioners in Glenbanchor. Next day the whole effective population of the glen were seen marching to inflict summary vengeance upon their indiscreet minister, when they were met by the laird, who, upon learning their errand, diverted them from their purpose, by assuring them, that so far from the worthy parson intending to pass a reflection injurious to their character, he had only alluded to the *antiquity of their clan*, by carrying it back to the period and occasion which had formed the subject of his address to his flock.

**GLENBEG**, a district in the county of Inverness.

**GLENBERVIE**, an inland parish in Kincardineshire, extending upwards of six miles in length by an average breadth of three miles, bounded by Durris on the north, Fetteresso and Dunnotar on the east, Arbuthnot on the south, and Fordoun on the west. The northern part lies partly among the Grampian hills. The lower parts are fertile, and pertain to the Howe of the Mearns. The river Bervie bounds the district partly on the west, and the river Carron originates within it. The hamlet of Glenbervie, which stands in the vicinity of the former river, is a barony of the Douglas family. Drumlithie, lying about a mile to the east of the road betwixt Laurencekirk and Stonehaven, is a village chiefly inhabited by linen weavers.—Population in 1821, 1277.

**GLÉNBRAUN**, a vale in the eastern side of Inverness-shire, partly in the parish of Abernethy.

**GLENBRIARCHAN**, a Highland vale in the parish of Moulin, district of Athole, Perthshire.

**GLENBUCKET**, a small Highland parish in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, lying on both sides of the Bucket, a tributary stream of the Don. It extends four miles in length,

by about one in breadth, and has only a small part cultivated. On the north lies the parish of Cabrach. The Earl of Fife is sole proprietor. The ruin of Badenyon or Badniaun House, the place alluded to in the Scotch song of “John of Badenyon,” is in the parish, at the base of the Grampian ranges.—Population in 1821, 479.

**GLENCAIRN**, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Tynron on the north, Keir on the east, and Dunscore on the south, and extending eleven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth. The district exhibits a beautiful intermixture of cultivated and pasture lands, plantations, waters, green eminences, and gentlemen’s seats. The waters are the Cairn river, which flows through a beautiful vale in the centre of the district, and its different tributaries, among which are the Castlefern, Craigdarroch, and Dalwhat waters. In the parish are the villages of Minnihive and Dunreggan. On the south-west verge of the parish is the small lake called Loch Urr. The district gave an earl’s title to an ancient branch of the family of Cunningham, ennobled in 1488: This peerage, which is now dormant, was borne by several very distinguished historical characters, especially the fifth earl, who took an active part in the introduction of the reformed religion into Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1881.

**GLENCARREL**, a vale in the south-east part of Sutherlandshire, near Glenalot.

**GLENCOUL**, a vale in the western part of Sutherlandshire, extending inland from the head of Kyle Scow.

**GLENCOE**, a Highland vale in the northern part of Argyleshire, district of Lorn, extending from Ballachulish on Loch Leven, in a south-easterly direction, a distance of ten miles. It is with justice celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery. The western line of the Highland military roads passes through this vale, which is therefore conveniently accessible to tourists in search of the picturesque. It is a narrow stripe of rugged territory, along which hurries the wild stream of Cona, celebrated by Ossian, who is said to have been born on its banks. On each side of the narrow banks of this stream, a range of stupendous hills shoots perpendicularly up to the height of perhaps two thousand feet, casting a horrid gloom over the vale, and impressing the lonely traveller

with feelings of awful wonder. The military road sweeps along the north-east side of the glen. From the sides of the hills an immense number of torrents descend. From the one end to the other only one human habitation can be seen; and as it is not a road much frequented, the traveller may pass through it without meeting a single human being. On the north side rises Con Fion, the hill of Fingal. Glencoe was formerly occupied by a tribe of Macdonalds, whose chief was usually termed Mac Ian, to distinguish him from other Highland proprietors of the same name. This tribe was, in 1691, almost exterminated by a cruel massacre, which is too generally known to require particular relation. The place where the execrable deed was committed, is at the north-west end of the vale.

GLENCROE, a wild Highland vale in the east part of Argyshire, district of Cowal, stretching westwards from the north end of Loch Long, and serving as the chief pass into the county in that quarter. In lonely magnificence, and all the attributes of Highland valley scenery, Glencroe can only be considered inferior to the vale which it so nearly resembles in name, above noticed. Its sides are covered with rude fragments of rock; and a little stream runs wildly along the bottom, receiving accessions on both sides from numerous descending rivulets. Glencroe is only about six miles in length. The traveller ascends to the head of the vale by a steep and painful path, at the top of which there is a stone seat, with an inscription indicating that the road was constructed by the soldiers of the 22d regiment, and also inscribed with the appropriate words, "Rest and be thankful." From this point the distance to Cairndow on the banks of Loch Fyne is seven miles, and from Dumbarton twenty-nine miles.

GLENCROSS, or GLENCORSE, a parish in Edinburghshire, formed in 1616 out of parts of the parishes of Pennycuik and Roslin (Lasswade). It is of a square form, about four miles each way, and consisting of fine undulating arable land and grass parks descending from the Pentland hills to the south. The district has been vastly improved in recent times, and is now well cultivated and planted. Lasswade generally bounds it on the north and east, and Pennycuik on the west. From the centre of the Pentland range rises the rivulet called Glencorse burn, which is

dammed up by a stupendous artificial embankment, so as to form a very extensive lake. This expensive work was made by the Water Company of Edinburgh, in compensation to the millers upon the river Esk, who were then deprived of some of their principal feeders in order to supply the citizens with water. In times of drought, when the Esk runs low, the Compensation Pond, as it is called, discharges water sufficient to keep the mills in work. The machinery for regulating this discharge is under the care of a keeper. The waters of the lake cover the ruins of an ancient chapel and burying-ground, dedicated to St. Catherine, whose cross gave a name to the district. The Glencorse burn, which is emitted from this fountain, falls into the north Esk near the village of Auchindinny. The parish possesses some charming grounds with an exposure to the south, and none are more attractive from their beauty than those around the mansion of Woodhouselee, the property of the family of Tytler. In the latter end of last century it was in the possession of William Tytler, Esq. a gentleman well remembered for his amiable qualities, and for his knowledge of music and antiquities. His chief works were an Inquiry into the Evidence against Queen Mary, and a Dissertation on Scottish Music. The pleasant hamlet of upper Howgate lies on the road south of the domain of Woodhouselee. Rullion Green, where the covenanters were defeated by the king's troops under Dalziel in 1666, is within the parish, at the base of the Pentland hills. A stone has been erected with an inscription commemorative of this skirmish, in which upwards of fifty persons were slain.—Population in 1821, 661.

GLENDARUEL, a vale in Cowal, Argyshire, parish of Kilmadan.

GLENDEERY, a Highland vale in the northern part of Perthshire, near Blair-Athole.

GLENDEVON, a parish belonging to Perthshire, lying in the midst of the Ochil hills, and taking its name from the beautiful river Devon which passes through it. It extends about six miles in length by four and a half in breadth, and is bounded by Muckart and Dollar on the south. The district is hilly, but generally green, and partly cultivated.—Population in 1821, 139.

GLENDOCHART, a Highland valley in the western part of Perthshire, through which

flows the river Dochart, from the loch of the same name to the head of Loch Tay.

**GLENDOW**, a vale partly in Stirlingshire and partly in Dumbartonshire.

**GLENDUCE**, a small village on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, parish of Edderachyls.

**GLENELCHAIG**, a district in the south-west corner of Ross-shire, parish of Kintail.

**GLENELG**, a parish occupying the north-west corner of Inverness-shire, on the mainland, and extending about twenty miles each way. The Bay of Glenelg divides it from Sleat or the east end of Skye. The parish is divided into three sections by arms of the sea projected inland from the bay. These arms are Loch Morrer, Loch Nevish, and Loch Hourn. Each of the peninsulas thus formed has a particular name. The most northerly is Glenelg, the next is Knoydart; and the most southerly is North Morrer. There is little cultivated land in the whole, and the parish is chiefly hilly and pastoral. The shores are thickly studded with small villages. The kirktown of Glenelg is near the ferry from Skye to the mainland.—Population in 1821, 2807.

**GLENELLY**, a village in Glenelg, Inverness-shire, at which is the ferry mentioned at the end of last article.

**GLENESK**, the vale through which the river North Esk flows, county of Forfar.

**GLENFARG**, a romantic vale or pass in the Ochil hills, leading from Kinross-shire to Perthshire, through which the great north road proceeds.

**GLENFERNAT**, a vale in the parish of Moulin, district of Athole, Perthshire, through which flows the small river Arnot.

**GLENFICHAN**, a vale in the west part of Argyleshire, district of Lorn.

**GLENFIDDICH**, a large vale at the centre of the county of Banff, partly watered by the Fiddich, a tributary of the Spey.

**GLENFINNIN**, a vale at the head of Loch Shiel, in the west part of Inverness-shire, through which runs the small river Finnin. This lovely valley derives some interest from having been the place in which Prince Charles first reared his standard in 1745. The spot is now distinguished by a monumental pillar, erected by the late Mr. Macdonald of Glenaladale—a young gentleman of the district, whose grandfather, with the most of his

clan, had been engaged in the unfortunate enterprise which it is designed to commemorate. It rises from a meadow closed by the bank of the estuary of Loch Shiel, and is surrounded on all sides by hills of the most lofty and precipitous nature. It is in the shape of a column about fifty feet high, with an internal stair, leading from a lodge at the bottom. On three sides are inscriptions in Latin, Gaelic, and English, all to the same purpose. That in English is as follows:—"On the spot where Prince Charles Edward first raised his standard, on the 19th day of August 1745, when he made the daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne, lost by the imprudence of his ancestors, this column was erected by Alexander Macdonald, Esq. of Glenaladale, to commemorate the generous zeal, the undaunted bravery, and the inviolable fidelity of his forefathers, and the rest of those who fought and bled in that unfortunate enterprise.—This pillar is now, alas! also become the monument of its amiable and accomplished founder, who, before it was finished, died in Edinburgh on the 4th day of January 1815, at the early age of twenty-eight years."

**GLENFYNE**, a vale at the head of Loch Fyne, Argyleshire.

**GLENGAIRDEN**.—See **GLENMUCK**.

**GLENGARREL**, a small vale in Dumfriesshire.

**GLENGARRY**, a vale and district in Inverness-shire, lying south-west from Fort-Augustus. A wild mountain stream traverses Glengarry, and natural forests of birch, of great luxuriance, cover the slopes of the hills. On the north-west bank of Loch Oich, which forms the mid-lake in the Caledonian Canal, stands Invergarry House, the residence of the chieftain of Glengarry.

**GLENGONAR**, a vale at the head of Clydesdale, near Leadhills, through which flows the Gonar, a rivulet tributary of the Clyde. It is distinguished for the mineral wealth of its banks. Gold was at one time found here, and such was the excitement regarding it, that Queen Elizabeth actually sent a person thither to gather it. It is not reported that more than a few particles ever were discovered. The lead mines in the neighbourhood are very extensive.

**GLENGRADIE**, a vale in Ross-shire, through which the river Gradie flows from Loch Fannich to Loch Luichart.



**GLENHOLM**, a pastoral district in the western part of Peebles-shire, formerly an independent parish, but now united to Broughton.

**GLENISLA**, a parish in the north-western part of Forfarshire, lying to the west of Lentrathen, and extending about twenty-one miles in length. A great part of it is the vale through which flows the river Isla. In general it is from six to seven miles in breadth, and a great part is pastoral. The Kirktown of Glenisla lies on the left bank of the river. Population in 1821, 1144.

**GLENKENS**, the upper or northern district of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, comprehending the parishes of Kells, Balmacellan, Dalry, and Carsphairn. The river Ken, from which the name is derived, runs through its centre in a southerly direction. The district is noted for its pastoral character and peculiarly fine breed of sheep.

**GLENKINLAS**, a subsidiary vale of Glencroe, Argyleshire.

**GLENLEDNOCK**, a vale in Strathearn, Perthshire, through which the Lednock flows in its course to the Earn, which it joins near Comrie.

**GLENLIVET**, a vale or particular district in Banffshire, south-west from Glen Fiddich. Glenlivet is a barony of the family of Aboyne. It is rendered famous for the manufacture of a particularly fine flavoured Highland whisky, which goes by its name.

**GLENLOCHAY**, a valley in the district of Breadalbane, in the south-western part of Perthshire.

**GLENLOCHY**, a vale in the county of Inverness, deriving its name from the river Lochy, which flows through it.

**GLENLOTH**, a vale in the east side of Sutherlandshire.

**GLENLUCE**, a vale at the head of Luce Bay, Wigtonshire, through which flows the river Luce. It gives its name to a thriving village, which by the census of 1821 contained 800 inhabitants. It stands in the parish of Old Luce, on the public road at the head of the bay, which here forms a tolerably good harbour for small vessels. There is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The scenery around is very beautiful, especially from the ornamented grounds of Balcail, in the vicinity. Farther up the vale stand the ruins of Luce abbey. See **LUCE**.

**GLENLYON**, a vale of considerable extent in Breadalbane, Perthshire, through which runs the river Lyon. Its extreme length is twenty-eight miles by only about one mile in breadth. On both sides rise romantic high hills, and in different parts along the bottom are little villages, so secluded amidst alpine scenery, as to be without the rays of the sun for a third part of the year. It belongs to the parish of Fortingal.

**GLENMORE**, a vale in the northern Highlands of Perthshire, near the forest of Badenoch.

**GLENMORE**, a large woody vale, lying partly in Inverness-shire and partly in Morayshire, and belonging to the parish of Kincardine. It has a small lake, called Loch Glenmore, which abounds in fine green trout. Glenmore has produced much valuable timber, which has been rafted down the Spey to Gar-mouth.

**GLENMORE-NAN-ALBIN**, "the great glen, or vale of Caledonia," is that wonderful natural hollow, which stretches straight as a furrow from south-west to north-east, athwart the mainland of Scotland, beginning at the sound of Mull, and ending at Inverness. Its extreme length is fifty miles. The greater part of its bottom is filled with a chain of fresh water lakes, which have been joined by an artificial water course, and form what is termed the *Caledonian Canal*. See **CANALS**. This vale, and that of Strathmore, in the eastern district of Scotland, form singular features in the external configuration of the country, as they are not, like other hollows, filled by the course of a regular river, but seem to have been formed upon quite a different principle, being quite straight, and only here and there affording a receptacle for either running or standing water. There is indeed an artificiality in their appearance, a departure from the usual wavy outlines of nature, that is calculated to excite deep surprise. This great hollow seems to have been adapted by nature for the purpose to which it is now applied. Its capacity for the easy introduction of an inland navigable canal did not escape the notice of the Highlanders many centuries ago; some of whose seers, by a mere exertion of the understanding, predicted the transit of white-sailed ships along the lovely glen of lakes.

**GLENMORISTON**, a vale in Inverness-shire, west of Loch Ness, which gave a



name to a parish, now united to that of Urquhart.

GLENMOY, a vale in Forfarshire, near Brechin.

GLENMUICK, an extensive parish in the district of Marr, Aberdeenshire, in which have been incorporated the parishes of Tulloch and Glengairden. Strathdon and Logie Coldstone lie on the north, and Aboyne and Glentanner on the east. The parish, since its union with the above, is of an irregular form. A large portion lies on the south or right side of the Dee; and a part, fully as extensive, lies on its left bank, and stretches considerably to the west. Through the former the water of Muick flows, from a lake called Loch Muick, in a northerly direction, till it joins the Dee; and through the other district the water of Gairden runs in a south-easterly course also towards the Dee. There are a variety of smaller streamlets in the parish, the whole forming a series of the best trouting waters in this part of Scotland. The parish is mostly of a pastoral and hilly character, and abounds in fine romantic scenery. Once outlying and little visited, it is now the resort of an immense concourse of persons in the summer and autumn months from Aberdeen and other places, who flock thither to enjoy the benefits of certain mineral wells at a place called Pannanich, or to recreate in pleasant country lodgings in the modern village of Ballater. Pannanich lies on the right side of the Dee; and at the distance of a mile and a half farther up on the left bank stands Ballater, which is forty-one and a half miles west of Aberdeen. Ballater, the most fashionable watering-place in the northern part of the kingdom, is of very recent origin, and consists of a series of neat streets and houses, built on a regular plan. The houses have been chiefly fitted up for the accommodation of summer lodgers. There are two excellent inns, at one of which there is generally an ordinary during the stay of visitors. The village is provided with a handsome church, standing in the centre of an open square. The Dee is here crossed by a good bridge, permitting a free thoroughfare with Pannanich. At the wells at the latter place there is a lodging-house, and baths of various kinds are fitted up in the best style. The water of one of the springs is celebrated for curing scrofulous complaints, and that of another, from its diuretic properties, has frequent-

ly afforded great relief, and sometimes effected cures, in cases of gravel. Consumptive patients obtain great benefit from the fine pure air, and goat's milk, which is to be had at the well-house. Coaches in communication with Aberdeen and Ballater run daily during the summer months. The beauty of the scenery round Ballater, and the salubrity of the climate, well suit it for the resort of valetudinarians and others fatigued with the close anxieties of city life. Like Innerleithen in the south, its walks are agreeable; its society choice and respectable; and for those fond of trouting excursions there could hardly be a better temporary residence. One of the most favourite promenades is that to the summit of Craigindarroch, a romantic hill in the vicinity, disposed with pleasant walks. The Muick water, at the distance of four and a half miles from Ballater, possesses a tolerably good fall, to which there is a good road along the south side of the rivulet. The stream dashes over a rock of about forty feet in height into a basin below, and forms a beautiful cascade. Four miles below Ballater there is a wild romantic spot, called the Vat, formed in the fissure of the rocks, through which a small rivulet runs. The entrance is by a natural aperture into a large circular space, shaped something like a vat—the rocky sides being from twenty to thirty feet high. Loch Cannor or Kan, is more immediately in the neighbourhood, and measures three miles in circumference. On a small island within it are the ruins of a castle, said to have been once a hunting-seat of Malcolm Canmore. The lake is beautiful and romantic in its appearance, and skirted with birch, hazel, and other wood. An agreeable excursion may be made to Loch Muick, at a distance of eight miles, where there is excellent trout-fishing. The scenery here is wild but pleasing, and a mile below may be seen some good views of the high and rugged cliffs of Lochnagar, which stands a few miles westward from Loch Muick, on the verge of the parish. From the summit of this dark and lofty mountain, which has been sung by Byron, who spent his infancy in its vicinity, and which is 3800 feet above the level of the sea, may be obtained a view almost unexampled in extent and grandeur. Should the weather be favourable, and the air pure and serene, the spectator is presented with a view bounded on the south by the Pentland Hills in Mid-Lo-

thian, and on the north by Benwyvis in Ross-shire, by Benlomond on the west, and the German Ocean on the east, the intermediate space being spread out as a map of Nature's own formation, interspersed with mountains, vales, rivers, firths, villages, and towns.—Population of the united parishes in 1821, 2223.

**GLENNEVIS**, a vale in Inverness-shire, near Fort-William.

**GLENORCHAY**, or **GLENORCHY**, and **INISHAIL**, a united parish in the east side of Argyshire, on the borders of the county of Perth. The conjunction of the two parishes took place in 1618. The extent of both is about twenty-four miles. Glenorchay takes its name from the vale through which flows the river Orchay into the head of Loch Awe. Inishail signifies the beautiful island, the church of the district having formerly been situated on an island of that name in Loch Awe.—See **LOCH AWE**. This large parish is generally pastoral, and partakes of the common Highland character of grandeur and wildness of scenery. The vale or plain of the Orchay is beautiful and verdant. The church and manse occupy an agreeable situation on an islet formed by the bendings of the river. The hills are in many places covered with wood; and in different directions there are great improvements in the appearance of the country. A good road, on which stands the village and inn of Dalmally, proceeds through the district from Inverary to Tyndrum and Glencoe. The ruins of Kilchurn Castle stand on the point of a rocky promontory at the north end of Loch Awe. On the little island of Fraoch Elan stand the romantic ruins of a castle. The highest and most celebrated hills are Benlaoi, Beindoran, and Cruachan. Glenorchay was at one time the property of the warlike clan Macgregor, who were gradually expelled from the territory, through the influence of the rival clan, Campbell. The Gallow Hill of Glenorchay, famed in Highland tradition for being the place of expiation of many criminals obnoxious to the summary justice of Macgregor, is an eminence opposite the parish church. The ancestors of the late Angus Fletcher of Berenice, author of a well-known political work upon Scotland, were, according to the traditions of the country, the first who raised smoke or boiled water on the braes of Glenorchay.—Population in 1821, 1122.

**GLENPROSEN**, a vale in the north-west part of Forfarshire, through which flows the river Prosen, a tributary of the South Esk.

**GLENQUHARGEN**, a rocky eminence in the parish of Penpont, Dumfries-shire.

**GLENQUIECH**, a vale in Forfarshire, near Kirriemuir.

**GLENQUIECH**, a vale in the western part of Perthshire.

**GLENROY**, a valley in Lochaber, the south-eastern part of Inverness-shire, parish of Kilmanivaig, through which flows the river Roy. The scenery of Glenroy is both pleasing and picturesque, being richly ornamented with scattered wood, and distinguished for simplicity and grandeur of style. Its upper extremity is terminated by Loch Spey, the summit of the eastern-flowing waters. This extensive vale is celebrated for having certain unaccountable parallel roads, or long narrow paths, marked distinctly on the face of the bounding hills. They consist of three separate lines at different heights, each line following the sinuosities of the hills, and having one on the opposite bank at precisely the same height and of the same appearance. They continue for about eight miles. The common tale regarding these curious appearances, or, as they are generally styled, the Parallel Roads of Glenroy, is, that they were formed by Fingal, as paths by which he might pursue the chase through the woods. Modern geologists have inquired into their origin with a greater regard to probability; and perhaps the best theory yet started upon the subject is that of Dr. Macculloch, author of a large work on the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, who suggests that they must have been the successive margins of a lake which had been at different times reduced by convulsions of nature.\* “The parallel roads,” says this writer, “are the shores of ancient lakes, or of one lake, occupying successively different levels; for, in an existing lake among hills, it is easy to see the very traces in question produced by the wash of the waves against the alluvial matter of the hills. Ancient Glenroy was therefore a lake, which, subsiding first by a vertical depth of eighty-two feet, left its shore to form the uppermost line, which, by a second subsidence of

\* This theory is countenanced by the circumstance, that various small glens branching from Glenroy have the same appearances, and at corresponding levels.

212 feet, produced the second, and which, on its final drainage, left the third and lowest, and the present valley such as we now see it. If this deduction should arouse the indignation of a Fingalian, he ought to be satisfied in the proud possession of one of the most striking and magnificent phenomena of the universe; singular, unexampled, and no less interesting to philosophy, than it is splendid in its effects, and captivating by its grandeur and beauty."

**GLENSHEE**, the vale of the river Shee, lying between the higher parts of Forfarshire and Perthshire, but chiefly in the latter. It is a pass into the Highlands of Braemar, and near its head is a stage on the great military road to Fort George, called the Spittal of Glenshee. It is situated fifteen miles south from Castletown of Braemar, and seventy-seven north from Edinburgh.

**GLENSHIEL**, a Highland pastoral parish in the south-west part of Ross-shire adjacent to Kintail, and lying on the south-west side of Loch Duich, an arm of the sea. In a narrow pass in the highest part of the parish, a skirmish was fought in 1719, by the Earl of Seaforth, for the cause of the Stewarts, and the Hanoverian forces, in which the former were defeated.—Population in 1821, 768.

**GLENSHIRA**, a glen in the parish of Laggan, in the upper or western part of Badenoch, forming the basin of the river Spey for the first twelve miles of its course. Its principal feature is the imposing grandeur of the mountains which rise around, sending down numberless torrents, particularly on the northern side, to swell the waters of the Spey. Notwithstanding the unpromising aspect of this part of the country, which is increased by the almost total absence of trees, the hills furnish excellent pasture for sheep, while the low ground by the river-side yields crops in sufficient abundance to supersede the necessity of importation.

**GLENSHIRA**, a picturesque glen about five miles long, at the head of Loch Fyne, near Inverary, consisting of a deep and fertile soil.

**GLENSPEAN**, a beautiful glen of considerable extent in the parish of Kilmanivaig in the district of Lochaber, Inverness-shire, commencing near the lower end of Loch Laggan, where it marches with Badenoch, and following in a westerly direction the course of the Spean, from which it receives its name. This glen in many places presents appear-

ances of the operation of water similar to those described in Glenroy, and confirming by their levels the theory entertained of their formation.—See **GLENROY**.

**GLENTANAR**, a woody district in Marr, Aberdeenshire, once a separate parish, but now united to Aboyne.

**GLENTILT**, a vale or pass in a wild part of Athole, Perthshire, through which runs the river Tilt. The glen is narrow and bounded by lofty mountains, covered with a fine verdure. On its south side is the enormous hill of Beinglo.

**GLENTRATHEN**.—See **LENTRATHEN**.

**GLENTURRET** or **GLENTURIT**, a vale north of Crieff, Perthshire, through which flows the water of Turit, from a loch of the same name. The glen is famed for its romantic beauties, and is noticed in Scottish song.

**GLENTURRIT**, a small glen branching off in a westerly direction from Glenroy.

**GLENURQUHART**, a vale in Inverness-shire, west of Loch Ness, in the parish of Urquhart.

**GLUTNESS**, two or three small islets of Shetland, five miles north-east of Lerwick, in the mouth of Catfirth Voe.

**GLIMSHOLM** or **GLIMPSE HOLM**, a small island of Orkney, in Holm Sound, lying between Burry island and Pomona.

**GLUSS**, an islet on the north coast of Shetland.

**GOATFIELD** or **GAOLBHEIM**, a mountain in the isle of Arran, parish of Kilbride, elevated 2840 feet above the level of the sea, and famed for different kinds of rare stones found upon it.

**GOGAR BURN**, a rivulet in the county of Edinburgh, parish of Corstorphine, a tributary of the Water of Leith. It takes its name from a hamlet on its banks called Gogar, at which there was a chapel before the Reformation.

**GOIL**, (**LOCH**) one of the terminating arms of Loch Long in Argyleshire, which it leaves in a north-westerly direction.

**GOLSPY** or **GOLSPIE**, a parish lying on the south-east coast of Sutherlandshire, north of Loch Fleet. It is in length about ten miles by about two in breadth. A prodigious improvement has been effected within these few years in this part of the country, at the instigation of the Marquis and Marchioness



of Stafford, the latter of whom, as Countess of Sutherland in her own right, inherits nearly the whole of this county from a long and illustrious line of ancestors. In prosecution of an extensive design of improvement, rendered necessary by the altered circumstances of the Highland population, this noble pair have expended immense sums in transferring the natives of their estates from the inner part of the country to the shore, where they now prosperously pursue the herring fishery, and other occupations, in a series of villages, of which Golspie is perhaps the best specimen. Golspie lies at the mouth of a small river of the same name, at the distance of nine miles from Dornoch, and consists of one neatly built street, with a handsome little church, and an inn, which reminds the traveller, by its neat appearance, of the delightful honey-suckled hotels of merry England. During the fishing season, and also during those fairs into which a good deal of the business of the place is concentrated, Golspie presents a very bustling appearance. The general effect of the alteration, as far as regards the people, is, that they now enjoy the tastes and cultivate the comparatively refined habits of the Lowlanders, instead of living, as formerly, in the Boeotian ignorance and sloth and poverty of Highland crofters. The land near Golspie is now inclosed and well cultivated, and agriculture is even seeking its way up into the hills behind the town. A little to the north of the village is Dunrobin castle, the ancient seat of the Earls of Sutherland, and supposed to have been built by the second baron of that title about the year 1100. It is surrounded by some fine old wood, besides extensive modern plantations. From Golspie all the way to Brora, five miles, the road is skirted with neat cottages, surrounded by shrubberies, and covered with honey-suckle. These abodes have been recently peopled by mechanics from the south.—Population in 1821, 1036.

**GOMETRA**, a small island of Argyleshire, lying on the west coast of Mull, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea called Loch Tua. It is of basaltic formation, and devoted to the pasturing of cattle.

**GOODIE**, a small river in the south-western part of Perthshire, formed by the discharge of the water of Lake Menteith. It falls into the Forth at the fords of **Frew**.

**GORBALS**, a suburb of Glasgow, built on the south bank of the Clyde. It has an independent parochial jurisdiction, and is governed by magistrates nominated by the town-council of Glasgow.—See **GLASGOW**.

**GORDON**, a parish in the western part of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying between Legerwood and Greenlaw, and extending seven miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. The surface is uneven, and lies higher than the Merse toward the east. Recently it contained much moorish land, and in general the aspect was bleak; in the present day it is undergoing many improvements and is in many places finely enclosed and planted. The parish is somewhat remarkable, as having contained the earliest possessions acquired in this country by the great historical family of Gordon, who took their name from the place. Two farms within the parish are called Huntly and Huntly Wood; and it is understood, that when the family removed to the north of Scotland, where for three or four centuries they have possessed more territorial influence than any other, they carried the names of these localities, as well as their own name along with them, and conferred the designation of Huntly upon a place in their new domains, from which they afterwards took the titles of lord, earl, and marquis, in succession. On being raised to a dukedom in the year 1684, the parish now under review was resorted to for a new title, though for centuries they had no seigniorial connexion with it. The river Eden intersects the parish. The village of Gordon lies on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, nine miles distant from the latter. The people of Gordon were recently a very primitive race, some of them having lived in the same farms from father to son for several centuries. It was perhaps on this account they were stigmatized as “the Gowks o’ Gordon,” in a popular rhyme running thus:

Huntly-wood—the wa’s are down.  
Bassandean and Barrastoun,  
Heckspeth wi’ the yellow hair,  
Gordon gowks for evermair.

Population in 1821, 740.

**GORGIE**, a village lying about two miles west from Edinburgh on the road to Glasgow, by way of Mid-Calder, at which there is an extensive establishment for preparing and dressing skins.

**GOULDIE**, a village in the south part of Forfarshire, parish of Monikie.

GOURDON, a fishing village on the coast of Kincardineshire, lying about a mile south of Bervie.

GOUROCK, a small sea-port town and burgh of barony, of a remarkably clean appearance, in the parish of Innerkip and county of Renfrew. It is pleasantly situated on the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, about three miles below Greenock. It possesses a neat chapel of ease. Gourrock is a fashionable resort in the summer months of families from Glasgow and other places to enjoy the advantages of sea-bathing. Its regular inhabitants are chiefly fishers; and here, it seems, *red herrings* were prepared for the first time in Great Britain. There is an extensive rope-work in the place.—Population in 1821, 750.

GOVAN, a parish in Lanarkshire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Renfrew, lying on both sides of the Clyde immediately below Glasgow. By the erection of the village of Gorbals into a separate parish, 1771, and the subsequent disjunction of land *quoad sacra*, its limits are reduced, and now it extends about five miles from east to west by a breadth of from three to four. The lands on the south side of the Clyde form a most beautiful plain, extending in breadth for nearly two miles, embellished with rich corn fields, plantations, pleasure-grounds, and gentlemen's seats. The village of Govan lies on this side of the river at the distance of about two miles from Glasgow. It is rather a straggling place, chiefly inhabited by weavers; but it occupies a pleasant site amidst hedgerows and plantations. It forms the terminating point of an agreeable walk by the river-side from Glasgow, and is noted for its preparation of salmon. A ferry boat, or rather a floating scaffold, guided by chains, connects the two sides of the river at the mouth of the Kelvin. This stream, whose romantic banks and groves are famed in song, is the eastern boundary of that portion of the parish which lies on the north side of the Clyde. It is of great utility in turning a vast number of mills. The outskirts of Glasgow, with its various works, reach almost to the Kelvin. In this quarter stands the small village of Partick, near which in an elevated situation stand the ruins of a castle or country residence of the former prelates of Glasgow.—Population in 1821, 4325.

GOWRIE, a district of Perthshire, generally describable as the alluvial plain at the

lower part of the course of the river Tay. Its boundary line on the north proceeds from near Alyth to Little Dunkeld, from whence it proceeds to the south, with a tendency to the east, till it reaches the Tay below Perth, (which it includes,) the Tay is then the boundary to Longforgan in the east, and from thence it proceeds westward along the verge of the shire. In this large tract of country is to be found every variety of hill and dale, and every thing that constitutes rural beauty. The *Carse of Gowrie*, noticed at length under its appropriate head, is that portion which lies on the north bank of the Tay, opposite to the coast of Fife. It is a rich flat territory formed by the subsidence of the river, and, in adaptation to every agricultural purpose, is only second in point of value to the fertile holms of East Lothian. Gowrie, at the end of the sixteenth century, supplied the title of earl to an ancient Scottish family, previously ennobled as barons of Ruthven, which was also their surname. The title sunk with John Earl of Gowrie, the third occupant, who was attainted in 1600, on account of the famous conspiracy bearing his name. The inhabitants of the Carse of Gowrie were formerly noted in popular obloquy for their stupidity and churlishness; and "the carles of the Carse" used to be a common appellation for them, said to be not more alliterative than true. Pennant records a proverb regarding them, which supports the same theory—namely, "that they wanted fire in the winter, water in the summer, and the grace of God all the year round." Whether there be now, or ever were, any real grounds for such charges against the people of this blessed and beautiful spot, we shall not take it upon us to determine; but shall relate an anecdote, to prove that examples of retributive wit are not unknown among them. A landed proprietor in the Carse used to rail in unmeasured terms against the people, alleging that their stupidity was equally beyond all precedent and all correction:—in short, said he, I believe I could make a more sensible race of people out of the very soil which I employ them to cultivate. This expression got wind among the people, and excited no little indignation. Soon after, the gentleman in question had the misfortune to be tumbled from his horse into a clayey hole or pit, from which, after many hours struggling, he found it totally impossible to extricate himself. A countryman came past, and he called

for assistance. The man approached, took a grave glance at his figure, which presented a complete mass of clay; and coolly remarked as he passed on, "Oh, I see you're *making your men*, laird; I'll no disturb ye."

GRAEMSAY, a small island, generally arable, in the Orkney group. It lies between the north end of Hoy and the Mainland.

GRAHAMSTON, a populous and thriving village in Stirlingshire, in the parish of Falkirk, on the road to Carron, standing on the spot where the unfortunate patriot, Sir John the Graham, was slain in the battle of Falkirk, July 22, 1298. From its vicinity to the Forth and Clyde Canal, considerable traffic is carried on in wood, and on a small basin derived from the Canal, is an iron work, called the Falkirk Foundry. The village may now be considered a suburb of Falkirk, the intervening ground being almost entirely occupied by a double row of handsome freestone cottages.

GRAHAMSTON, a suburb of Glasgow in the Barony parish.

GRAMPIAN MOUNTAINS, a series of very irregular ranges and groups of lofty hills, which, with more or less continuity, occupy the whole north-western side of Scotland, with part of the northern, advancing branches to the eastward in a straggling manner, and intersected by valleys which preserve no fixed or common direction. In almost every description of the Grampian Mountains hitherto written, they are described as a chain of hills stretching between the counties of Aberdeen and Argyle, or almost from sea to sea. Recent investigation has made it obvious that the direction of "the Grampian range" is exceedingly indistinct: that "the chain" is very imperfect. It is unfortunate that a proper survey was not in former times taken of the vast masses of hills which are found in this portion of Scotland; and that the term *Grampian* was not confined to a particular group or range. In ordinary language, all the hills between the Sidlaws in Forfarshire and the Spey are called *Grampians*, much to the confusion of topographical illustrators, and of the understanding of their readers. Adhering, of necessity, to the usual explanatory term, there is a range of Grampians which separates the county of Banff from Aberdeenshire; there is another range hemming in the district of Marr on the south-west, and coming round to Kin-

cardineshire; from the east end of this chain single and double Grampian hills are detached towards Stonehaven; at the head of Forfarshire there is an immense clump of Grampians; on the boundaries of Argyleshire there are different ranges of Grampians; and, as above stated, in the whole north-west of Scotland, there are groups and chains of Grampians. The general height of the Grampians is from 1400 to 3500 feet above the level of the sea; but some rise to a height far above this elevation. The southern boundary of the whole is at Strathmore. The etymology of the word Grampian is as confused as the geographical boundaries of the mountains to which the name has been fixed. Every antiquary has had his own explanation. Whether it be of an origin antecedent to the incursion of the Romans, or first conferred by their historian Tacitus, has never been cleared up. The phrase at first seems to have been attached to only one hill, or a single range of hills. In describing the battle between Galgacus and Agricola, Tacitus says that it was fought "*ad montem Grampium*." In another place, in noticing the province of Vespasiana, he says that the "*horrendum Grampium jugum*" divides it in two parts. And, again, he says that part of the "*Grampus Mons*" forms a promontory extending far into the German Ocean, near the mouth of the Dee. The exact locality of the battle might probably have been settled at Stonehaven, from these imperfect notices, but for the error which the Roman historian commits in the map which he made of the country, wherein a range of Grampians—"Montes Grampii," appears in a part of Scotland where there are no hills of any kind, at least in the present day. In seeking out the etymon of Grampian, the words Grans-ben, Grant-ben, Grants'-bain, and Garv-ben, have been indifferently advanced as the original. A new elucidation has been more recently given by the Rev. Mr. Small, author of a work on Roman Remains, who alleges that the Lomond hills in Fife are the true Grampians, for they resemble the wallopings of a great fish or *grandis piscis* in the sea, which he tells us is the real origin of the phrase of Tacitus. It is almost needless to say that these points, which have turned the heads of every antiquary from Richard of Cirencester down to that argute personage Jonathan Oldbuck, are such as must for ever be a subject of profitless contest.



GRAMRY, an islet in Loch Linnhe, to the south of Lismore.

GRANGE, a parish in the county of Banff, lying in the lower district of the shire, and extending in three long ridges from the north banks of the Isla, a tributary of the Deveron. The length of the parish is six miles by a breadth of five. The parish of Keith lies on the south-west. The Knock-hill, Lurg-hill, and the hill of Altmore, bound it on the north, separating it from the fertile countries of Boyne and Enzie. The low grounds and parts of the hills are finely cultivated and enclosed. The name is derived from a country residence or *grange* in the parish, once belonging to the abbots of Kinloss. Part of the ruins is still seen.—Population in 1821, 1682.

GRANGE-BURN, a rivulet in Stirling-shire, which unites with the Carron, a short way above the junction of the latter, with the Firth of Forth, where it is also joined by the Forth and Clyde Canal,—at the point of junction stands the thriving village which forms the subject of the following article, from which circumstance it derives its name.

GRANGEMOUTH, a sea-port in Stirlingshire, parish of Falkirk, situated on the Carron river, a short way from its embouchure into the Firth of Forth. It was commenced in 1777 by the late Sir Laurence Dundas, in the prospect of its future consequence by the complete navigation of the Forth and Clyde canal, which here passes into the river. Since that period it has risen into considerable importance. It has spacious warehouses for goods, commodious quays for shipping, and a dry dock. Vessels bring into this port timber, hemp, and tallow, deals, flax, and iron, from the Baltic, Norway, and Sweden; besides grain from foreign parts, and from the coasts of Scotland and England. Of late years it has derived a considerable accession of trade, by being found a cheaper landing place than Leith, the shore-dues of which are extravagantly high. The Carron Company has a wharf here for its vessels, which bring additional trade and commerce to the port. Rope-making and ship-building are carried on to a considerable extent. A new school-house has lately been erected, to which a library has been attached by the exertions of its excellent teacher. It possesses also a custom-house. On the right bank of the Canal, a little to the south-west, stands Kerse House, the seat of

Lord Dundas. During the summer months, a steam-boat plies daily between this place and Newhaven. A small steam-vessel has lately been established for the purpose of carrying goods from Alloa and places adjacent along the Canal to Port-Dundas. An extensive trade is carried on in timber and corn.—Population in 1821, 1500.

GRANTOWN, a modern village in the parish of Cromdale, Morayshire, lying about a mile south of Castle Grant, on the left side of the Spey, on the roads from the south to Fort-George, and from the lower to the higher part of the country, at the distance of twenty-two miles south from Forres. It was begun about the year 1774, under the patronage of the Grant family, who have been its continual benefactors. It has an excellent school, with an hospital for poor orphans; and a town-house, with a jail, under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of the county. A branch of the National Bank is settled.—Population in 1821, 500.

GRASHOLM, an islet of Orkney, lying on the south of Shapinsay.

GRAVE, an islet on the coast of Lewis.

GREENHOLMS, a larger and smaller islet of Orkney, lying in Stronsay Firth, one mile and a half south of Eday.

GREENHOLM, a small island of Shetland, on the east side of the mainland, four miles north from Lerwick.

GREENLAW, a place in the parish of Glencross, county of Edinburgh, on the road from Edinburgh to Pennycuik, (from which it is distant about two miles,) at which are most extensive barracks for prisoners of war and soldiers; they have been unoccupied since the conclusion of the war.

GREENLAW, a parish in the centre of the Merse, Berwickshire, extending seven or eight miles in length from north to south, and on an average of about two miles in breadth. It is bounded by Polwarth on the north-east. The surface of the land is generally level, only rising here and there into slight detached eminences. The north-west part of the parish is chiefly composed of moor, sound sheep walks, and soil adapted to turnips. Near the farm of Greenlaw Dean, also in this part of the parish, are the remains of a small but remarkably strong camp or military position, defended on all sides except one by a precipitous bank. On this moor, also, are seen the remains of an

ancient wall, called Harit's Dyke, which, tradition says, reached from the town of Berwick to Legerwood in Lauderdale, and which must have been a boundary between two hostile tribes at an early and unrecorded period of our history. In the parish were two religious houses belonging to the Abbey of Kelso.

GREENLAW, the capital of the above parish, and the county town of Berwickshire, is situated seven and a half miles west of Dunse, ten north of Coldstream, twelve east of Lauderdale, and thirty-seven south by east of Edinburgh. It lies in a valley upon the north bank of the Blackadder, over which there are two bridges, and consists of one long street, with a square market-place receding from the south side. In the centre of this square formerly stood the market-cross, a neat Corinthian pillar, surmounted by a lion presenting the coat-armorial of the Earl of Marchmont, who erected it. The upper side of the square is formed by a line of buildings comprising the church, the steeple, and a disused court-house, all surrounded by a burying-ground. The steeple seems as if inserted between the other two; and the circumstance of its having been used as the county jail, with its dark and dungeon-like appearance, suggested to a waggish stranger the following descriptive couplet:

Here stand the gospel and the law,  
Wi' hell's hole atween the twa.

Hell's hole is now vacated, and there is a handsome new county jail at a little distance. An elegant county-hall, just erected by Sir W. P. H. Campbell, Bart., now occupies the site of the cross, in the centre of the square. The town of Greenlaw was formerly situated upon the top of an eminence, about a mile to the south, where a farm onstead is still denominated *Old Greenlaw*. Being afterwards removed to its present situation, it rose into some degree of importance under its baronial superiors, the family of Marchmont, whose influence in political affairs, after the Revolution, was of great service to it. The town, which is a burgh of barony under Sir W. P. H. Campbell, the successor of this extinct race of peers, has since then (except during a space in the reign of Charles I.) been the seat of the county courts and other jurisdictions, though Dunse is a much larger and equally central town. Before the Reformation, the kirk of Greenlaw belonged to the monks of Kelso. In the twelfth and two succeeding centuries, the kirk town of

Greenlaw was dignified by the residence of the Earls of Dunbar, from whom the family of Home is descended. The town now contains, besides the parish church, two dissenting congregations—one of the Associate Synod and another of the Old Light Burghers. It has a carding machine and a wauk mill both well employed; and there are two annual fairs, May 22, and the last Thursday of October. A subscription Library was established in the town in 1820.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1349.

GREENOCK, a small river, a tributary of the Water of Ayr, in the parish of Muirkirk.

GREENOCK, the first sea-port in Scotland, and the sixth town in point of population, is situated in Renfrewshire, upon the south shore of the Firth of Clyde, twenty-two miles below Glasgow; lat. 55°, 57', 2" N. long. 4°, 45', 30" W. The site of the town is eminently beautiful. At this part of the south bank of the Clyde, the land rises in a picturesque ridge of about eight hundred feet in height, at a little distance from the shore, leaving, therefore, only a narrow stripe of low ground by the water-side. Greenock occupies the whole of this low stripe, and even ascends a considerable way up the ridge; the beauty of the situation being further enhanced by a fine bay in front, (anciently styled St. Laurence's Bay, from a religious house,) and by the splendid Highland scenery which bounds the opposite side of the Firth. There are various definitions of the name GREENOCK, and among the rest, one which refers it to a *green oak*, which once spread its umbrageous branches upon the shore. But the word is evidently derived from some circumstance connected with the worship of the sun, practised by the Celtic aborigines, or perhaps from the sunny bay in front of the town, this being the Erse word for the *sun*. What renders this theory the more probable, is, that numerous places in Scotland are named from the sun, or the early worship paid to it. Greenan Castle, near Ayr, and a farm of the same name above Loch Tummel in Perthshire, are instances; besides the Perthshire locality alluded to in the following sonorous popular rhyme:—

"Between the Camp at Ardoch  
And the Greenan hill o' Keir,  
Lie seven kings' ransoms,  
For seven hunder year."

Greenock is entirely indebted for its present



Drawn by A. Donaldson

Engr. on Steel by T. Cook

# GLASGOW.



# GLASGOW.





commercial importance to the trade which was opened up by the West of Scotland with the Colonies, after the Union. Previous to that era, it was a mere fishing hamlet, connected with a barony under the family of Shaw. Thus, in common with Glasgow, Paisley, and other citadels of human industry in the west of Scotland, the rise and advance of Greenock to its present condition, forms a theme not only of local wonder, but of national interest.

Previous to the Reformation, the few inhabitants scattered along this narrow stripe of alluvial territory, derived the consolations of religion from three small chapels, placed at intervals along the country, one of which, dedicated to St. Laurence, gave its name to the beautiful bay in front of the present town. The ground upon which Greenock now stands was then part of the parish of Innerkip, the church of which was situated six miles off, with a river between. Of course, after the destruction of the chapels at the Reformation, the people had to walk all that distance to join in the celebration of public worship. In 1589, however, in consideration of this inconvenience, and also seeing that the inhabitants of the barony of Greenock were of "a reasonable nowmer," King James VI. granted leave to John Shaw, the baron, to erect a church for the use of his own people, empowering him to maintain a clergyman therein by the quota of teinds which he formerly paid to the minister of Innerkip. This arrangement, which resembled the erection of a chapel of ease in our own times, was further confirmed in 1594, when the whole of John Shaw's estates, Greenock, Finnart, and Spangock, were erected into an independent parsonage and vicarage. Afterwards (1636), this was again further confirmed by their erection into a separate parish, to be called the parish of Greenock. These circumstances, though partly owing no doubt to the interested views of a powerful proprietor, all indicate an increasing and thriving population, even under the unfavourable circumstances in which Scotland was then placed. In the same year, moreover, with the erection of the lands into a parish, the baron began to grant feus upon his property, an indication of the rise of a better order of inhabitants. In 1651, when John Shaw marched with his sovereign into England, he led two hundred men: the distinction which he acquired by his behaviour in

the fatal battle of Worcester, procured him, in a subsequent reign, the honour of a baronetcy. In 1684, though as yet no harbour was built, a vessel sailed from Greenock with a number of the persecuted religionists of the West of Scotland, who were sentenced to transportation to the American Colonies. Next year, a party connected with the Earl of Argyle's invasion landed here; the bay probably affording some facility for such a purpose, notwithstanding the want of works. Greenock now consisted of only a single row of thatched houses, stretching along the bay; and the neighbouring little town of Cartsdyke, which Greenock now regards with supreme contempt, seems to have been a place of much greater consideration. Great hope, however, of the future prosperity of Greenock, lay in the vigilant activity of the baronial family of Shaw, which, through a mixture, perhaps, of interested and public-spirited views, omitted no opportunity of advancing the interest of the village. In 1696, with the hope apparently of rendering Greenock a depot for the trade of the Darien Company, Sir John Shaw made application to the Scottish Parliament for public aid to build a harbour, but was unsuccessful. To the great chagrin, no doubt, of his worship, as well as the feuars of Greenock, part of that company's expedition, in 1697, was fitted out at the rival hamlet of Cartsdyke. However, the increasing spirit of the people soon got over every difficulty, and, in 1707, a harbour of about ten acres in extent was laid out, the people agreeing to discharge the cost by an assessment of 1s. 4d. sterling upon every stack of malt which should be brewed into ale within the village. The work was finished in 1710, at an expense of £5555; and it affords a proof, either of the great trade carried on for some years after, or of the extreme thirstiness of the inhabitants, that the whole of this immense sum was *liquidated* before the year 1740. In 1707, the inhabitants of Greenock and Cartsdyke together, amounted only to about 1000: in 1755, those of Greenock alone were 3800. About this time, moreover, the houses began to be covered with slate instead of thatch. In 1716, there were four so distinguished. The harbour was at first established in the regulations of the Custom-house, as a branch of Port-Glasgow.

The Union having now opened up its full prospects to Scottish commerce, Greenock came rapidly forward into importance as a har-

bour, being subsidiary in some measure to Glasgow, the vessels belonging to which were unloaded here and at Port-Glasgow, on account of the shallowness of the river higher up. The first vessel which sailed from the Clyde to America on a commercial enterprise, left Greenock in 1719; an incident already noticed under GLASGOW. About this time, the rising prosperity of the place excited the jealousy of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, to such an extent, that they falsely accused the merchants of Greenock and Port-Glasgow of fraud against the revenue, first to the Commissioners and afterwards to the House of Commons; this was triumphantly refuted; and Greenock, unimpeded in its career, continued to prosper exceedingly. The gross receipt of the customs, in 1728, was £15,231, 4s. 4½d. The import of tobacco from the colonies, and its re-transportation to the Continent, from which goods were taken in exchange, was at this time, and up to the period of the American war, carried on to a great extent. In 1752, the Greenland whale-fishery was also established, though not carried on with much spirit till some few years after. It is now abandoned.

Though the people thus took such large advantage of the trade-wind which set in upon Scotland after the Union, it is remarked by Dr. Leyden, in his publication entitled "Scottish Descriptive Poems," that they did not advance *passibus æquis* in an attention to literature and science. A most notable instance of their Gothic barbarity was particularly pointed out by this writer, and has since excited much remark. In 1767, when the ingenious Wilson, author of "Clyde, a Poem," applied to the magistrates for the situation of master in their grammar school, those dignitaries, inspired partly by religious prejudice and partly by mercantile prudence, stipulated with him that he should abandon what they styled "the profane and unprofitable art of *poem-making*." They thus effectually repressed in this man of genius and honour all the aspirations which had animated his soul in youth, and condemned him, in his own words, "to bawl himself to hoarseness to wayward brats, to cultivate sand and wash Ethiopians, for all the dreary days of an obscure life, the contempt of shopkeepers and brutish skippers." After his unhappy arrangement with the magistrates, he never ventured, says Leyden, "to touch his forbidden lyre, though he often regarded it with

that mournful solemnity which the harshness of dependence, and the memory of its departed sounds could not fail to inspire." How many souls have existed, and at this moment exist, in the condition of poor Wilson, animated with all the energies and sensibilities of genius, but obliged, for the paltry bread which nature requires, or for the sustenance of beings more dear than self can ever be, to toil in the low pursuits of a common-place and unkindly world!

Previous to 1751, Greenock had been managed, like other burghs of barony, by the baron himself, or his deputy. The town was now, by a charter from Sir John Shaw, enabled to elect a regular magistracy, consisting of two bailies, a treasurer, and six councillors, with power to make laws for the advantage of the burgh, and maintaining of peace and order within the same, and also to admit merchants, and all kinds of tradesmen, and others, to be burgesses within the said burgh. By the same constitution it is now managed; the representative of the baronial family, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, having no other connexion with the town than what arises through the immense revenue he derives from the feus and the patronage of one of the parish churches.

The blow given to commerce by the American colonial war was severely felt by Greenock, which, like Glasgow, was then obliged to look out for other objects of enterprise. These were found in various quarters, and the prosperity of the place was quickly resumed. Up to this period great improvements had been progressively wrought upon the quays, and a dry dock was now built (1785) at an expense of £4000. The progressive increase of the trade of the port may be indicated by the advance of the Custom-house receipts, which in 1770 were L.57,336; in 1794, L.77,680; in 1798, L.141,853; in 1802, L.211,087; in 1814, L.376,713; and in 1828, L.455,596; or by the multiplication of the inhabitants, who, in 1755 amounted to 3800, in 1791 to 15,000, in 1801 to 18,400 in 1811 to 20,580, in 1821 to 23,500, and in 1829 to 27,000. Throughout this space of time, the old harbourage accommodation has been almost entirely renewed upon a splendid scale, at an expense of about L.20,000; and the result has been, that whether the depth of water be considered, or the conveniency of entry and egress, or the riding ground offered by the firth, which at



this place is completely land-locked, and resembles a large inland lake, Greenock is now decidedly the best port in Scotland. The following measurements will show the extent of the quays and their accommodation :

	Feet.
East quay . . . . .	531
Entrance to harbour . . . . .	105
Custom house quay . . . . .	1035
Entrance to harbour . . . . .	105
West quay . . . . .	425
<hr/>	
Extreme length from east to west	2201
Breadth of piers . . . . .	60

The management of the harbour is vested in its commissioners, (along with the town council,) who are elected annually ; and every ship-owner, paying L.12 per annum of shore-dues, is eligible to be elected, while paying L.3 qualifies for giving a vote.

The trade in Greenock consists of foreign and coasting. . Indeed, it may be said, that there is no place where British enterprise has opened a market, but Clyde vessels are to be found. At present Greenock has trading vessels to every part of the world, the whole amounting in 1828 to 249, or 31,929 of tonnage, and employing 2210 men. The West and East Indies, and North American trades, may be considered the principal. Newfoundland and South America have also employed a considerable portion of shipping from this port. It is said that the coasting trade has somewhat declined since 1812, in consequence of the introduction of steam-vessels, which tow small vessels to Glasgow against wind and tide. In the herring-fishery, Greenock annually does business to the extent of 19,000 barrels at an average ; and the port has long been in almost exclusive possession of that melancholy trade, which consists in facilitating the emigration of the poor people of Scotland to North America.

Greenock, in external appearance is a neat town, though somewhat too much huddled together in its older districts. Of late years, a number of very clean and regular, and even elegant streets have been erected towards the west, for the accommodation of the more refined inhabitants ; and a tendency has also been displayed by this class of society to rear streets and detached villas along the heights behind the town, where the view of the frith and of the Highland scenery beyond is a source of

neverfailing pleasure. One of the most remarkable circumstances connected with Greenock is the proximity of the Highlands. But a few miles off, across the Firth of Clyde, this untameable territory stretches away into Alpine solitudes of the wildest character ; so that it is possible to sit in a Greenock drawing-room, amidst a scene of refinement not surpassed, and of industry unexampled, in Scotland, with the long-cultivated Lowlands at your back, and let the imagination follow the eye into a blue distance, where things still exhibit nearly the same moral aspect as they did a thousand years ago. It is said that when Rob Roy haunted the opposite coasts of Dumbartonshire, he found it very convenient to sail across, and make a selection from the goods displayed in the Greenock fairs ; on which occasion the ellwands and staves of civilization would come into collision with the broadswords and dirks of savage warfare, in such a style as must have served to show the extremely slight hold which the law had as yet taken of certain parts of our country. From the same cause, an immense proportion of the population of Greenock is of Highland extraction ; and a late writer remarks that it is scarcely possible to walk the streets without hearing a rough blast of Gaelic rush past the ear.

Among the public structures of Greenock, decidedly the first place is due to the *Custom-House*, which is situated on a tongue of land projecting into the harbour, and fronts towards the full expanse of the Clyde. The beautiful Grecian style of this building does justice to its felicitous situation ; we have heard a traveller declare that it would do honour to any city in the world. The portico is remarked to be extremely beautiful. This building was erected in 1818, and cost L.30,000. The *Tontine* next deserves notice. This is a splendid hotel, erected in 1801, at an expense of L.10,000, which was provided in the course of two days by four hundred subscribers to the amount of L.25 each. It contains a large hall, with twelve sitting-rooms, and thirty bedrooms. Nearly opposite this elegant house are the Exchange Buildings, which were finished in 1814, at an expense of L.7000, and contain, besides two spacious assembly-rooms, a coffee-room, where newspapers, periodical publications, and works giving information on commercial subjects, are read at an annual expense to each subscriber of 35s., strangers be-

ing admitted for six weeks gratis. The Greenock Bank, which was instituted in 1785, and has ever since issued notes, occupies the other part of the building; and near it is a small theatre, built by the late Mr. Stephen Kemble, but which is rarely opened, and never effectively patronised. The Town-hall and public offices, situated in Hamilton Street, were erected in 1766, after a plan by the celebrated James Watt. A police-office is connected with this structure. Greenock boasts of an excellent academy, under the control of the magistrates, and has numerous private schools. In 1809 an hospital or infirmary was added by the charity of the inhabitants to the list of public buildings; it is a neat edifice, and its utility is universally acknowledged. In 1810 a jail and bridewell were erected. In 1820 was reared a new coffee-room, in consequence of a difference having arisen between a number of the subscribers and the proprietors of the Exchange Buildings. It imitates the urbane regulation of the parent establishment, in admitting strangers gratis for six weeks, without introduction. A gas-work, for supplying the town with that necessary article, was erected in 1828, at the expense of L.8731. Besides the banking establishment above alluded to, there are the Renfrewshire Bank, which was commenced in 1802, and now occupies a substantial house in Shaw Place—and a branch of the Glasgow Union Bank.

Greenock is now divided into three parishes, respectively termed the west parish, the mid parish, and the east parish, all being formed out of the original parish of Innerkip. The first, which may be styled the mother parish of the three, comprehends the western part of the town, and the greater part of the country district. Its clergyman is remarkable for the extent of his salary, which is supposed to be not surpassed by any other in Scotland. This arises chiefly from his glebe, which he was permitted to feu by an act of parliament in 1801. Hence the stipend, which, in 1796, was only L.96 in money, with a glebe worth L.30 yearly, is now understood to amount nearly to a thousand pounds! The church stands near the shore, and is surrounded by an old burying-ground. The Mid Parish, which was formed out of the above in 1741, comprises the central parts of the town, and the church is situated in a small square fronting along a street which descends to the quay.

The minister's stipend is L.295. The East Parish, erected in 1809, boasts only of a humble place of worship, near Rue End, which was originally erected in 1774 as a chapel of ease. The salary is L.200.

The oldest dissenting place of worship is the Original Burgher Associate Synod meeting-house at Cartsdyke, built in 1745, and re-constructed in 1828. A meeting-house of the United Associate Synod was erected in Market Street, 1758, but abandoned in 1802, for a more commodious house in Innerkip Street. Another in the same communion was reared in 1791; and a Gaelic chapel of ease was erected in the same year. The other meeting-houses or chapels are one Congregational Union, commenced in 1806, a Relief in 1807, a Methodist in 1814, a Roman Catholic in 1815, a Baptist in 1821, a Chapel of Ease in 1823, and an Episcopal in 1824.

Greenock is, besides all its commercial importance, a manufacturing town to a considerable extent, though it must be confessed the principal articles are connected with the commercial pursuits of the port. Ship-building was commenced in 1764, and has since been carried on with much success. There are now five establishments in this line, one of which, belonging to Messrs. Scott and Sons, is allowed to be the most complete in Britain, excepting those which belong to the crown. The yard has a fine extent of front from West Quay to the termination of West Burn, and a large dry dock. All the stores and different lofts are entirely walled in; and, independently of the building premises, there is an extensive manufactory of chain cables. An immense number of vessels have been launched from this place; the largest ever built here, or in Scotland, was the Caledonian, of 650 tons, in 1794, for the purpose of supplying the royal navy with masts, &c. Boat-building is also carried on to a great extent in Greenock; one builder, Mr. Nicol, in 1819, endeavoured to give the author of the History of Greenock an idea of the number of boats he had built, by stating that, if put together end long, they would reach twenty-four miles in length. In connexion with the above works, are several extensive roperies and manufactories of sail-cloth. One of the most prominent branches of manufacture in Greenock is sugar-refining, which is here carried on to a greater extent than anywhere else in Scotland. The first

house was erected about the year 1765, and there are now seven. The straw-hat manufacture has been prosecuted with much eclat by two most deserving individuals, Messrs. James and Andrew Muir, who first began business in 1808. To such an extent has this branch of business been carried, that the straw, after arriving from England, is sent in large quantities to Orkney and the Highlands, where it is plaited by women and children; and afterwards it is returned to Greenock to be wrought into bonnets. In 1826 the Highland Society's medal and premiums were conferred upon the Messrs. Muir for their imitations of Leghorn bonnets, one of which was described as comprehending 164 yards of plait, 414,720 turnings, and 410,500 stitches, the rows within an inch being 10. The number of workers was computed (1829) at from 200 to 300 in Greenock, and about 2000 in Orkney, besides those since employed in the west of Argyre-shire. Other manufactories in Greenock are,—two of silk and felt hats, a pottery, a work for flint-glass, two manufactories of steam engines, carried on to a large extent, an extensive brewery, four distilleries, a bottle-work, a chain cable work, two extensive tanneries, two soap and candle-works, a steam saw-mill, various foundries, sail lofts; besides which there are numerous smaller concerns, of too common occurrence in towns of this size to require particular notice.

Greenock has recently been the scene of an extraordinary exertion of mechanical power in the formation of a series of waterfalls for mills along the heights above the town. An ingenious engineer, Mr. James Thom of Rothesay, had perceived the possibility of collecting the water of a considerable number of small mountain streams into one channel, which he proposed to conduct forward to the town in such a way as, within the space of little more than a mile, and upon a descent of five hundred and twelve feet, should give power to no fewer than thirty-two water mills! A company under the title of the "Shaws Water Company," having been formed to carry this design into effect, with a capital of £31,000, the whole was completed in April 1827. The whole length of the aqueduct is about six miles and a half, and, to ensure a supply of water in seasons of the greatest drought, a large reservoir is formed upon its course.

A flax-mill, (which is a novelty in the manufacturing system of this district) a paper-mill, and various flour-mills are already set a-going. The design is also rendered subservient to the supply of the town with water for domestic use, a necessary with which it was formerly but ill provided. This splendid public work has opened up magnificent prospects to manufacturing enterprise in Greenock, and, whether considered with reference to its external wonders, or in the above more interesting light, is fitted to impress a stranger with a high sense of the character of the inhabitants of Greenock.

It must be mentioned that Greenock is the birth-place of the illustrious Watt, the perfecter of the steam-engine, who was born in 1736. The birth of a man of genius in a small place which was evidently unable to educate him, or by any other means to inspire him with the ideas which in another scene gained him the applause of mankind at large, is no honour; and when we find the magistrates, thirty years after, binding down Wilson from the employment of his leisure hours in a harmless literary amusement, there is even less than the usual reason to allow any credit to Greenock on this account. It is but justice, however, to this enterprising town to mention, that it is not by any means uncharacterised by an attention to literature and science. It supports various considerable libraries, and the advantages of an observatory have long been at the command of such individuals as take pleasure in astronomical observations. Various societies for the cultivation of literary and scientific discourse have been established, but invariably without success. Printing was instituted in 1765, and a newspaper in 1802. This journal continues to be published twice a-week, under the title of the Greenock Advertiser, and is conducted, like almost all the other provincial papers in Scotland, by a gentleman of literary taste and accomplishment. Among the literary productions of Greenock, is to be mentioned a "History" of the town, by Mr. Daniel Weir: to which work we have been indebted for a great part of the matter of this article.—Population in 1821, 22,088.

GREINORD, (LOCH) a bay on the north-west coast of Ross-shire, in which lies a small island.

GRESSALLACH, (LOCH) a bay of the sea on the east coast of Harris, south of East Loch Tarbet.



GRE T N A, or GRAITNEY, a parish in the south part of Dumfries-shire, lying on the west side of the small river Sark, and consequently the first Scottish ground in entering the country from Cumberland. It extends about six miles along the shore of the Solway Firth, and is intersected by the river Kirtle. In breadth it is three miles, and is bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick Fleming. The land has a very gentle acclivity, and is generally well enclosed and cultivated. The present parish comprehends the old parishes of Gretna and Redpatrick or Redkirk, which were united in 1609, by the penurious policy of the Reformation. The village of Old Gretna stands in a hollow, upon the east side of the river Kirtle, about half a mile from the Firth of Solway. It is understood that the name originated in the local situation of the village; the Anglo-Saxon words Gretna-how signifying the great hollow or howe. There are other two and more famed villages in the parish, namely, Gretna-green and Springfield. The former lies north of Old Gretna, and Springfield stands in a very eligible situation on the great road from the south into the centre of Dumfries-shire. Gretna-green has been long noted for the celebration of clandestine marriages. For some time back the trade has been altogether carried on at Springfield, which, being the first stage on the public road from Carlisle, is better suited for such a purpose. Springfield was begun to be reared in the year 1791, under the patronage and superiority of Sir William Maxwell. It is neatly and regularly built, and surrounded with cottage gardens and well trimmed fields. The little sea-port of Sarkfoot is distant about a mile. It is now upwards of seventy years since the infamous traffic alluded to was commenced by a person of the name of Joseph Paisley, a tobacconist by profession, and not a blacksmith, as is usually supposed. After a long life of profanity and drunkenness, he died so late as 1814. There are now, or were lately, two rival practitioners, one of whom married Paisley's grand-daughter, and fell heir to his office. He enjoys, therefore, the greatest share of the trade; still the other has a good deal of custom. In nearly all cases it depends on the chaise-drivers from Carlisle, which shall have the job. Upon an average 300 couples are married in the year: and the fee charged varies from half a guinea to L.40. This traffic, little elevated as it is above the

office of Pandarus, forms a chief support of the village, though smuggling has lately become a rising and rival means of subsistence. In its legal effects, the ceremony performed at Gretna or Springfield merely amounts to a confession before witnesses that certain persons are man and wife; such an acknowledgment being sufficient to constitute a valid marriage in Scotland. By a certificate being subscribed by the officiating priest and witnesses, the marriage becomes quite indissoluble. In general, the service of the church of England is read; but this, and indeed the whole ceremony, is only done to stifle the qualms of the lady. An attempt was made in the General Assembly of the kirk of Scotland in 1826, to have this shameful system of fraud and profanity suppressed, but without effect. Until a judicious equalization shall take place in the marriage laws of the two kingdoms, now so absurdly discrepant, or till the improved morals of England shall cause young persons to start with proper horror at the indecency of a clandestine union, we apprehend that the system is incorrigible.—Population in 1821, 1945.

GREY MARE'S TAIL, a noted cataract in the northern wilds of Dumfries-shire, nearly ten miles north-east from the village of Moffat. It is formed by a small stream, running between Loch Skene, a lonely mountain tarn, and the Moffat Water. The stream, in descending to the vale of Moffat, is precipitated over a rock 300 feet in height, impeded in the fall only by slight projecting ledges, which produce the appearance indicated by the name.

GREINBUSTERHOLM, a small islet of the Orkneys, near Stromness.

GRIMSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, situated west of Rona Island, between North Uist and Benbecula.

GRIMSHADDER, (LOCH) a narrow arm of the sea on the east side of Lewis, south of Loch Stornoway.

GROAY, an islet on the coast of Harris.

GROINARD, a small island on the west coast of Ross-shire.

GRUGAG, a small river in the north-eastern part of Ross-shire, parish of Edderton, on which there is a cataract of 300 feet in height.

GRANNOCH, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Girthon, in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It abounds in charr.

GRYFE, a river in Renfrewshire, which has its sources in the western part of the county, among the hills south from Greenock, and receives, in its course to the east, various accessions from both sides, but especially from the extensive moss of Kilmalcolm on the south border of that parish. Its course is serpentine, but generally smooth. Formerly Renfrewshire received from this stream the general name of Strathgryfe, which, however, is now confined to the vale immediately formed by the stream, and is used only in popular parlance. In the latter part of its course it tends to the north, and joins the Black Cart at Walkinshaw. The united stream finally unites with the White Cart at a creek on the left bank of the Clyde. It yields good trout and perch, and is serviceable to different large works.

GULANE, or GOOLAN, a small village in the parish of Dirleton, Haddingtonshire, near the sea coast. It is irregularly built, but possesses several good modern houses. Its name is derived from the British word *Go-Lyn*, signifying a little lake or pool; and till this day there is a pond near the village. Gulane is famed for the extensive sandy downs slightly covered with herbage, which spread away from it in a south-westerly direction towards Aberlady. These *links* are the habitation of vast numbers of gray rabbits, and are farmed as a warren at a considerable rent. In consequence of the excellence of these downs for coursing, Gulane is considered one of the best places in Scotland for rearing and training race or fine riding horses, and of these animals from eighty to a hundred are trained annually. At one period Gulane was the capital of the parish to which it gave its name. On the east side of the links stand the ruins of the ancient kirk, which was dedicated to St. Andrew, and was well endowed. In 1612 the seat of worship was removed by act of parliament to Dirleton, at which place a chapel had been erected in the reign of Alexander III. by the family of De Vallibus or Vaux. It is mentioned by Grose, that the last vicar of the church of Gulane, before its abandonment, was deposed from his living by James VI. for no other misdemeanour than that of smoking tobacco, a custom which the king

held in abhorrence; but we take the liberty, like that cautious and erudite antiquary George Chalmers, of doubting the correctness of such a tradition. Besides this ecclesiastical establishment, there was in early times in its neighbourhood a small monastic institution, said to have been a cell of the Cistercian nuns of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The piety of ancient times erected yet another religious house in this vicinity. On the small bleak island of Fidra, lying off the coast, was once an ecclesiastical structure, but by whom peopled is now unknown. It has however been ascertained, that it acted as a *Lazaretto* in times of severe plague. Its windows were likewise serviceable to mankind in acting as beacons to warn the unwary mariner from the dangers of an unsafe shore. At one time there was a passage boat which sailed regularly to the opposite coast of Fife, but such a convenience has been long in desuetude. At a place at Gulane Ness—the most prominent part of the shore—ironstone was in recent times wrought to a considerable extent for the Carron works.

GULBEIN, a mountain stream in Lochaber, flowing northward and joining the Spean about a mile below the place where the latter issues from Loch Laggan. In the triangle formed by these rivers and the end of Loch Laggan, there is a very considerable extent of table land, evidently of the same formation as the parallel roads of Glenroy, with one of which it is understood exactly to correspond in level.

GUNNA, an islet belonging to Argyleshire, lying between Coll and Tiree.

GUTHRIE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying between Aberlemno on the south-west and Kinnel on the south-east. It is divided in a very inconvenient manner into two parts, lying six miles apart from each other. The surface is only partly arable, and from the top of the hill of Guthrie the land generally descends to the south and south-east. The parish had a collegiate church prior to the Reformation, with a provost and three prebendaries. It is under the patronage of the Guthries of that ilk, one of whom was slain at the battle of Flodden.—Population in 1821, 555.

**HAA**, an islet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire.

**HAAY**, an islet of the Hebrides on the coast of Harris.

**HABBIE'S HOWE**, a locality alluded to in the Scottish pastoral comedy of Ramsay, is a secluded natural hollow on the banks of a rivulet called Monk's-burn, a tributary of the North Esk, within the northern verge of Peebles-shire. The scenery all around this spot coincides with the allusions to different places in the above charming production. It is annually visited, in the summer months, by parties from Edinburgh, from which it is distant about twelve miles, by a road along the south base of the Pentland hills.

**HADDINGTONSHIRE**, or **EAST LOTHIAN**, a county in the south-east part of Scotland, bounded by Berwickshire on the south, Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, on the west, and the Firth of Forth upon the north and east. The rivulet of Dunglas separates it for about two miles from the county of Berwick, and a similar streamlet, Ravenshaugh burn, separates it for about half a mile from Edinburghshire. The mean length of the county is twenty-three miles. Its breadth at the west end is twelve miles, in the middle sixteen, and at the east end ten miles. By the most accurate measurements, its surface presents an area of two hundred and eighty square miles. The early history of this agreeable county is so intimately associated with that of the shire of Edinburgh, which has been already patiently elucidated, that to avoid repetition little may here be said. Its original inhabitants, both before and after the intrusion of the Romans, were the British Gadeni, as is everywhere signified by the names of streams, hills, and hamlets. These people at length sunk under those Anglo-Saxons, whose head-residence was the castle of Edinburgh. During the sixth century, the Saxon settlers and the more obscure aborigines were christianized through the exertions of the pious Baldred, whose cell was at Tynningham. The Saxons of this part of Lothian were sometimes overcome by the Picts, after the battle of Drumnechton, and they were finally overpowered by the Scots, after the suppression of the Pictish power. With other parts of the Lothians, the district was ceded in 1020 to Malcolm II. In succeeding centuries, the shire suffered the hor-

rors of pillage and conflagration, on all occasions of the armies of England being sent to invade the country, and to molest or punish the capital. Presenting an excellent theatre of warfare for contending forces, and being rich in agricultural produce, it gave frequently an advantageous field of battle to the English and Scots. In 1296, and again in 1650 the sanguinary battles of Dunbar were fought within it, and in 1745 it was the scene of the battle of Prestonpans, since which period it has enjoyed the utmost repose. The county of Haddington is divided into highlands and lowlands—the former being inland, and the latter adjacent to the coast. The highland territory is part of the extensive range of mountains called the Lammermoor-hills. These hills are chiefly brown heaths, fit only for sheep pasture, and at other times, especially near their northern boundaries, they are susceptible of cultivation, and yield tolerably good crops, though generally late. From the Lammermoor hills, the land, with few interruptions, declines in the most pleasing and gentle manner towards the shore of the Firth of Forth. In the south-eastern part of the county, the ground, after descending the hills, is flat for several miles, and here its productive powers are greatest. On the western confines, the Lammermoor hills decline into the rich vale of the Tyne, between which and the sea there is a low swelling hilly range, proceeding out of Edinburghshire, which fades away near the town of Haddington on the east, while a branch leaves it near its termination, called the Garleton hills, and pursues an easterly course. This latter range shuts out the view of the eastern part of the county in looking from Edinburgh. Besides these hills the shire possesses two conspicuous conical mounts, one near the centre, below Haddington, called Traprain Law, and the other near the sea, called North-Berwick Law, being close upon the town of that name. The appellation of Traprain hill we accept as an evidence of the former condition of the shire. The higher country was at one period abundantly covered with wood and shrubberies, as were the higher parts of Edinburghshire, and nothing can be more significant of such a fact than the great number of names throughout the district composed of the word *wood*, *oak* or *shaw*—as *Wood-hall*, *Wood-house*, *Oaken-gill*, *Cran-shaw*, &c. By the etymology of the term



Traprain, or Traprene, which means "beyond the trees" in the Cambro-British tongue, we are enabled to conjecture, with a probability of being correct, that the low country in this quarter was uncovered by such primeval forests. The next most conspicuous elevation is the Bass, a huge rocky islet, about two miles from the shore, and sufficiently described in its proper place. So commodiously has nature disposed the surface of East Lothian into ranges of hills and fertile dales, that some tourists, from topographical retrospection, have declared Haddingtonshire to be the Northampton of North Britain. Haddingtonshire has few waters, and none of particular import. Its chief river is the Tyne, which flows through the flat part of the county to the sea, at Tynningham. It is easily flooded, and on such occasions sometimes commits great havock upon the crops. The shire has no natural lakes, but this destitution of waters seems no way injurious to the district, and is amply made up by the Firth of Forth, which yields a large supply of fish and sea ware. The greater part of the shire lies upon a bed of granite, and nearly the whole is full of pit-coal. This useful mineral was here dug as early as the beginning of the thirteenth century, if not earlier. Limestone and marle are also abundant. Sandstone is likewise plentiful, but, though durable, is generally of an ugly red colour. We learn from George Chalmers, who had consulted the charters, that during the reigns of David I. Malcolm IV. and William the Lion, the large area of Haddingtonshire was the possession of only a few barons, who at their pleasure disposed of not only the lands but the men who lived upon them, without any hinderance—"cum *nativis*, et eorum sequela." In these times the kings, the nobles, and the churchmen were all agriculturists in East Lothian, every manor having its hamlet, its church, its mill, its kiln, and its brewhouse—all attributes of a country teeming with rural wealth. The monks, in particular, were keen husbandmen, and by their skill gave the county its first character for agricultural superiority. They were also, as has been seen in EDINBURGHSHIRE, the patrons of horticulture, and by their taste and activity operating on a kindly soil, there were excellent gardens and orchards in the county as early as the twelfth century—an amazing antiquity for such things in Scotland. Pulse seems to have been an article of cultivation in the shire in the thirteenth century, as is attest-

ed by the fact of the English soldiers, during their siege of Dirleton castle in 1298, having subsisted on the pease which grew in the adjacent fields. The thriving state of the agriculture of the shire in the fourteenth century, is gathered from a casual expression of Fordun. He tells us that in 1336 East-Lothian was involved in warfare, and its agriculture impeded, by the outrage committed by Alan of Wyntoun, in carrying off, by violence, one of the daughters of the Earl of Seton. So great was the ferment on this occasion, says he, that in one year it suspended the labour of a *hundred* ploughs. The fertility of East-Lothian in the seventeenth century is ascertained by a passage in Whitelock's Memoirs, where it is told that the English soldiers who accompanied Cromwell in his expedition into Scotland in 1650, were astonished to find in that district "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow," although the grain was much trodden down and wasted by the march of the army, and by the dragoons giving the wheat to their horses. Notwithstanding these commendations, it may be honestly allowed, that at this and a later period the agriculture of the shire was still in a primitive rude state, while all the old clumsy instruments of culture were prevalent. The era of georgical improvement in the shire has been placed at the Union of 1707. At this auspicious period the county was fortunate in possessing some men distinguished as much for their patriotism, and desire of promoting the melioration of the soil and climate, as for their eminent rank. The first park or pleasure-ground in the shire was one containing 500 acres, which was formed by the Duke of Lauderdale, during the reign of Charles II., in the parish of Haddington. He surrounded it by a wall twelve feet in height, and, through the wealth he had accumulated by the plunder of the country, embellished it in an extraordinary degree. At the dawn of the improving era, Lord Belhaven endeavoured to induce agricultural experiments and better modes of farming; but it was left for Thomas, the sixth Earl of Haddington, to lead the way as an operative improver. This nobleman's wife, Helen, the sister of Charles, the first Earl of Hopetoun, had the merit of discovering that trees might be raised on the low grounds round the seat of the Haddington family at Tynningham. Lord Hadding-

ton, in his Treatise on the raising of forest trees, relates the circumstances attendant on this event, in so satisfactory and unaffected a manner, that we give place to his own words: "When I came," says he, "to live in this place [Tynningham], there were not above fourteen acres set with trees. I believe the reason was, that it was a received notion, in this country, that no trees would grow here, because of the sea air, and the north-east winds. My grandfather came late to the estate, and the civil wars of Charles I. did not permit him to stay at home; but when they were over, he tried to raise some trees, which he planted round the house and garden. My father succeeded him, who, as I have been told, both loved and understood planting: he began to plant, to drain, and to enclose his grounds to very good purpose; but his father-in-law dying, he went to take possession of the estate, in right of my mother, who was heiress, and settled at Leslie, (in Fife), where he planted a great deal. [This was Margaret, the eldest daughter of John, Duke of Rothes, who died in 1681; and his heiress died in 1700.] As I was then very young, I staid at Leslie, with my mother, and Tynningham was let to tenants: They pulled up the hedges, ploughed down the banks, and let the drains fill up; so that when I came to reside here, every thing of that kind was in ruins, except the thickets to the east and west of the house. As I was not then of age, I took pleasure in sports, dogs, and horses; but had no manner of inclination to plant, enclose, or improve my grounds; but being at last obliged to make some enclosures, for grazing my horses, I found the cropping of hay very expensive; this made me wish to have enough of my own; yet, I did little or nothing of that kind for some years. But as my wife was a great lover of, planting, she did what she could to engage me in it; but in vain. At last she asked leave to go about it, which she did: And I was much pleased with some little things that were both well laid out, and executed, though none of them are now to be seen—for when the designs grew more extensive, we were forced to take away what was first done. The first Marquis of Tweeddale, [who died 1697,] my Lord Rankeilior, [who died 1707,] Sir William Bruce and my father, with some others, had planted a great deal. Yet I will be bold to say, that planting was not well understood in this coun-

try till this century began [1701.] I think it was the late Earl of Mar that first introduced the wilderness way of planting amongst us, and very much improved the taste of our gentlemen, who very soon followed his example. I had given over my fondness for sport, and began to like planting better than I had done; and I resolved to have a wilderness." This account was dated at Tynningham in 1733; and whatsoever may be the merit due to the individuals his lordship mentions, looking to the result, it was he who was the first great planter in the shire. The trees he reared are all of the hard-wood kind, and now form the most magnificent forest in the lowlands of Scotland. The shire, since his time, has very much progressed in the amount of its plantations, and by a late computation, it owned about 6000 acres under natural and artificial woods. The same Earl, farther, through the means of some English servants he had with him, introduced the practice of sowing grass-seeds. After the Union, Cockburn of Ormiston, by his example, and the encouragement he gave to enterprising tenants, in introducing long leases, did much to promote the agricultural interests of the county. About the same time the famed Fletcher of Salton, after his political career was terminated by the Union, did also much to improve the husbandry of his native district. A very conspicuous improvement was brought about in the year 1710, by this individual. Patronizing a mill-wright of the name of Meikle, he carried him to Holland, to pick up inventions, and from thence introduced the *fanners*. Meikle also formed a mill at Salton, on a new plan, which manufactured decorticated barley, which was thenceforth known as *Salton barley*. The introduction of the barley-mill turned out to be a vast improvement in this and other shires. Throughout the last century, there seems to have been a series of individuals of high and low rank in the shire, who emulated each other in the introduction of improved modes of husbandry. We learn that fallowing was made known for its usefulness at the beginning of the century by John Walker, tenant in Beanston; that in 1736, Mr. Wight, Ormiston, an enthusiastic agriculturist, introduced horse-hoeing husbandry, in all its vigour, raised excellent turnips and cabbages, and fed cattle and sheep to perfection; that the potato was introduced into the shire in 1740,

which was an unproductive year, but that this useful root was first raised in fields about the year 1754, by a farmer named Hay, of Aberlady; that Patrick, Lord Elibank, and Sir Hew Dalrymple, have equally the credit of making known the practice of hollow draining; that two farmers of the name of Cunningham were the first to level and straighten ridges; and that John, Marquis of Tweeddale, and Sir George Suttie, were the earliest and most successful essayists of turnip husbandry. Through such means, and the rise of prices consequent on the wars of the French revolution, East Lothian might have been pronounced at the beginning of the present century, as standing at the very head of the improved districts. This honourable distinction, which it seems determined to maintain, as well as to lead the way in the adoption of improvements relative to rural affairs, has been considerably enhanced by the institution of agricultural societies. Before the year 1743, there was a farming society established at Ormiston; yet it was not till the establishment of a similar institution in 1804, that such were of extensive utility. In that year the late General Fletcher of Salton set on foot and patronized a farmers' society, which was supported by several of the most respectable and intelligent of the tenantry. It held its meetings at Salton, where questions were discussed, and prizes given for the best essays on agricultural subjects. After the death of its patron, it fell into decay, the place of meeting being found inconvenient to the generality of members. The field being thus left open, a new society was instituted in 1819-20, by the exertions of the most influential and talented agriculturists in the county, and having effected a junction with the members of the original Salton Society, it assumed the name of the "United East Lothian Agricultural Society." It has for its presidents the Marquis of Tweeddale, and the Earls of Wemyss, Haddington, and Lauderdale, while many other county noblemen and gentlemen appear in the list of its vice-presidents, &c. The chief objects of the society are the encouragement of an improved system of cropping, the introduction of a superior breed of horses, cattle, and sheep, &c. and for these purposes, prizes chiefly in pieces of plate of considerable value are occasionally awarded, and public shows of animals of different kinds are held at stated periods. The head-quarters of the society are

in Haddington; but it has one meeting at Gifford and another at Salton, in the course of the year. The funds of the society arise from the yearly contributions of the members, and the interest of L.500, originally bequeathed by General Fletcher. Within the last seventy years, no individuals have done so much for accelerating the agriculture and improving the breeds of cattle as the Rennies of Phantassie. Mr. James Rennie (who died 1766) was esteemed one of the most active and intelligent men of his time; and, among the farmers of the old school, was considered a pattern of good management. He kept strong and powerful horses, ploughed his land substantially, straightened all his ridges, built the largest corn-stacks in the country, and, in short, carried on all his operations with a degree of energy and precision which few of his neighbours were capable of imitating. After his death his example was emulated by his son George Rennie, who was born in 1749. The success of the second Rennie as a practical agriculturist soon came to be generally known; and the accurate arrangements of his farm were a theme of praise, as well as an incentive to emulation, among the most discerning of his neighbours. His property was completely fenced, thoroughly drained, well manured, and most perfectly cleaned of every kind of annual weed. This was effected by drilled crops, which were horse-hoed, hand-hoed, and thereafter, if necessary, hand-picked. In short, his whole operations were conducted in such a masterly style, and the culture of his farm in every respect so perfect, that it was not only vastly increased in productive quality, but had the appearance of a well-kept garden. Mr. Rennie, moreover, caused the introduction of the drum thrashing-mill, which was made by Andrew Meikle, from a copy of an imperfect machine at Wark. This active improver died only a few years since. The late Robert Brown, Markle, author of a Treatise on Rural Affairs, and original editor of the Farmers' Magazine, distinguished himself not only by his writings, but by his practical operations; and many other persons, whose names our limits preclude the admission, have been also remarkable as the friends of agricultural improvement in this shire. Summing up our remarks, it may now be admitted that Haddingtonshire is pre-eminent as a district, whose excellent agriculture may challenge that of any other place in the whole



world; and whether we consider its fair expanse of fertile fields, its thriving fences and plantations, or its intelligent and industrious population, we are equally delighted with the prospect. In recent times the farms have been extended in size; at present they vary from two to five hundred acres, while many exceed that amount. Steam, as an agent for moving thrashing-mills, is extending in its operation, and there are already, we believe, upwards of twenty such engines employed. Notwithstanding the productive qualities of the shire, and the advantages we have attempted to enumerate, it is a fact no less accurate than painful to relate, that many of the tenants in the county are not in a prosperous condition, a circumstance which, we are informed, is to be traced, first, to extravagantly high rents, which were in many cases fixed prior to the decline of the *war* prices, or were heightened by the mad competition of the farmers themselves; second, to the lamentable failure of the East Lothian Banking Company, which was ruined by the knavery of its principal functionary; and, third, to the insufficiency of the wheat crop for several years. This staple product of the shire, and on which the tenants of all the lower part of the district rely for the means of paying their landlords, has been destroyed for three years by the ravages of the *wheat-fly*, an insect whose progress can neither be seen nor prevented by any known means. The produce has thus been often diminished one-half, and in some cases two-thirds. This pest, which seems to have first settled in this county, has, for the last two years, been more widely diffused through Scotland, and, we understand, it has now considerably abated in East Lothian. The intelligence and public spirit of the farmers of Haddingtonshire, we are glad to find, is not unsupported by the peasantry and body of working classes in towns and villages, who likewise secure the willing commendations of the present writers for their sobriety and industry. By the subsequent article, HADDINGTON, it will be perceived that at that place there sprung up a mechanics' institution at a period earlier than was the case anywhere but in Glasgow and Edinburgh, and it continues, as well as a similar establishment at Dunbar, to be conducted on the best principles. It is not, however, to this, but to another and yet more obscure, though equally useful institution, of general application, that we wish to

direct the attention of the reflective part of our readers. We allude to the establishment of what are styled itinerating libraries. To whom the merit is due of inventing this almost magical mode of circulating books we have never heard, but whoever he was, his name deserves to take its place alongside of the inventors of paper and of printing. With an obscurity hanging over this circumstance, we can state with precision that the practice was first made known in East Lothian, and very greatly improved by the indefatigable and philanthropic Mr. Samuel Brown, merchant in Haddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Brown of that place. Itinerating libraries consist of a series of parcels of books, each parcel containing different works, which are stationed on a ramified scheme throughout a given number of villages or hamlets; and when the parcel is outread at one place, it is moved on to another station, whose parcel goes to the next place, and so on in an endless chain. The advantages of this process of multiplying libraries is at once observed. Hitherto the fault of all country libraries has been, that the readers, in time, perused the whole stock of books, and then the institution declined for lack of a sufficient supply of fresh materiel. Here this evil is completely obviated, for there is procured a permanent juvenescence in the establishments, at the most moderate expense. According to Mr. Brown's mode, there is a head station, where the books lie for some time, after which they are sorted and put in operation. The system pursued by this gentleman we give by an extract from a communication with him on the subject. "The plan of itinerating libraries was introduced in 1817, and it has been attended with a degree of success unexampled in the history of reading associations. It commenced with five divisions of fifty volumes each; and there are now (1830) upwards of 2000 volumes belonging to the institution. The new books are kept for a few years at the head library at Haddington for the use of subscribers, and afterwards they are arranged into divisions of fifty volumes, and stationed in the towns and villages of the country for two years, when they are removed and exchanged. The regular removal and supply of new divisions has excited and kept up such a disposition to read, that in several stations there is frequently not a volume left in the library-box. To persons acquainted with the issues from

the usual settled libraries of 2000 volumes, or even of a much smaller number, and of thirteen years' standing, the following statement will appear almost incredible. The issues of books at Haddington to the subscribers have been nearly eight and a half times per annum for every volume kept for them. The gratuitous issues at Haddington have been seven and a half times every volume; at Gifford, Salton, Aberlady, North Berwick, Belhaven, and Spott, they have been seven times every volume; and the issues of the whole establishment, so far as reported, have been on an average five times for every volume, or 10,000 issues of 2000 volumes." It may farther be stated that the divisions of books are all kept in boxes, or presses, and deposited with careful individuals. In all cases these librarians have acted gratuitously. It is suggested that the presbyterial divisions of the country might with advantage be chosen for the establishing of a round of divisions, and that the parochial schoolmasters, in many cases, might be the best individuals to commit them to. Mr. Brown continues—"Some years ago I printed a statement, showing that a society with L.300 a-year, would, in twenty years, furnish two libraries for every parish in Scotland, by lending a division at L.1, 5s. a-year, and applying the proceeds, with their income, in purchasing new divisions. I am about to publish a calculation, to show that a British and Foreign Itinerating Library Society in London, with an annual income of L.5000, would by its assistance and example supply Europe, or the reading part of the whole world, with such libraries. With the assistance of some Jamaica proprietors, and the Scottish Missionary Society, I am about to send out four divisions to Jamaica, so as to prove the suitableness of the plan to our colonies. Already twelve divisions were got up last summer, chiefly by the exertions of an Edinburgh lady, and sent to our North American colonies. A few years ago a society was formed in Edinburgh for supplying Mid Lothian; but not having been supported, it did not commence operations." We need say no more of these institutions, which, if properly managed, and supported by donations from gentlemen who have large libraries of books, many of which go to wreck on the shelves, while they might be diffusing their concentrated knowledge over the country, we have no doubt would soon be propagated over

every shire in the kingdom: We shall be gratified to learn that these observations have led to a trial, in other places, of the practicability and efficacy of such establishments. We have reason to believe that Mr. Brown, whose zeal deserves the highest praise, will readily give every information on the subject.—Haddingtonshire comprehends twenty-four parishes; three royal burghs, namely, Haddington, Dunbar, and North Berwick; and the populous towns and villages of Prestonpans, Tranent, Aberlady, Belhaven, Ormiston, Dirleton, Stenton, Tynninghame, Cockenzie, East Linton, Gifford, Salton, &c. The trade and manufactures of the district, which are not extensive, are carried on in these places, and we refer to the individual heads for information on this topic. The valued rental of the lands in the shire in 1811 amounted to L.180,654, and of houses, L.6870, all sterling money. The population in 1821 amounted to 16,828 males, 18,299 females; total, 35,127. Of these, there were 3009 families chiefly employed in agriculture, 2947 families chiefly employed in trade, manufactures, or handicraft, and 1978 families not employed in any of these classes.

HADDINGTON, a parish in the above county, extending seven miles in length from west to east, by a general breadth of about five, though in one part, at the middle, its breadth is not less than eight miles; bounded on the north by part of Gladsmuir, Aberlady, and Athelstaneford, on the east by Preston-kirk and Morham, on the south by Yester and Bolton, and on the west by Gladsmuir. This inland part of the county lies higher than the flat lands further to the east, but it is generally fertile and of great beauty, as regards its luxuriant plantations and enclosures, its well-cultivated fields, and its verdant parks. It is intersected from west to east by the Tyne, a small river, whose banks within the parish are ornamented by the seats of Clerkington, Amisfield and Stevenston. In the southern part of the parish stand the seats of Lennox Love or Lethington, and Colstoun. The former is the principal curiosity in the neighbourhood of Haddington, and is situated in a fine plain, a mile to the south. It consists in a massive old tower, and a modern addition. The ancient part was erected by the Giffords; and as a specimen of the strong and lofty, is matched by no fortalice in Scotland, with, perhaps, the exception of Cassillis in Ayrshire. It came by purchase into the hands

of the Lauderdale family about the end of the fourteenth century, and was the chief residence of that family during the period when its representatives were so noted for their state services. It was here that Sir Richard Maitland, when blind with age, dictated his poetical pieces to his daughter Mary, and here that Secretary Lethington laid the crafty plans which have so distinguished his name in Scottish history. Their relative John, Duke of Lauderdale—the infamous Lauderdale—also was born and spent many years of his life in this castle, which he only ceased to occupy as his country house, on enlarging Thirlstane Castle at Lauder, towards the end of his career. Lethington Castle must have always derived more beauty than strength from its situation. It rises from ground perfectly level, and thus is surrounded not by the cliff or the moat, but by the more agreeable features of a garden domain. A grove of lofty aged trees, mingled with the minuter beauties of shrubbery and flower-plots, hems it closely round; at a greater distance, it is fenced from the less lovely and lordly part of the world by an extensive park, protected by a vast rampart-like wall. Its orchards, which produced the fruit famed under the name of Lethington apples; its alleys green, one of which is still called the Politician's Walk, from having been used by the secretary; its "knottis" and arbours; its "bow-buts" and its thousand "pleasours ma," have all been commemorated in an ancient poem preserved by Mr. Pinkerton in his "Ancient Scottish Poems." The finest sight at Lennox Love is a full length portrait of Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, the most admired beauty of the court of Charles II., and the object of the passion of that sovereign himself, who endeavoured for her sake to divorce his queen, and disgraced Lord Clarendon for not preventing her marriage to his cousin. It is reported by Grammont, that the king caused this lady's person to be immortalized, by having it represented as the emblematical figure *Britannia* on the copper coin of the realm. She was a daughter of Walter Stuart, M.D., a son of the first Lord Blantyre; and Lethington got the additional name of "Lennox Love," from being a compliment to her from her husband, by which means it came into the family of Blantyre. The portrait mentioned, which is by Lely, represents a tall woman, with that voluptuous completeness of feature and person which seems, perhaps from

the taste of the painter or of the times, to characterise in so peculiar a manner the beauties of this reign. Besides this bewitching portrait there are other excellent ones of Queen Mary, the admirable Crichton, the Marquis of Montrose, and Lord Belhaven. To the south, within sight of Lethington, stands the mansion-house of Colstoun, the seat of the ancient family of Brown of Colstoun, now in the possession of its representative, the Countess of Dalhousie. This place is chiefly worthy of attention, on account of a strange heir-loom with which the welfare of the family was formerly supposed to be connected, namely, a *pear* which has existed in all probability five hundred years, and which is disposed in some secure part of the house, so as to be out of the reach of all danger. The story connected with the "Colstoun Pear" is mentioned in Crawford's Peerage, and is also a matter of popular tradition.

HADDINGTON, a royal burgh, the capital of Haddingtonshire, and the above parish, is commodiously and pleasantly situated on the left bank of the Tyne, on the great road betwixt the English and Scottish capitals, at the distance of sixteen and a half miles from Edinburgh, eleven from Dunbar, and thirty eight from Berwick-upon-Tweed. It is reported to be a town of great antiquity; and by our more cautious antiquaries is presumed to have been the place of settlement of a Saxon chief, named Halden or Haden, the son of Eadulph, from whom its designation has been derived. Others have deduced the name from Ada, the daughter of the Earl Warren, who was married in 1139, to Henry, the son and heir of David I., as this territory was settled on her; but this etymon, we suspect, is advanced without the consideration that the name of Hadintun—the Hadina of Cambden, and the Hadintona of Fordun—was in use when this lady entered on possession of the lands. There is, or was, a place in Lincolnshire with the same name, and, as we suppose, having its title from the same origin. Haddington comes into notice in records in the twelfth century as a demesne town of the Scottish king. David I. occupied it as his burgh, with a church, a mill, and other appurtenances of a manor. Ada, who afterwards possessed it, was attentive to its interests, and influenced by her piety, founded here, in the year 1178, a convent of Cistercian nuns, which she consecrated to the Virgin, and endowed with the lands of Clerkington. The lands



commonly called the Nunlands, now named Huntington, belonged likewise to the nuns of this place, together with the churches of Athelstaneford, and Crail in Fife, with their tithes. Eve, prioress of Haddington, is one of the subscribers to Ragman's roll in 1296. The fine manors and wealth of this monastery tempted the cupidity of the neighbouring barons, and it appears that in 1471, the lairds of Yester and Makerston actually seized, without the least pretence of justice, the lands called the Nunhopes, which they retained till compelled by the privy council and parliament to restore them to their helpless female owners. Such was the anarchy of the times, that some time afterwards the nuns had to raise fortifications round their different granges, to protect them from the aristocratic thieves in the vicinity. In 1548 the Scottish estates, under Arran, met in the nunnery, and resolved on sending the young queen to France. When the Reformation took place, the prioress, who was dame Elizabeth Hepburn, was ordered to give a statement of the monastic estates, with a view to their confiscation and the suppression of the house. In February 1561, this lady, the last of the prioresses, complied with this imperative mandate. She reported her revenues to be L.308, 17s. 6d. annually, besides seven chalders and eleven bolls of wheat, and stated that there were eighteen nuns in the convent who were each allowed L.4 yearly for clothes, four bolls of wheat, and three bolls of meal, with eightpence a-day for flesh and fish. The queen conferred the greater part of the lands on her secretary, William Maitland, Sir Richard's eldest son. There was also a monastery of Franciscan or Grey friars at Haddington, where the first Lord Seton was buried 1441, who it seems was one of its chief benefactors, as he gave the monks a right to take six loads of coals weekly from his coal-pit of Tranent, and the value of three pounds annually out of the Barns. The monastery was defaced by Edward I. The choir of the church, which is now in ruins, was anciently called *Lucerna Laudoniae*—the Lamp of Lothian, because of its beautiful structure, and on account of its being kept constantly lighted, and therefore rendered visible from a great distance by night. Fordun thus describes the edifice as it existed in his time—the fourteenth century: “Opus certè quod sumptuosum erat, ac totius patriæ illius solatium singulare, cujus chorus quidem, ob lumi-

nis claritatem, *Lucerna Laudoniae* vocabatur.”

On the east side of the Nungate stand the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Martin. To return to the history of the town. On the demise of Ada, the kind patroness of Haddington, it became the property of her son, William the Lion; and here, says the minute George Chalmers, in 1180, was decided the famous controversy between the monks of Melrose and Richard Morville, the constable, about the forest and pasture on the Gala and Leader, before William with his brother Earl David, and many clergy and laymen, who settled the dispute in favour of the Monks. In 1198, was born at Haddington, to William and Ermengard, their son, Alexander, (II.), who succeeded to the Scottish throne. During those joyous times, throughout the three reigns of David I., Malcolm IV., and William, Haddington seems not to have felt the miseries of war. It was first involved in warfare, after Alexander II. had taken part with the English barons against their unworthy sovereign. In 1216, it was burnt by King John. In 1242, it was the scene of the assassination of Patrick Earl of Athole, whose house was burnt at the same time. In 1244, the town was again burnt, but by accident, and in the same year, a number of Scottish burghs suffered a similar fate. Haddington has also to deplore the devastation of water at different times. The Tyne, which is fed by streams from the Lammermoor hills, seems to have been particularly liable to overflow its banks. One of its most disastrous inundations was that of 1358, when whole villages were swept off, besides trees, out-field moveables, and human beings, and the very existence of Haddington was imminently threatened. On the flood approaching the monastery, it is related that a nun taking up the statue of the Virgin, threatened to throw it into the water, unless Mary protected her house from destruction; on which the water, says Bowmaker, the Monkish continuator of Fordun's History, retired and gradually subsided within its former limits. An equally perilous inundation happened since the Blessed Virgin ceased to exercise any influence in this country—namely, in the year 1775, when the river rose seventeen feet above its ordinary bed, overwhelmed the suburb called the Nungate, and laid the whole of the town under water. Haddington was taken possession of by the English after

the battle of Pinkie, and next year endured a siege from the Scots, which makes a considerable figure in history. The last great conflagration the town endured was accidental, and happened about two hundred years ago. It was occasioned by the carelessness of a nursery-maid, who had placed a screen containing clothes too near a fire during the night. In commemoration of the incident, the magistrates ordered the following quaint and curious lines to be recited through the town by the bellman every evening during some of the winter months, a custom which is kept up till this day. The ceremony got the name of "Coal and Can'le."—

A' guid men's servants whae e'er ye be,  
Keep coal an' can'le for charitie,  
Baith in your kitchen an' your ha',  
Keep weel your fire whate'er befa'.  
In bakehouse, brewhouse, barn, and byre,  
I warn you a' keep weel your fire ;  
For often times a leetle spark  
Brings mony hands to meekle wark ;  
Ye norrices that has bairns to keep,  
See that ye fa' na o'er sound asleep,  
For losing o' yer'e gude renown,  
An' banishing o' this barous toun."

The situation of Haddington, so near the frontier of the kingdom, required that it should be well fortified against assault. It was accordingly surrounded by walls of considerable strength, and had gates or ports flanked with pieces of cannon. It is only in recent times that these emblems of a turbulent age have been removed. Although, as we have seen, frequently a royal residence, the town has long ceased to show any very significant traces of a palace or castle ; the only relics of what tradition points out as having been an edifice of this kind, are found at a short distance from the western port of Haddington, within the walls. The town has been much improved and renovated within these few years, and is now one of the best built, the most comfortable, and well conditioned towns in Scotland, and bears a marked resemblance to some of the old respectable country towns in England. It consists of a main or High Street, lying in the direction of east and west, with a Back Street parallel to it on the north, and two cross streets at their eastern extremity. The High Street, which is a continuation of the road from Edinburgh, is a spacious and handsome street, with excellent high houses on each side, and some elegant buildings. The Town-house and County-hall is a respectable fabric, stand-

ing by the point where the High and Back Streets separate. It is now distinguished by a handsome spire, after a plan by Mr. Gillespie Grahame, of very recent erection, which rises to 150 feet in height. The apartments used as a jail for the town and county are connected with this edifice. In the High Street are the George and Bell Inns, which have been long known on the road by travellers for the extent and quality of their accommodations. The principal shops, some of which would not demean the metropolis in their appearance, are also situated in this thoroughfare. In the Hardgate and North Port, by which the road to the east leaves the High Street, there are also many good houses, some of which are in the villa style, and of recent erection. The different thoroughfares were some years ago, principally by the exertions of Provost Dunlop, greatly improved by the laying down of side pavement, a luxury which, when found in a provincial town, at once marks the taste and wealth of its inhabitants. A bridge of four arches connects the town with the ancient suburb of Nungate, which lies on the right bank of the Tyne, and carries across the road to Dunse. The most beautiful characteristic of Haddington consists in its possession of a number of charming and luxuriant gardens, and a considerable number of villas in the outskirts, chiefly along the road from Edinburgh. On a piece of level ground to the south, but on the same side of the river, stands the already mentioned Franciscan church, still a noble Gothic building, though partly desolated. It is no less than 210 feet long, and is surmounted by a square tower, ninety feet in height, and of beautiful architecture. The chancel, or west end of the cross, was some years ago thoroughly repaired, and now forms a very handsome and tasteful parish church,—the whole edifice, once filled with praying monks and religious pageants, being found much too large for the exercise of the reformed religion. Around, is the spacious cemetery of the parish, in which lie the remains of various persons eminent in their time,—among others, in an aisle of the Maitland family, in which is a monumental structure of alabaster, the Duke of Lauderdale and the Rev. John Brown, a celebrated dissenting clergyman at Haddington, and the author of some learned and pious works. Haddington had the honour of giving birth to John Knox the Scottish Re-

former. This celebrated man was born about a hundred feet to the east of the church, in a street on the other side of the river, called the Giffordgate. The house in which he first saw the light does not now exist; but the people still point out the field to which it was attached, and from which it would appear that the Reformer's father was a *small crofter*, a man maintained in the good old way by tilling a few acres of land. Being situated in the heart of a populous and rich agricultural district, Haddington has grown into prosperity by serving as the depôt of the inland trade in this part of the country, and more particularly from being a favourite place for the sale and purchase of grain in open market. In this latter respect it can only be called second to Dalkeith; as to the sale of oats, its only other rival is Edinburgh, in the whole of the south-east part of Scotland. The market-day is Friday; oats and barley being exposed at half past twelve, and wheat at one o'clock. In the morning there is a butter, egg, and poultry market. On this day the town is the centre of attraction to the numerous and very intelligent body of East Lothian farmers, who here meet with a great number of corn dealers and others from Edinburgh, Leith, and various other quarters, attending to purchase grain. The town possesses no great manufactories; but has a number of traders who carry on an extensive business in their different departments. Branches of the Bank of Scotland and British Linen Company are settled in the town. There are daily coach conveyances to and from Edinburgh and Berwick. The county courts of the sheriff are held here every Thursday during session time, and a sheriff's small debt court every alternate Thursday. A justice of peace court is held on the first Tuesday in every month, except March, May, and August, in which months the court is held on the first Thursday. At one time the court of judicatory used to make Haddington a station in one of its circuits, but all business requiring its settlement is now carried to Edinburgh. As a royal burgh, its civic government is vested in a provost, two merchant bailies, a trades bailie, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven merchant and one trades councillors, and seven deacons of trades. There are nine incorporated trades, which are represented in council by the trades bailie, trades councillor, and seven deacons above mentioned. In former times of

burgh misrule, a great part of the extensive property in land of the burgh was alienated. In later days, unsuccessful searches after coal have sometimes proved as efficacious in diminishing the funds as the speculations of the town-council, though perhaps, from the comparative freedom of the "set," the civic rulers have generally exhibited a greater sympathy with the people than in most other burghs. The expenses of the town are defrayed out of the revenue arising from the remnant of the burghal property,—fees of burgesses, entrance, &c. without any assessment upon the inhabitants. The burgh joins with Jedburgh, Lauder, Dunbar, and North-Berwick, in electing a member of parliament. Besides the parish church, which is collegiate, there are in the town two meeting houses of the United Secession church, one of Original Antiburghers, one of the Congregational Union, and an Episcopal chapel. Haddington is the seat of a presbytery. Its fast days are the Wednesdays before the first Sunday of March and last Sunday of June. The town has an excellent academy or high school under the patronage of the magistrates; a parochial school, besides some private teachers. For some years the active inhabitants of this thriving town have been zealous in supporting and encouraging one of those institutions called schools of arts, which has obtained a well-merited reputation. Something of the kind was begun so early as 1816, but the institution did not assume its present name and character till a later date. It opened about the same period as the Edinburgh School of Arts, and commenced its tenth session in December 1830. An annual payment of three shillings constitutes a subscriber a member of the society, and entitles him to the benefits of the lectures and library. The funds are further augmented by donations. Besides lectures on chemistry and other sciences useful in their application to mechanical and agricultural arts, arrangements have been made for lectures on ethics, the physiology of man, astronomy, mineralogy, &c. A museum is in progress comprising a very considerable number of specimens in natural history, mineralogy, &c. and the library of the institution now contains upwards of two hundred and twenty volumes, treating of different branches of science, philosophy, and useful knowledge. There is likewise a collection of apparatus for performing experiments in chemistry, galvanism, pneumatics, as-



tronomy, mechanics, &c. The institution was originally, and has been throughout, much indebted to the fostering care of Mr. Samuel Brown, the establisher of the itinerating libraries in East Lothian, and also owes much to the gratuitous and meritorious lectures on different branches of science and philosophy, by some young gentlemen of the town. The instructions communicated by this excellent institution have had the most beneficial effect, not only in making the artizans of the town more skilful in their various professions, but in cultivating mental faculties hitherto lying in worse than profitless neglect, and to be found, when sought for, alike in the lower and upper classes. A gratifying result of the degree of order and prudence produced by the exertions of the society, is now witnessed in the establishment of a mutual assurance or friendly society, suited to the circumstances of the working classes, for granting benefits during sickness, paying deferred annuities after the assurers have attained sixty years of age, and making payments at death. This institution is patronized by the members of the school of arts, out of which it originated at the end of the year 1830, with the best prospects of success. Besides this there are many friendly societies, and the amount of money annually collected by them gives a very favourable view of the providence of the working classes of the town. The other institutions are as follows :—The United Agricultural Society of East Lothian, which meets several times in the year at Haddington and Salton. The East Lothian Horticultural Society recently established, with every prospect of success, a Gardener's Society; the East Lothian Society for propagating the knowledge of Christianity; the East Lothian Bible Society, which, we believe, has the merit of being the first auxiliary to this Society established in Scotland; and a public dispensary, at which medical advice and medicines are given to the poor; a dispensary for clothing, &c.; a savings bank; a public library, left to the town by Mr. John Gray; and a subscription library. Haddington is too near Edinburgh to be able to support a native newspaper; but there occasionally issue from its press pamphlets of a respectable order, chiefly relative to rural affairs, and it now sustains a monthly periodical. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday of July, and on the second Thursday in October; and there are four

trysts annually. There is an extensive distillery adjoining the town, and another in the Nungate, a brewery, and several tan-works. Haddington gives the title of Earl to a branch of the ancient family of Hamilton. Thomas Hamilton, son of Hamilton of Priestfield, was eminent as a lawyer in the reign of James VI. who constituted him a senator of the college of justice, secretary of state, baron of Binny and Byres in 1613, and Earl of Melrose in 1619. With his Majesty's approbation, he changed the title to Earl of Haddington; recently, however, the present earl, while heir apparent, was created a British peer by the renovated title of Baron Melrose. The family seat is at Tynningham, in the parish of Whitekirk, about eight miles to the east.—The population of the town of Haddington in 1821 was 3600, and including the parish, 5255.

HALADALE, a river in the parish of Reay in the north part of Sutherlandshire, rising from the heights twenty miles inland, and which, after flowing in a northerly course through Strath Haladale, falls into the Pentland Firth at Tor or Bighouse, near the promontory which is named from it, Haladale Head.

HALAVAILS, two lofty and very similar mountains, standing within a mile of each other, in the parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye.

HADD0, a place in the parish of Methlick, Aberdeenshire, nine miles north-north-east of Inverury, on the right bank of the Ythan. It gives a second title to the Earl of Aberdeen, whose ancestor was Gordon of Haddo.

HALFMORTON, a district in Eskdale Dumfries-shire, being the half of the abrogated parish of Morton, now attached to the parish of Langholm, which it joins on the north; it lies between Cannoby and Kirkpatrick-Fleming. The Sark divides it from the former. The old church of Morton stood near a hamlet of the same name on the eastern side of that river; it became ruinous after the annexation. There is now a dissenting meeting-house here.—Population in 1821, 553.

HALKIRK, a parish in the county of Caithness, bounded by Thurso on the north, Watten and Latheron on the east, and Latheron also on the south. From the south-west end, where it is separated by a ridge of hills from

Sutherlandshire, to the place where it is connected with Thurso parish, it extends about twenty-one miles, by a breadth of from seven to eight. The surface is generally flat, there being at least no hills of very considerable height. It is generally uncultivated, and feeds a great number of sheep and black cattle. It possesses several small straths, where the soil is good and under cultivation. It has also a number of small lakes, the largest of which is three miles long by one broad. From this one of the main tributaries of the Thurso water is emitted, and intersects the district. On the right bank of the stream, at the very northern extremity of the parish, stand the kirk and village of Halkirk. On the opposite side of the water, within the parish of Reay, is situated the ruined castle of Braal, an ancient seat of the Earls of Caithness. A mission chapel is situated about the centre of the district.—Population in 1821, 2646.

**HAMILTON**, a parish in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde, opposite Dalziel and Bothwell; bounded by Blantyre on the north, Glassford on the west, and Stonehouse and Dalsert on the south. The district is of a square compact form, extending from five to six miles each way. A small portion lies on the right bank of the Clyde enclosed by Dalziel, and extending to the village of Motherwell. A still more minute portion lies detached on the north of this, at a place called Broadhurst. The main part of the parish is a beautiful territory, richly wooded, well cultivated and enclosed, and abounding in hamlets and gentlemen's seats. It is watered by a number of small tributaries of the Clyde, the chief of which is the Avon, which flows through the south-east part of the district in a northerly direction, and falls into the Clyde a little way above Hamilton palace. The surface of the land has undergone many beneficial improvements in recent times. Coal abounds throughout, and limestone is found in the upper part of the parish. The district was anciently named Cadyou, though upon what etymology is uncertain, and the ruins of a castle of that name still stand on a romantic situation, on the summit of a precipitous rock, the foot of which is washed by the river Avon, and surrounded by the remains of a forest of very fine aged oaks. Cadyou was originally a royal possession, as Alexander III. is found to date charters from

"castrum nostrum de Cadohow." It was then the seat of a barony. On the opposite or right bank of the Avon stands Chatelherault, once a seat of the Hamilton family, and now a summer-house of the Duke. It is surrounded with a fine old park, embellished with ancient trees. In the reign of Robert Bruce, the property fell into the possession of the Hamilton family, who have ever since retained it. In 1445, when this race first came prominently forward in state history, Cadyou and some of the neighbouring baronies were erected into one lordship, in favour of Sir James Hamilton, who conferred upon it his own name, and from it took the rank of a lord of parliament. A slight sketch of the history of this family will be very serviceable in illustrating topographical details in different parts of the present work. It is represented by genealogists, though upon very defective evidence, that the first man of the family was one Bernard, a near kinsman of Rollo, first Duke of Normandy, who flourished in that country at the beginning of the tenth century. The great-great grandson of this personage was Roger de Bellomonte, lord of Pont Audemar, who accompanied William the Conqueror to England in 1066. His son, Robert de Bellomonte, arrived in England on the same occasion, and having conducted himself with an exceeding degree of valour, he was rewarded by William with ninety-one lordships and manors; and afterwards was created Earl of Leicester by Henry I. His grandson, Robert, the third earl, had three sons, the youngest of whom was called William de Hambledon or Hamilton, because of being born at the manor of Hambledon, in the parish of Barkby, hundred of East Goscote, county of Leicester. He had a son named Sir Gilbert Hamilton, who was the first of his race that settled in Scotland. He removed thither, according to the same questionable authority, in the reign of Alexander II., 1214-49, by whom he was kindly received, and married a sister of Thomas Randolph, first Earl of Moray. The more authentic history of the family commences in the reign of Robert Bruce, with a Sir Gilbert Hampton or Hamilton, an English knight who sought refuge in Scotland, as is said, on account of the following circumstances:—One day, while at court, he happened to speak favourably of King Robert Bruce, whereupon John de Spenser, an officer in waiting, and a

favourite of Edward, thinking the discourse reflected on his master, gave him a blow, which he resented so highly, that, next day, he fought and killed his antagonist. His friends, well knowing that Edward would resent the death of his favourite, advised him to fly into Scotland; which he accordingly did. He was, however, pursued in his flight, and being nearly overtaken in a wood, he and his servant changed clothes with two wood-cutters, and, taking their saw, were cutting through an oak tree when the pursuers passed by. Perceiving his servant to take notice of them, he hastily called out to him "*Through,*" which word, with the oak and saw through it, he took for his motto and crest, in memory of his happy deliverance. It would appear that this knight became a favourite courtier and fellow-warrior of King Robert, and that he was gifted by that sovereign with the barony of Cadyou, which, as already mentioned, had previously been a royal demesne. An old manuscript now in our possession mentions, among the services performed by Sir Gilbert in behalf of Bruce, that he was one of seven knights who "kept the king's person" in the battle of Bannockburn; a fine trait of chivalric history. The MS. further adds, that he "continued with the said King Robert till his death, [i. e. the king's death,] and was at his burial at Dumfermling, and made ane singular oration, in manner of deploration, in his lawd and commendation; for he was ane natural orator in English, and could exprime maist mater in little room." Sir James Hamilton, the sixth knight in descent from Sir Gilbert, was "a bold and cunning man, and by shifting of sydes made himself great." He was originally a dependant of the powerful family of Douglas, a name which at one time deprived majesty of half its allegiance, and threatened it with utter extinction. In 1455, when the King and the Earl of Douglas drew up their respective friends to fight out their quarrel in a pitched battle, Sir James is found to have ranked as an important adherent of the latter person. Being on this occasion prevailed to desert to the king, his example was so contagious, that Douglas suddenly found himself almost friendless, at a moment when he had expected to overthrow the whole force of his sovereign. For this good service, Hamilton was rewarded by the king with broad lands and a peerage. He married for his second wife, in 1474, Mary, eldest daughter of the king,

(James II.) and widow of Thomas Boyd, Earl of Arran, by which princess he had a son, James, second Lord Hamilton, who was created Earl of Arran by James IV., and received a grant of the island of that name. By the lack of heirs in that line of the royal family, the son of this earl had only betwixt him and the throne, Mary, the daughter of James V., afterwards queen. In consideration of his propinquity to royalty, the Scottish estates created him regent during the minority of the young queen. For accomplishing the marriage of this princess to the dauphin, in opposition to the wishes of Henry VIII., the French king conferred upon him the title of Duke of Chatelherault, with a pension of 30,000 livres a-year. Under this name he took an active part in the transactions which mark the history of Queen Mary's reign, and died 1574-5, his title of Duke of Chatelherault being resumed by the French crown. A series of misfortunes overtook his two sons and heirs. The family titles were attained in the person of his eldest son James, third Earl of Arran, for openly aspiring to the hand of Queen Mary, and other misdemeanours, and he died without issue. His brother, Lord John Hamilton, commendator of Aberbrothock, in 1567, entered into an association to rescue Queen Mary from the castle of Lochleven, and on her escape, flying to his estate of Hamilton, she there held her court, and proceeded from thence to Langside, where her forces were defeated; the castle of Hamilton was besieged and taken, and Lord John went into banishment. He was, however, recalled with other banished lords by James VI.; was restored to the family estates, and created, in 1599, Marquis of Hamilton. His grandson, James, the third Marquis, was a devoted partizan of Charles I. during the national troubles, and for his services, was, in 1643, created Duke of Hamilton, Marquis of Clydesdale, Earl of Arran and Cambridge, Lord Avon and Innerdale, and, in 1646, had a grant of the hereditary office of keeper of the palace of Holyrood. Unfortunately for himself, he promoted to the utmost of his power "the Engagement" to raise forces for the relief of the king; his troops, as the reader of history will remember, were defeated; he was brought to trial before the same court by which the king had been condemned; was tried and sentenced to be beheaded for the crime of levying war against the people of



England, and submitted to his doom in Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 9th of March 1649. The estates and titles were again forfeited, but William, the brother of the last duke, being taken into favour by Charles II. when in his exile, was restored to the honours of his family. He was slain at Worcester in 1651, and the Hamilton title descended to his niece Anne, eldest surviving daughter of James, the first duke. By this lady the surname of Douglas was introduced into the family, in consequence of her marriage to Lord William Douglas, eldest son of the first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife; who, at the Restoration, through the interest of his wife, was created duke of Hamilton, being thus the first duke in the Douglas line, and the third of the title. This peer performed the noted service in the cause of liberty, of sitting as president of the Convention Parliament, which settled the crown upon William and Mary. From him there has been a regular succession of dukes till our own times; the family having been farther dignified, in the year 1711, by the additional British title of Duke of Brandon (in the county of Suffolk.) In the roll of titles, that of Duke of Chatelherault still finds a place, as the family never formally abandoned their right to it, though, of course, it is not of the least efficacy either in this country or in France. From junior branches of the Hamilton family have sprung different noble and 'gentle' families in Ayrshire, Haddingtonshire, and other places in Scotland; and whether from its being the premier peerage of the kingdom, the figure which the family has made in history and politics, or the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next protestant branch of the Royal Family in succession to the crown of Scotland, it is certain that no title carries with it more of the veneration of the country than that of Hamilton.

HAMILTON, a town in the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and the capital of the above parish, occupies a pleasant situation, at the distance of ten miles and a half from Glasgow, fifteen from Lanark, seven from Strathaven, eight from Airdrie, and thirty-six from Edinburgh, and lies on the roads betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle, and Edinburgh and Ayr. It originated in the fifteenth century under the protecting influence of the lords of Hamilton, who, on being elevated to that condition, constituted a place called the Orchard, between

this point and the Clyde, the principal messuage of the barony, and which till this day is the chief seat of the Hamilton family. There may, however, have been a hamlet here prior to this transaction. The church of the parish was situated in its vicinity, and was a house of some note. David I. granted it with its pertinents in perpetual alms to the church and bishops of Glasgow, and the gift was ratified by several popes. John, the first regularly established bishop of Glasgow, (1115-47) constituted the church a prebend of the cathedral, and the cure was served by a vicar. In 1451 the first Lord Hamilton elevated the church to the character of a collegiate foundation, the vicarage being annexed to the benefice of the provost. This establishment comprehended a provost and eight prebends, to each of whom his lordship gave a manse and garden, with a glebe upon the haugh of Hamilton. The Reformation terminated these ancient ecclesiastical arrangements, and the church lands, tithes, orchards, houses, and pertinents belonging to it, were restored, almost as a matter of course, to the noble family which had originally gifted them away. Fortunately, the church itself was not destroyed or abandoned. Originally a fine Gothic building of the date 1451, raised by Lord Hamilton, with a choir, two cross aisles and a steeple, all highly ornamented, it continued to be kept in repair, and used as the parish church till 1732, when, a new church being built, it was almost entirely pulled down. It was situated near the present palace, and the only part preserved is an aisle which covers the burial-vault of the family of Hamilton. East from the modern church, which occupies an eminence, and is an elegant structure, the present town of Hamilton has been reared. In former times the town encompassed the residence of the Hamilton family; but in order to extend the parks round the mansion, the houses were gradually purchased and cleared away, and the new buildings were erected more to the south and west. The situation of the town is now along the base of a rising ground, extending nearly a mile in length. It consists of several streets of substantial well-built houses, not very regularly disposed, but handsome in appearance, and the whole town has an air of respectability, comfort, and activity, much superior to that of Lanark, notwithstanding that the latter has long had the advantage of higher political privileges. Ha-

milton has a number of resident gentry, and from its proximity to the establishment of the duke at the palace, it derives a considerable share of its support. It is also the capital of the middle ward of the county, and the centre of the inland trade of a populous agricultural district. Its moderate distance from Glasgow has caused the introduction of weaving cotton goods to a large amount. Seven hundred men are employed in this profession, out of a population of about six thousand. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank is established. The general nature of the trades carried on may be understood by the following list made up a few years ago, and since increased,—thirteen agents to manufacturers, two auctioneers, fourteen bakers, six blacksmiths, three booksellers and stationers, fifteen boot and shoemakers, two brewers, three cart and wheelwrights, three china and glass dealers, two coopers, six fire insurance agents, eight fleshers, twelve grocers, thirty grocers and spirit dealers, six inns and taverns, three ironmongers, four land-surveyors, eight linen and woollen drapers and haberdashers, one muslin manufacturer, two millers, nine milliners and dressmakers, three nailers, four painters, thirteen physicians and surgeons, twenty-seven public houses, four saddlers, three seedsmen, two stocking manufacturers, fourteen tailors, two tallow chandlers, two tanners, eight teachers, two timber merchants, two tin plate workers, three watch and clock makers, seven wrights and carpenters, one coach builder, ten writers and notaries, besides other miscellaneous professions. There are regular daily coach conveyances to and from Glasgow. The town has two academies, and besides the parish church there are two meeting-houses of the United Secession church, and one of the Relief body. Hamilton is the seat of a presbytery. The charitable institutions are, an hospital endowed by the Hamilton family for the reception of eight old men, who enjoy a house, with coals, and L.5 yearly; an hospital endowed by Mr. James Robertson for nine old men, who have each L.4 yearly, and a suit of clothes every two years. There are also some friendly societies and two mason lodges. The town has a neat town-house and prison, and a commodious market-place. The municipal authorities had formerly a privilege of levying a custom or pontage upon all persons passing by Bothwell-Bridge, but this is now abrogated. A weekly market is held on 23.

Friday, and there are four annual fairs. At the commencement of the town in the fifteenth century, its patron, Lord Hamilton, erected it into a burgh of barony. Queen Mary created it a royal burgh, but this privilege afterwards merged in the hands of the Hamilton family, who constituted it a burgh of regality. It is now governed by two bailies and ten councillors. The justices of peace hold regular courts, and the town has a stamp-office, tax-office, and post-office. In the vicinity to the west, on the road to Bothwell, a very spacious square of barracks for cavalry was some years ago erected. The great objects of attraction in this quarter of Lanarkshire are the palace of the Duke of Hamilton and its surrounding pleasure grounds. This princely mansion, which was built anew in the years 1695-6, is delightfully situated on a flat expanse of meadow or haugh betwixt the town and the Clyde. Recently the house has been greatly modernized and increased in size and accommodations, after a plan by Mr. David Hamilton of Glasgow. A splendid portico in front, formed of a double row of immense Corinthian pillars, surmounted by a lofty pediment, has a very striking effect, and harmonizes finely with the other decorations. Hamilton Palace enjoys the distinction of possessing the best gallery of paintings in Scotland; it comprehends many excellent pictures by Italian and other masters. The parks around the mansion are reckoned the largest and finest in Scotland, measuring 1400 acres in extent, and being adorned with stately trees. In the part north-west of the house, on the banks of the Clyde, is an extensive race-course, on which horse races have occasionally taken place, noted as being among the best in Scotland.—Population of the town in 1821, 6000, and including the parish, 7085.

HANDA, a small pastoral island, of about a mile square, on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, opposite the northern part of the parish of Edderachylis. It is precipitous on its north side.

HARLAW, a place in Aberdeenshire, district of Garioch, at which a battle was fought in 1411, between the royal forces under the Earl of Marr and Donald, the potent lord of the Isles. The slaughter in this contest was very great, and the former party was victorious.

HARPORT, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Skye, projected inland in

a south-easterly direction from the bay called Loch Bracadale. It forms a safe harbour for shipping.

HARRAY and BIRSAY, a united parish in the north-western part of the mainland of Orkney. Birsay is the part presented to the coast; Harray being of smaller dimensions, lying to the east of the Loch of Stennis.—Population of Harray in 1821, 719, and of Birsay 1526.

HARRIS, a district of the Hebrides, forming, with the larger district of Lewis, one considerable island. In some maps, Harris appears as if separated by a water boundary from Lewis; but this is very erroneous. The political division is by an imaginary line drawn betwixt Loch Resort on the west coast, and Loch Seaforth on the east; some little streamlets, however, descend to these arms of the sea on either side, and, by the proximity of their origin, countenance the idea that Harris and Lewis are distinct islands. Harris, in one part, is nearly divided into two parts, by the similar approximation of West Loch Tarbet and East Loch Tarbet, which leave only a neck of land of about half a mile in breadth. At the head of West Loch Tarbet is situated the solitary village of Tarbet. Harris has several fresh water lakes; its shores are indented by a number of small bays; and in its vicinity there are a variety of islands which belong to it. The district of Harris is a joyless desert of bare rock, black bog, and dismal mountains, being, even in its low sheltered spots, productive of only a very scanty herbage. That part of it north of Tarbet is entitled the Forest of Harris, though totally destitute of trees. The length of the whole is twenty miles, by a breadth of eleven miles in the northern part, and from six to seven in the southern. On the shores there are patches of cultivated land; the rearing of cows and black cattle further tends to support the inhabitants; but the chief source of profit was, till very lately, the manufacture of kelp. The lowering of the duty on barilla having considerably reduced this trade, the people, as in other parts of the Hebrides, are left in great misery, which, it is to be hoped, however, may only be temporary. Harris is an independent parish in the presbytery of Uist, and its kirktown and capital is Rowadill or Rowdill, a small village at the south-east corner of the island at the head of Loch Rowdill. Here was founded in early times by Macleod, the lord of the dis-

trict, a monastery of Canons Regular of St. Augustine, dedicated to St. Columba. It is mentioned by tradition that there were at one period no fewer than twelve chapels throughout this desolate territory and its islands, dependant on the monastery of Rowadill,—a proof only of the devotion of that age, for the population must then have been much smaller, and at present a single church is all that is necessary for the religious interests of the inhabitants. The church of Rowadill is that which was in use by the Canons, and is an object of curiosity, as being the only Roman Catholic structure which remains entire in the whole of the Western Islands. It is rendered still more curious by some extraordinary sculptures on its front which do not bear description. Between Harris and North Uist is the Sound of Harris, a chaos of rocks and islands, intricate in its navigation.—Population in 1821, 3909.

HARTFELL, a mountain in Dumfrireshire, near the town of Moffat, at the base of which is the mineral well for which Moffat is reputed.

HASCOSAY, a small island in the Shetland group, lying in Colgrave Sound, between Yell and Fetlar.

HAVEN, (EAST and WEST) two villages in Forfarshire, parish of Panbride, lying on the sea shore on the coast road to Arbroath. They are chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

HAVERSER, an islet in Loch Bracadale Isle of Skye.

HAWICK, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending about sixteen miles, by a breadth of two in the upper part, and fully three in the lower. It has Wilton on the north, Cavers and Kirktown on the east, and Robertson on the west. A very considerable part of the district is hilly and pastoral. But another portion, lying along the banks of the Tiviot, is either cultivated or planted, the whole of it being well enclosed. In this district of Tiviotdale, the scenery is soft and pleasing, and, among the most delightful rides in Scotland, is that by the Carlisle road from Hawick, up the banks of the river, and from thence along the courses of the Ewes and Esk to Langholm. The district is productive of historical and poetical associations, and abounds in objects of an attractive kind. After passing Hawick, at the distance of two miles, on the right bank of the Tiviot, the tourist will observe the ancient tower of



Goldielands, one of the most entire now extant upon the Border, and over the gate of which its last laird (a Scott) is said to have been hanged for march treason. The old and famous house of Branhholm, the principal scene of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the residence of the Buccleugh family, stands about a mile further up the river, on the opposite bank. Little of the original castle remains, the whole has now the appearance of an ordinary manor-house, and is the seat of the chamberlain of the Duke of Buccleugh.

HAWICK, a thriving populous town in the above parish, occupying an agreeable situation on the right bank of the Tiviot, at the distance of forty-nine miles from Edinburgh, twenty from Kelso, eleven from Selkirk, and forty-five from Carlisle. Its name is partly descriptive of its site. A stream called the Slitterick, poured from the uplands on the south, is here received into the Tiviot, and in a bend or *wick* which it makes before entering the river once stood a Hall or *Ha'*—the earliest house erected in the town. In 1214, the church of Hawick was dedicated to St. Mary, and was long made use of as a court-house, even after the Scotican canons had prohibited such an abuse of the sacred edifice. While it was thus made to serve temporal, as well as spiritual purposes, it was stained with one of the foulest of crimes. In it the sheriff of Tiviotdale held his court, while the English possessed the castle and town of Roxburgh, and in June 1342, while Sir Alexander Ramsay, one of the most gallant and honest men of that age, was sitting in judgment, he was seized by William Douglas, the knight of Liddisdale, who was incensed against him for having been invested with an office which he considered to belong to himself as a right. This ferocious knight, transporting his victim to Hermitage Castle, plunged him into one of the dungeons below that dreary castle, (see CASTLETOWN) where he perished of hunger. David II. granted to Maurice de Moravia, Earl of Strathearn, the barony of Hawick, and at the beginning of the fifteenth century it became the property of Douglas of Drumlanrig, the ancestor of the Queensberry family. In the year 1545, one of the descendants of this superior conferred a charter on the inhabitants of the town, confirming them in those rights and lands they had previously possessed. In this charter is found the following

curious specification. One James Blair was taxed with "one penny of the kingdom of Scotland, upon the ground of his half *particate*, for finding and furnishing one lamp, or pot, of burning oil, before the altar of the parish church of Hawick, in time of high mass and vesper prayers, all holidays of the year, in honour of our Saviour Jesus Christ, and praying for the souls of the barons of Hawick, the founders of the lamp, and their successors." The charter of Douglas is confirmed by one from Queen Mary, dated in the same year. By these charters the town was constituted a free burgh of regality. From its propinquity to the border, Hawick generally suffered severely from the incursions of the English, and was more than once burnt. One of its severest conflagrations was in 1570, when it was set fire to by the English under Lord Sussex. This caused a species of architecture to prevail in the houses, some specimens of which yet exist. The houses were built like towers, of hard whinstone, and very thick in the wall; vaulted below; no door to the street, but an arched entry giving access to a court-yard behind, from which the second flat of the building was accessible by a stair; and the second flat communicated with the lower only by a square hole through the arched ceiling. The present *head inn*, called "the Tower," was a fortress of a better order, belonging to the superior of the burgh, and the only house not consumed by the forces of Sussex. It was, at a late period, the frequent residence of Anne, Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, (for an account of whom see ETTRICK,) and there were persons lately alive who remembered the princely style of living of that dignified noblewoman. From the vexatious and destructive fires raised by the English, the town invariably recovered through the exertions of its active inhabitants, who, on occasions of border strife, frequently behaved with great bravery. In the present day the town chiefly consists of a single long street, on the right bank of the Tiviot, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. In this spacious thoroughfare, and the subsidiary streets, there are many excellent houses, regularly built. On the left bank of the river lies also a portion of the town, but built in a more irregular manner. The Slitterick intersects the main part of the town, and is crossed by two bridges, one of which was built in early times, and is of a particularly antique construc-

tion. The approach to the town by the south or Carlisle road is exceedingly beautiful, pursuing its way along the flat banks of the Tiviot, which are ornamented in no small degree by the extensive nurseries of Messrs. Dickson and Company, which were established here under the auspices of the same firm, or at least the same family, upwards of a century ago. The streets of Hawick are well paved, and are now lighted with gas. Water is also introduced by leaden pipes. Hawick has been long celebrated for the extent of its manufacture of goods formed from wool, especially lambs' wool. Although, like the natives of Galashiels, the inhabitants of this place had to contend against the great distance from coal, and an extensive inland carriage, they long since essayed manufactures on a liberal scale, and their efforts have been crowned with that success which must always attend a persevering and intelligent body of artizans. The experience of nearly a century has directed industry into those channels which it has discovered to be the most profitable and the most apposite to the region in which its operations are carried on. The carpet manufacture was established in 1752, the inkle manufacture in 1783, and the manufacture of cloth in 1787; but these branches ultimately merged in that of the stocking manufacture, which was begun in the year 1771. The person who first engaged in it was Bailie John Hardie, who for some time employed four looms, which, on an average, produced annually about 2400 pairs of stockings, mostly of the coarser kind. He is understood to have been the first manufacturer of stockings in this part of Scotland; and by persons taught in his shop, the manufacture was planted in Wooler, Kelso, Jedburgh, Langholm, Melrose, Selkirk, and other places. In consequence of family distress, Mr. Hardie abandoned the trade, after carrying it on for ten years, when it was taken up by Mr. Nixon. Since that period the number of manufacturers of stockings has increased to upwards of twenty, who employ between five and six hundred looms; and it was calculated that there were lately about 900,000 pounds weight of wool spun into yarn, three-fifths of which was wrought up into hose, &c., and the remainder sold to manufacturers of stockings in Leicester, Derbyshire, Glasgow, &c. Some of the stocking manufacturers are at the same time yarn-spinners. There are various carding mills, with full sets

of machinery, all wrought by water. The manufacturers are in some cases their own salesmen; and it is remarked by retailers in Edinburgh and elsewhere, that almost no class of commercial men possess such a degree of activity and perseverance. The manufacture of blankets and gloves, the tanning of leather and dressing of sheep skins, also engage attention. Hawick has likewise a very respectable domestic retail traffic, and altogether it may be esteemed the principal manufacturing and trading town in the south of Scotland. Placed in the centre of the wild border country, Hawick must, in some measure, be considered an anomaly. The people have all that propensity to political speculation, and that jealousy of the power of their rulers, which usually characterise persons habituated to trade and intercourse with the world. This is ingrafted on the old primitive spirit of the Border, and gives a very strange cast to what yet remains of that original character. One of the most curious peculiarities of the inhabitants is one not uncommon in parts of the country where there are many individuals with the same surname, namely, a custom of giving every person, be his station what it may, a to-name, or soubriquet, in conformity with the well-known ancient practice of the frontier clans. To such an excess has this usage been carried, that it often happens that a man is better known by his nickname than his real designation; indeed we have heard it mentioned as a fact, that strangers have occasionally felt a difficulty in discovering the individuals they were inquiring for by their real appellations. The soubriquets are generally conferred from some personal peculiarity or quality of the mind, and, however ridiculous, are sometimes very amusing. The people of Hawick and the neighbouring district speak with a remarkably strong *patois*, differing from all other intonations in the provinces; but it is, upon the whole, mellifluous, and soon ceases to be disagreeable. Hawick is noted among toppers for its "gill." A *Hawick gill* is understood, by the universal courtesy of Scotland, to imply half-a-mutehkin, or two gills, although we have never met any person able to elucidate the cause of so lucky an exception to the general rule. It will be remembered that of the mistress of Andrew wi' the Cuttie Gun the old song says,

Wheel she loo'ed a Hawick gill,  
And leuch to see a tappit hen;

the latter phrase signifying the equally joyous appearance of a frothing measure of claret. The inhabitants of the town, which is thus associated with the materials of conviviality, are well known for their social habits, their absence of affectation and ceremony, and their blunt open sincerity of behaviour. Here nearly all classes mingle in common intercourse in public and private life; and there prevail a tone of independence and an ease in manners, which will in vain be sought for in the generality of Scottish towns of this size, where small annuities and the civic magistracy form the only aristocracy. The desire for a knowledge of public events has caused the institution of two of the best reading and news-rooms to be met with anywhere in the country, and which are conducted on liberal principles. The town has several booksellers' shops and libraries; and from the press of Mr. Robert Armstrong there has issued a variety of useful and agreeable publications. A school of arts was established some years ago, which has been of essential benefit to the community. There is a farmer's club, which was instituted as far back as 1776, and which meets once a-month for the discussion of questions connected with agriculture. The town has a good grammar school, and various private teachers. In approaching Hawick, its most conspicuous object is a tall square turret, rising from the centre of the town, which is the steeple of the old church of the parish. Besides this place of worship, there are two meeting houses of the United Secession Church, and one of the Relief body. The annual fast day of the church is the Wednesday before the last Sunday of June. The prosperity of Hawick has been much indebted to the spirit of its civic government, which has all the privileges of a royal burgh without the abuse of self-election, and the right of sending a member to parliament. As a free burgh of regality, the magistrates are elected annually by the burgesses; there being two bailies and two representatives of each of the seven incorporated trades, which, with fifteen standing councillors, elected for life, manage all municipal affairs. A weekly market is held every Thursday; and there are four annual fairs, with a cattle tryst in October, to which great numbers of black cattle are brought for sale, in passing from Falkirk tryst to Carlisle and Newcastle fairs.—Population

of the town in 1821, about 3000; including the parish, 4387.

HEBRIDES (THE), or WESTERN ISLES, a series of islands and islets lying on the western coast of the Highlands, at a greater and lesser distance from land, though with little certainty as to the right which many of them have to be placed under this denomination. Generally speaking, every isolated portion of rock and soil, between the north latitude of  $58^{\circ} 35'$  southwards to the extreme point of the Mull of Cantire, has been reckoned one of the Hebrides—the Hebudes, *Æbudæ*, or *Æmodæ* of the ancients. Arran, Bute, the Cumbrays, even the Isle of Man, and Rathlin Isle on the coast of Ireland, have received this appellation; but by a modern and more limited comprehension, the term is only applicable to the direct series of western isles, ranging within Lewis, Uist, Benbecula, Barra, and Mingalay on the north, and Skye, Raasay, Canna, Rum, Eigg, Coll, Iona, Tiree, Mull, Colonsay, Jura, and Islay, upon the south. Politically, they pertain, according to situation, to the shires of Ross, Inverness, and Argyle. Altogether, they are computed at 300 in number, 86 of which are inhabited. The peculiar character and condition of these interesting islands being noticed in our article on the HIGHLANDS, as well as under individual heads, it is here unnecessary to enter into any special description of them. The history of the Western isles, which for many centuries had little or no political connexion with the mainland, is involved in a considerable degree of obscurity, and almost the only fact which the chroniclers can establish is, that they were long under the domination of petty chiefs, sometimes independent, and at other periods under the superiority of the kings of Norway, and latterly subject to the Scottish monarchy. According to Macculloch, unknown Celts, Irish pirates, Galwegian kings, Vikingr, Norwegian viceroys, chiefs and chieftains, sea-fights and land-fights, plundering, burning and slaughter, usurpation and rebellion, are the objects and ideas which compose their history. In the twelfth century, the petty kings or lords of the isles began to disturb the peace of Scotland. One of them, named Somerled, in 1153, invaded the mainland, and made an attempt to dethrone Malcolm IV. but was defeated by an army under Gilchrist, Earl of Angus. In a



subsequent descent in 1163, he was defeated and slain near Renfrew. In 1188 the people of the isles chose Reginald to be chief, but doubtful of his right, in 1204, he did homage to John of England, in hopes of eventual protection. Olave, a competitor for the chieftainship, was possessed of the isle of Lewis, and married a daughter of the Earl of Ross, which was the first alliance betwixt a lord of the isles and those Highland families of rank. Olave subsequently became king of the whole isles, including Man, and seems to have been the most powerful chief of his race, being dependent on Norway by a very slight tenure. After his death in 1237, the separate jurisdiction of the outer and inner Hebrides began to be shaken, his sons Harold, Reginald, Magnus, and Godrid, not being possessed of that power which could secure the existence of so rude a sway. Alexander II. king of Scotland, set on foot negotiations with Haco, king of Norway, to treat for the cession of Bute, Arran, and the Cumbrays, but without effect. His successor, Alexander III. in 1261, renewed these negotiations; and being equally unsuccessful, he attacked, ravaged and took the islands by force. An expedition of Haco to relieve his afflicted dominions having failed, through his defeat at Largs, Alexander sent the Earls of Buchan and Moray, with Allan of Atholl, to the islands; where they acted with great cruelty. Magnus the third son of Olave, and the last independent chief, died in 1265, and with him terminated the Norwegian kings of the isles. Another Magnus, the son and feeble successor of Haco, could not maintain the tottering power of his father. In 1266 he entered into negotiations with Alexander for the cession of his isolated territories, and by a treaty signed at Perth, he resigned all future claim on the Hebrides, in consideration of 4000 merks to be paid annually for four years, and an annual payment of 100 more for ever. By this memorable event the western isles and the isle of Man were attached to Scotland, but the latter was subsequently lost during the contests for the Scottish crown. Notwithstanding this extinction of the power of the Norwegians, the western isles were long exempted from the jurisdiction of the Scottish kings. The descendants of the chiefs, real or pretended, claimed still the title of Lords of the Isles, and the Macdougals, the Macdonalds, and other heads of septs, were frequently at feud for feudal su-

premacy among themselves, and in their external wars often gave the crown considerable uneasiness. Instead of quenching these almost independent barbarians by force of arms, the kings of Scotland, who were seldom without need of allies, purchased their good will by grants of territory, and confirmations of the titles of Lords of the Isles, and even by greater concessions. John, the son of Angus Og, Lord of Cantire, received in marriage a daughter of Robert II., by which alliance to the royal family his descendants rose in their pride and consequence. One of his sons, Donald, invaded and plundered Ross-shire, at the head of 10,000 men, and after ravaging the country, was defeated, or at least received a severe infliction at the battle of Harlaw, in 1411. The anarchy produced by this and similar events in the south of Scotland, induced James I. to commence a regular war against the more turbulent chiefs, many of whom he captured and hanged, and finally he defeated Donald of the Isles, who fled to Ireland, where he was put to death. Throughout the fifteenth century, there were, however, repeated aggressions on the part of other men equally turbulent, and unwilling to acknowledge any sovereign. It was not till the reign of James V. that the Lords of the Isles came into complete subjection to the crown. As the sixteenth century advanced, the power and the number of claimants to the distinction of that title became narrowed within a more and more limited circle. At length, the Macdonald, the last authorized Lord of the Isles, died; and though, since that period, there have not been wanting claimants to superiority and antiquity, of the surname of Macdonald, Maclean, Macneil, Mackintosh, Macleod, and Mackenzie, some of whom have been as fierce with the perr as their ancestors were with the sword in their attempts to establish their right to the title of Lord of the Isles, the appellation has not been restored. Most of the possessions of the ancient Lords of the Isles were secured by the crown, which, to strengthen its authority, parted with the islands to different heads of clans on the mainland, of which that of the Campbells of Argyll was the most favoured. In 1589, the island of Lewis, the chief of the outer Hebrides, was granted to some gentlemen of Fife, for the purpose of being civilized, but without profiting these lowlanders, as it fell into

the hands of Mackenzie of Kintail. Few topographers have hitherto concerned themselves with the etymologies of the names of the islands of the Hebrides, which are certainly the subject of a most excusable curiosity, especially as they illustrate the early history of these distant isles, and often substantiate their primary possession. On this matter we consider it sufficient to lay before the reader the substance of a disquisition and catalogue of names by Dr. John Macculloch. Although we have occasionally given the etymology where the island happened to be treated of, it will, to use the Doctor's own words, "be advantageous to see the whole in one collective view; as that will convey a notion, both of the principles of nomenclature adopted, and of the proportion which were relatively named by the Northmen and by the natives. While we have," says he, "distinguished the conjectural or doubtful from the certain, and further classed them according to certain analogies, we must also remark, that where the number of names appears less than the number of the islands, it is partly because a few of the most insignificant, particularly where they appeared hopelessly corrupted, have been passed over, but chiefly on account of the frequent occurrence of the same name for many different islands. Thus there are no less than four called Rona; as many called Flota, Berneray, Glas, Fladday or Flattay; while there are duplicates or triplicates of Soa, Wiæ, Gbia, Boreray, Linga, Longa, and others. Hence you will perceive that very few of the whole number of names remain unexplained. We have seldom thought it necessary to distinguish the Scandinavian terms according to the different dialects or languages of the Moesogothic radical. The following catalogue is derived from saints, to whom there were churches or chapels dedicated in some of the islands, and who seem to have been mostly of Irish extraction, as were all the followers of St. Columba. They may thus be considered chiefly of Gaelic origin, being only modified or corrupted by the Scandinavian ey, which has passed successively into ay and a.

Flannan	from St. Flann.
Barra	St. Barr.
Colonsa	St. Columba.
Kerrara, Kiarara	St. Kieran.
Mul Donach	St. Duncan.
Oransa	St. Oran.

Besides Marnoch, Martin, Chenzie and Inch Kenneth, St. Cormac's Isles, and St. Kilda. In the Scandinavian, we find a divinity, which may rank with these; Taransa, from Taran or Thor; and in the Gaelic there are Gigha and Gia, a corruption of Dia ey, God's Island; as is proved by the Norwegian name, which is written Gud ey in the account of Haco's expedition. Animals are a frequent source of these names, and among them there are both Scandinavian and Gaelic etymologies. In the first are the following:

Soa	the isle of swine.	
Raasey,	from Raa,	of roes.
Tirey,	Tiur,	of bulls.
Jura,	Diur,	of deer.
Canna,	Kanin,	of rabbits.
Orsa, Oersa,		
Eorsa,	Joor,	of horses.
Ulva,	Ulfur,	of wolves.
Haversey,	Hafur,	of he-goats.
Levenish	Lava nish,	of birds.

Calva, Calve, or Calf, a common Norwegian name, found in Mull and Man, is not named exactly from the animal, but from being related to the main island as the calf is to the cow. Cara, Kyr ey, the Island of Cows, and Handa, Hynd ey, that of Hinds, appear rather possible than certain. In the Gaelic, there are, from the same source:

Rona, ron	the isle of seals.
Ensay, eoin	of birds.
Mullagroch, Mul grach,	
or graich	a stud of horses.
Inish Capel	the isle of mares.
Eilan an each	of horses.
Tanera, tan	of the herd.
Muck, muc	of swine.

Whether Eilan na Monach, na Clearach, and Inch Cailleach, the Isles of Monks, Clergy, and Nuns, are to be adopted in this division, under Muc, or in that of the Saints, we do not pretend to determine. Trodda, from the Scandinavian Trollds, may be put in the same ambiguous company. Names derived from qualities, or resemblances, or comparisons, are the most common of all, and they occur in both languages. In the Scandinavian there are the following:—

Sky	.	.	.	mist.
Rum	.	.	.	spacious.
Back	.	.	.	an eminence.
Egg	.	.	.	an edge.

Staffa, staf . . .	the isle of pillars.
Seil and Suil . . .	a sail.
Luing and Linga . .	long.
Torsa, torst . . .	the dry island.
Scarba, } Scarpa, } Scarp . . .	a precipice.
Uist . . .	west.
Sanda, Sandera . . .	sand islands.
Vatersa . . .	water island
Hellesa, helle . . .	the island of rocks.
Flota . . .	the island of fleets.
Fladda . . .	the flat island.
Pladda . . .	a plate.
Schillay, skil . . .	a division; divided.
Fiaray, fiar . . .	a shore.
Sursay, sur . . .	sour.
Blada, blad . . .	a leaf, leafy, grassy.
Narsey, nar . . .	a carcass, a burying place.
Groay, grooa . . .	to grow, fertile.
Tahay, taa . . .	a toe, a headland.
Opsay, op . . .	a hole, a cavern.
Maltey, mallt . . .	meal, fertile.
Isa, is . . .	ice island.
Ransey, ran . . .	rapine, thieves' island.

The last eleven seem rather probable, but are not so clear as the former; they are all from the Icelandic. Eriska seems a corruption of Erics ey. Ailsa is similarly an apparent corruption of Hellesa; peculiarly appropriate. Isla is the island, *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, as a principal seat of government. In the same class the Gaelic has the following :

Arran . . .	the land of mountains. British.
Scalpa . . .	a cave.
Pabba . . .	stubble.
Coll . . .	a wood.
Mull . . .	a hill.
Eysdill . . .	dale island.
Garveloch . . .	the rough rock.
Lismore . . .	the great garden.
Glas . . .	green or grey.
Bernera . . .	the serrated island.
Mingala . . .	the beautiful.
Longa and Lunga . .	the isle of ships.
Craig Daive . . .	ox's isle.
Freachland . . .	the isle of heath.
Ree . . .	the king's isle.
Chourn . . .	hell.

Neave . . .	heaven. A monastery probably.
Drum . . .	Scandinavian and Gaelic, a ridge.
Gillisay . . .	servants' island, servants of God.
Dana . . .	the isle of Danes.
Crowlin . . .	the red.
Iona . . .	the isle of waves.
Shiant . . .	sacred.
Ulleram, ulla . . .	a burying place.
Tesca, tee . . .	a bone, a similar allusion.
Borrera, bor . . .	a knob.
Bulg . . .	a bulge.
Shuna . . .	lovage.
Bute, buta . . .	a ridge.

Among these, some of the latter are questionable. Shaw is said not to be good authority. It is unnecessary to give the other Gaelic radicals. Lewis, Liodhus, the residence of Liod (Macleod), is Norwegian; but does not well fall into any of the preceding divisions. Nor does Cumbray, from Cumr ey, the islands of the Cumbrians, who once occupied this district. In the names compounded of Scandinavian and Gaelic, we find Altwig, a mountain bay, Garveilan, rock island, and Kiarnaborg or Cairnburgh, sufficiently obvious. The compounds from Skerscar, a rock, are occasionally of this nature; and are Skerry, with Sulisker, Dusker, Hysker, Baisker, Carmisker, Hartasker, Kelisker, and Skernamull; which require no further explanation. Whether the isles of Macfadyen, Macphail, and Macalken belonged to saints or chiefs, no one seems to know. Of the few that remain, little can be said. Harris is corrupt beyond hope; though the Gael say it is from Earrann, a portion. It is more probably from Aras, a habitation or settlement. Wia, Valay, and Huna, should be Scandinavian, because they occur in Shetland; but their meaning is obscure. Vi, with the plural Uiou, Ubh in Gaelic, is an egg; a derivation applicable enough. Lamlash seems just such an inversion of Molass, the old name, as gallon is of Lagen. Of Gometra, Fadia, Vacasey, and the bicla part of Benbicla, or Benbecula, nothing can be made. Harmetia may be derived from Armunn, a chief. The total result is that there are about forty-six names of Scan-



dinavian derivation, comprising the principal islands, and about forty of a Gaelic or British origin, of which nine only are of any note, and among which Arran, Bute, Mull, Coll, and Lismore, are the only ones that can be considered principal. If we include those named after saints, who were rather Irish than Gaelic, it would add twelve to the list, of which three only are conspicuous; namely, Barra, Colonsa, and St. Kilda. The Skers being little more than rocks, are hardly worthy of notice, and are, besides, pretty equally divided. If we now consider the great disproportion which the Scandinavian bears to the Gaelic, as far as the principal islands are concerned, it will appear probable that the aboriginal population was very scanty before the Norwegian invasions and settlements." The Hebrides were visited by Dr. Samuel Johnson in the autumn of 1773, whose tour through Scotland thither excited sufficient discussion at the time and since.

**HEISKER ISLANDS**, three islands of the Hebrides lying about eight miles westward from North Uist. One of them is of small size and lies between the other two, each of which is nearly two miles long and of various dimensions.

**HELDAZAY** or **HILDUSAY**, a small island of Shetland lying in the inner part of Scalloway bay.

**HELENSBURGH**, a modern town in Dumbartonshire, parish of Row, lying on the firth of Clyde opposite Greenock, twenty-three miles west north-west of Glasgow, eight north-west of Dumbarton, and five north of Greenock. The town, which is a perpetual feu from Sir James Colquhoun, baronet, of Luss, was commenced in 1777; since which period it has risen into notice as one of the most convenient and agreeable sea-bathing places on the Clyde, and now consists of a series of handsome houses and streets, laid out on a neat plan. A quay was built in 1817, and has been found of great utility. Being created a burgh of barony in 1802, Helensburgh is placed under the government of a provost, two bailies and four councillors. The town has a spacious elegant inn, with baths at its east end, and there are other houses for the temporary reception of visitors, besides a great variety of lodging houses. The parish kirk is at two miles distance, but there are here a missionary chapel and a meeting-house of dissenters. It possesses

also a good school. The distillation of whisky is almost the only manufacture carried on. There are four annual fairs. The situation of Helensburgh is eminently suited for a place of summer recreation; the prospects around, and especially that towards the spacious land-locked bay of Greenock, are very beautiful, and the country is very healthful. There are various gentlemen's seats in the vicinity, the chief of which is Ardincaple, the seat of Lord John Campbell, standing west from the town, near the Gare Loch, an inlet of the Clyde, which penetrates some miles inland. Opposite are the mansion and beautiful pleasure-grounds of Roseneath. A number of steam-vessels call at Helensburgh daily, in going to and from Glasgow; and it will perhaps be pointed out with greater curiosity a century hence than at present, that here resided the ingenious Henry Bell, when he first applied this important species of navigation to a practical use.—Population in 1821 computed at 600.

**HELL'S SKERRIES**, a cluster of islets of the Hebrides, lying about ten miles west from the island of Rum.

**HELMSDALE**, a river in Sutherlandshire, rising in the parish of Farr and upper parts of Kildonan, and flowing through the latter past Kildonan kirk, after which, passing through the parish of Loth, it falls into the sea about three miles south from the Ord of Caithness. The river is valuable for its salmon fishing.

**HELMSDALE**, a large and thriving modern village or town, situated in the parish of Loth, Sutherlandshire, at the mouth of the above river, from which it takes its name. It is built on the property of the Marchioness of Stafford, upon a principle which we have explained under the head Golspie. In this case, the efforts of the benevolent proprietor have been attended with success. A considerable number of substantial houses have been built, and an excellent harbour has been finished, to which immense fleets of fishing-boats resort during the herring season (September). The town is increasing rapidly, and its various elements are gradually settling down into comfortable maturity. Some thousands of barrels of herrings are now prepared annually, and the small port is further made the point of trade and export to the produce of the interior, as wool, &c. The coast-road northward passes through the village.

HERIOT, a parish in the south-eastern and hilly part of the county of Edinburgh, lying between Temple on the north-west and Stow on the south-east. Innerleithen bounds it on the south. With the exception of some fields on the banks of the Gala and Heriot waters, and at a few other places, the whole territory, which comprehends a length of nearly ten miles by a breadth of five, is a confused mass of brownish pastoral hills and vales, with small rivulets flowing through the latter. The only regular opening into the district is by Heriot water, a small trouting stream which rises among the hills and drops into the Gala nearly opposite Crookston. On the Heriot water stands Heriot kirk. Lately a new road was formed between Innerleithen and the head of one of the vales of this parish, with a design of carrying it forward to Edinburgh, so as to establish a direct communication between that thriving village and the capital; but it has not been continued by the trustees of the roads in Edinburghshire. Some of the hills are high and command extensive prospects, occasionally showing the remains of ancient encampments. At the Reformation, the church and lands of Heriot or Heryeth, which had previously belonged to the monks of Newbottle, fell into the hands of Mark Ker, the commendator of that abbey. The name of the parish imports "the fine paid to the lord of a manor on the death of a tenant." By the division of the land into large farms, the population has been decreasing since 1801, when it amounted to 320; in 1811 it was 300; and in 1821, 298.

HERMITAGE, a rivulet tributary to the Liddel, parish of Castletown, with a castle of the same name.—See CASTLETOWN.

HESTON, a small island in the mouth of the bay into which the river Urr is poured, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

HIGHLANDS, a division of Scotland, extending to more than the half of its whole surface, and though much inferior in population and wealth to the remainder, yet highly interesting on many accounts, particularly from the peculiar character of the inhabitants, and the mixture of sublime and beautiful, which characterises the surface of the ground. Generally speaking, the Highlands form the northern division of the kingdom, although it happens that the boundary line, extending between Nairn on the Moray Firth, and Dumbarton on the Firth of Clyde, pursues, though somewhat

irregularly, a direction varying between south and south-west. The district includes the entire counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Perth, Argyle, and Dumbarton, upon the mainland, together with Bute, and other islands, besides a considerable part of the counties of Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, and Forfar. Caithness, in one sense, a part of the Highland division; but, being a level country throughout, cannot be strictly considered as such. The general character of the Highlands is implied by the name which has so long distinguished it from the Lowlands. It is a country full of lofty hills, some of which are covered with pasture, while a great proportion are rugged and bare, varying in height from one thousand to upwards of four thousand feet, and having generally narrow vallies between, or else inland or marine lakes. Round the bleak summits of these mountains, the wild eagle is still seen occasionally hovering, a sublime emblem of the savage native of the district. In the bottoms of the vallies, there are generally small impetuous streams, which receive accessions at every short distance from the torrents that descend the hills, and in the end join strength in such a way as to form large rivers. The country being much higher at the west side of the island than towards the east, the rivers, with hardly any exception, run towards the German Ocean.—The Highlands are subdivided into two districts, termed the North Highlands and the West Highlands,—the former phrase being applicable to all beyond Fort-William, while the other may be considered as exclusively appropriated to what remains. The Western Islands, as characterised by the same peculiarities of population and surface, must also be esteemed as a subdivision of the Highlands.

The Highlands, till an era almost within the recollection of the present generation, were peopled exclusively by a race essentially different from the inhabitants of Lowland Scotland; speaking a peculiar language, wearing a peculiar dress, and exhibiting a frame of society, and a set of manners and customs, altogether different. In numbers, this race is not believed to have exceeded a hundred thousand, or about a twelfth part of the co-existent population of the rest of Scotland; but yet they were able, occasionally, to affect the prospects of their numerous fellow-countrymen in no small degree. Surviving as a remnant (though not altogether unmixed) of the Celtic people, who

were the first inhabitants of the west of Europe, and who gradually gave way to Roman and Scandinavian adventurers, they hardly ever ceased to regard the adjacent people as intruders and enemies. In the early ages of Scottish history, we find them living under their own chiefs, and quite independent of the sovereign. Gradually, by the efforts of various monarchs, especially James I. and James V. they were induced to yield a nominal obedience. Till the reign, however, of Charles I. they remained comparatively little known, being only occasionally heard of when some dreadful tale of savage cruelty reached the Lowlands, or some predatory excursion was made by one of their clans into the valleys of their now civilized fellow-countrymen. The danger of such a neighbourhood was first brought fully before the eyes of the Lowland population, when the Marquis of Montrose engaged them in his singular campaign against the Scottish parliamentary forces, 1644-5, on which occasion, though he had not at first above fifteen hundred half-armed and half-clad mountaineers, he gained five victories in succession, over much more numerous and better appointed armies, and at last obtained possession of Scotland. The Highlanders, arguing from their own patriarchal system, were disposed, at this period, to regard King Charles as an injured chief, and of course, as they could make no allowance for those notions of civil liberty which actuated the general population, much less for the religious interests of the time, they eagerly threw themselves into the scale in favour of distressed royalty. Fortunately for the conductors of the popular cause in the civil war, Montrose was surprised and defeated at Philiphaugh, at a time when almost the whole of his Highlanders were absent; and thus their strength was for a time neutralized. They were afterwards, with great difficulty, reduced to subjection by Cromwell, who placed a fortress at Inverness, and another at Fort William, in order to keep them in check. In 1678, they again, under the name of the Highland Host, became known to the oppressed and dispirited inhabitants of the western counties, as an authorized banditti, whose robberies had been previously legalized by Charles II. As no resistance was then offered by the people, the only opportunity of displaying their prowess was on their return, when the students of Glasgow university kept the bridge of that

city, and forced a party of two thousand of them to surrender their plunder. After the Revolution, when their notions of hereditary right were once more violated, they joined the Viscount of Dundee in an attempt to procure the restoration of James VII. and were successful at Killiecranky in July 1689, though the death of their leader prevented them from prosecuting the war any farther with advantage. From this period, the chiefs of the various names or clans into which the population was divided, kept up a close correspondence with the exiled royal family, and, in many cases, their sons were brought up in France, under the eye and influence of that unfortunate race. Being also supplied with judicious presents of money, and with shipments of arms, they kept themselves constantly in a state of readiness to rise in favour of the house of Stewart. From the chief himself, who was either influenced by political enthusiasm or less worthy motives, down to the humble serfs, who glowed with martial ardour, over the songs of bards regarding the exploits of their fathers, under Montrose, one common spirit prevailed; and only in very rare instances was a chieftain ever bought off by the existing government. The benighted ignorance of the people, the prevalence of the Catholic religion, the inaccessibility of the country to the virtues of peace, were all alike favourable to this state of things. Hence, at the instigation of the Earl of Mar in 1715, the clans arose, to the amount of ten or twelve thousand men, and descended towards the low country, where, from the paucity of the national troops, and the comparatively peaceful character of the lowland population, it seemed at one time as if there were nothing to prevent them from re-establishing the son of James VII. upon the throne. Being eventually defeated in this enterprise, they afterwards became a subject of serious consideration to the government, and some attempts were made during the reigns of George I. and II. to break up their military power. An act passed for disarming them succeeded to a certain extent, though, it is said, the clans friendly to government were thereby rendered powerless, while the disaffected tribes either retained a great part of their weapons, or were afterwards supplied with more. Something was also done by the re-erection of Cromwell's fort, and the addition of one or two more, in



which considerable garrisons were placed, for the purpose of overawing the country. But the most effectual expedient was the cutting of two lines of road, from Crieff to the two chief forts, which was done by the garrison soldiers, under General Wade. These roads, which were finished in 1737, and amounted altogether to 250 miles in aggregate extent, destroyed, in a great measure, that impregnable and fortress-like character which had formerly belonged to the Highlands. Yet, long ere any particular effect was observed to result from these measures, another insurrection took place.\* Under the direction of Prince Charles Stuart, an army of Highlanders descended upon the Lowlands, September 1745; and having defeated a body of national troops at Prestonpans, marched into England, where they reached a point only a hundred miles from the capital ere any adequate force could be assembled to oppose them. This army was ultimately defeated at Culloden, and the terrors of military law were freely let loose over a country which had so often offended against the rest of the state. Yet, though depressed and dejected, the Highlanders were still formidable. It was now seen necessary to take various decisive measures in order to bring the people into the great fold of ordinary civilized life. An act for abolishing hereditary jurisdictions, passed in 1748, was aimed at the arbitrary power which the chiefs had heretofore exercised over their people. Another act decreed the abolition of the tartan, a peculiar chequered and coloured cloth with which they had hitherto been in the habit of attiring themselves, and which, from its antiquity and nationality, was of course intimately associated with those feelings which the government desired to eradicate. The disarming act was now also carried into practice with extreme rigour. In short, the Highlanders were at once reduced from the condition of a patriarchal people, having customs, dress, and habits, different from their neighbours, into the same state

with the Lowlanders, the only external difference that remained being the original Erse language, which they had spoken for thousands of years, and which no act of parliament could well root out. The Jacobite chiefs being now expatriated and severed from their lands by attainders, the general proprietary body of the Highlands became friendly to government. A totally different direction was by and by given to the military ardour of the people. Regiments for the service of government were raised in the country, and led by the sons of the proprietors, who acted as officers, into scenes of danger in Canada, which it was found that no less hardy race could well encounter. Afterwards, in the American war of independence, still larger levies were transported to the colonies, where they generally acted with greater boldness than other soldiers, and were found better fitted to move in the rugged defiles of the country, on account of their previous habits of life. At one time, ten thousand were at once raised for this service, which, though odious to the more enlightened classes of the British people, was regarded with no peculiar feelings by the poor Highlanders. In a later and more glorious contest, the same people served with such well known bravery and effect, as to need no eulogy in this humble record.

Through the influence of the above circumstances, and several others which must now be particularized, the population of the Highlands has undergone a greater change during the last century than any other branch of the British people. Previous to the insurrection of 1745, the same system of life which had obtained for ages was still entire. The country at large was divided into a number of compartments, each of which was inhabited by a particular tribe assuming a peculiar name. Thus, upon the Lowland frontier, there were the Buchanans, the Grahames, the Stewarts, the Robertsons, &c.; in the West Highlands, the Campbells, M'Dougals, and M'Leans; in the central parts of the territory, the M'Donalds, Camerons, Macphersons, Macintoshes, Grants, and Frasers. And in the north, were the Mackenzies, the Mackays, and the M'Leods. These tribes were of different numerical power, and enjoyed larger or smaller tracts of country. Some clans were broken down into certain subdivisive septs, which were headed by *chieftains*; but in general the

\* A most notable signification of the state of the Highlands in the early part of the reign of George II. occurs in Keith's History, which was published in 1733. After describing the banditti who infested the borders and remote Hebrides in the reign of James V., the right reverend author observes, with great coolness, "Something of this kind is to be found in the Highlands at this day,"—rather an awkward admission, if we consider that "Robert Macgregor, *alias* Rob Roy," the chief of all the agitators and depredators of that time, appears as one of the subscribers for the book, amidst a host of Highland lairds who afterwards joined in the insurrection of 1745.

tribe had one *chief*, or *kean-kinnhe*, (head of the family) who was understood to be the lineal representative of the founder of the family, and was at once the landlord, lawgiver, leader, and father of his people. Certain individuals called *doaine-uailse*, who could trace kindred to the chief, and were not very remote in degree from the succession, formed a species of gentry in the country of the clan, of which they were generally assigned the management of a certain portion. Below these was a promiscuous set of commoners, who lived merely upon the bounty of their superiors, performing labour in peace and military service in war, in return for their subsistence. The various clans were frequently at feud with each other, and on such occasions, as well as when an expedition was undertaken against the Lowland whigs, the latter order of men formed the mass of the army, while the *doaine-uailse* acted as officers under the chief. Upon the death of a chief, when any difficulty was found in tracing the proper heir, the minor heads of the tribe have been known to elect a provisional leader under the title of Captain. The husband of an heiress could also assume the bearing of a chief. The clan has sometimes been known, by a still greater anomaly in so despotic a system, to depose an unworthy chief and adopt the next of kin. These were Celtic fashions, surviving through the force of national manners, the introduction of the regular feudal system of property, which may be said to have taken place about the time of Robert Bruce. The chiefs, in late times, were a brave and spirited set of men, with a strange mixture of the native Highlander and the French gentleman-soldier. The dress of the people throughout was simply a piece of tartan, which was wrapped round the body in such a way as to encircle the knees like a petticoat, and leave a piece loose at the top, to be drawn occasionally over the arms. The fastening at the top was by a large metal brooch. The better order of the clansmen, including the chief, perhaps wore a dress more intricate and compound than this; but it is at least certain that the attire in which Highlanders are now generally painted, and which gentlemen wear from fancy, is chiefly taken from the military uniform assumed by the Highland regiments.\*

\* In Windsor Palace, there is a painting by Lely, dated, if I recollect rightly, in 1671, representing the celebrated actor John Lacy in three characters, one of which is

We have had repeated occasion to notice in Scottish history, that the appearance of the dress of a Highland army was such as to give to strangers the impression of a troop of naked savages. The chiefs were entitled to wear an eagle's feather in their bonnets; and each clansman wore in the same place a sprig of some particular shrub, or tree, which was sacred to his tribe. A train of official persons was attached to the person of the chief, comprising, in particular, a bard to commemorate and recite the deeds of the clan, a piper to play before him as he marched, and a henchman or valet, to run messages and attend to any little personal want. The homage paid by the tribe to their chief was as great as his power over them was unlimited. The Highland *dunne uasal*, when fully armed, carried a basket-hilted broadsword, a dagger, a pair of pistols, and a target. The inferior class were seldom armed very perfectly, but generally had at least broadswords and targets, besides carrying muskets when such could be procured. Their custom was to fire the muskets first, and to rush forward, under the smoke, to charge with sword and target. The vices of the Highland character, in its native and original state, were haughtiness and irritability; they regarded the Lowlanders, whom they called *Sassenach* (Saxons), as mean tame creatures compared with themselves, and entertained a general contempt for the domestic arts and the comforts of peace. Their utter want of occupation, and the constant contemplation of a renowned ancestry, caused them to look upon themselves, in comparison with the commercial and manufacturing Lowlanders, as gentlemen; and they were scrupulous in endeavouring to maintain their pretensions to that character by several evil as well as virtuous properties. They are even said to have carried this feeling so far that, when they had occasion to allude to any of the humbler artisans, they would use some apologetic expression—such as “a tailor, saving your presence”—and so forth. Their irascibility was such as to be considered by the Lowlanders a peculiarity of the blood: it is still common for a Lowlander, on observing

*Sandy* in the Taming of the Shrew. It is perhaps worthy of remark, that he appears in a pair of tartan pantaloons and a tartan plaid; a circumstance which proves that this cloth was looked upon by the English, in the reign of Charles II., as the characteristic dress of a Scotsman.—R. C.

a man of Highland extraction getting angry, to say, "there, your Highland blood is getting up!" Their virtues were of the opposite character. They were hospitable to strangers, to an extent often ruinous. In all kinds of engagements, they were scrupulously faithful to their word. Their bravery has been proved on many a bloody field, and their disinterested attachment to the cause which they thought right, exhibited in every species of suffering.

Since the year 1745, all the above peculiarities of the Highlanders as a nation have been undergoing a gradual process of extinction, insomuch that the people are now less distinguishable from the Lowland peasantry, than the latter are from the English. The principal change has taken place in the number and employment of the population. It is evident that in the former state of things, it was the interest of the chief to have his lands as numerously peopled as possible, in order that he might enjoy the higher political distinction. Afterwards, when the strength and sinews of men came to be of less use to the proprietor, as he might then rather be called, it became an object of some importance to reduce the number of superfluous retainers, and stock his lands with a different species of cattle, which he could sell for money in the Lowland markets. Thus for many years a process of deportation has been kept up; the poor clansmen, who, in one sense, had a right to the soil as well as their chiefs, have been carried in thousands from the glens of their fathers, where every object spoke to them of some endeared tale of family history, to clear a still ruder home for themselves amidst the wilds of Canada. To such an extent is this system carried that, in 1830, no fewer than 3000 emigrants sailed from Greenock.\* The population has been much reduced, but hard as the case appears, it is perhaps not to be regretted, as the country, by climate and intractable ruggedness, is really better calculated for the support of cattle than of hu-

man beings. It is even to be desired that many of those who remain could also be enabled to emigrate, as their style of living is of so miserable a character as to offer the very reverse of a premium for human existence. They generally occupy small patches of ground, just enough to support life, and from which they can scarcely afford to pay any rent. Their cottages are the most wretched hovels imaginable, and notwithstanding the general kindness of the landlords, their mode of life is very miserable. Besides this class, there is just one other of any note in the Highlands, consisting of the small farmers, drovers, factors, innkeepers, &c. who manage what may be called the business of the country, that is, the rearing of live-stock for the Lowland and English shambles. As for the landlords, who are now much more numerous than the chiefs of old, they reside chiefly in London or in Edinburgh, and are not distinguished by any peculiarity whatever from those of the rest of Scotland.

It is very common to hear the alteration of things in the Highlands lamented, either on the mere principle of antiquarianism, or as having been productive of much misery to the country itself, and much loss to the rest of the state, in so far as concerns the decrease of population. But, though we regret as heartily as any one to see the vestiges of an ancient, if not primeval, people perishing from the face of the earth—though we sympathize most acutely in the pains of a compulsory emigration—and though we are anxious to maintain the population of the country at its highest possible pitch,—we still think, that the change, upon the whole, besides being practically unavoidable, is abstractly fortunate for the interests of humanity at large. The truth is, that the existence of so large a body of uneducated and uncivilized people, who could be turned to any purpose their superiors willed, was exceedingly dangerous at all times to the peace of the more industrious and cultivated community. It was found that Highlanders would fight in causes however adverse to civil liberty, as in the case of America, when Lowlanders hung back; and it is to be supposed that they would do so again. The clearing out of the population of the Highlands, or at least the thinning of it, has been therefore a fortunate event for the growth of civil liberty in Britain. The very humane measures now adopted by various religious bo-

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\* The difficulty and trouble with which these poor people effect their own transportation may not be unworthy of notice. The circulation of money is very limited among them, and their whole property may be said to consist of a few black cattle and small horses, all of which are made over to the emigrant's agent at his own price, and which he sends to the south markets at his own risk; the roofs of their huts, their boats, in short, every thing they have, must be converted by him into money, before the necessary sum for defraying the freight can be realized.



dies—one of which (the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge in the Highlands) was instituted by the Church of Scotland as early as 1703—to enlighten the remnant of the population, will, in the course of time, smooth down what asperities of character are yet remaining, and, at length, with other causes conspiring, place the Highlanders on a level of education and comforts with their neighbours, when there will be no longer any fears on this score. It appears, from an essay recently published under the patronage of the Highland Society, and by the census of 1821, that the counties of Argyle, Inverness, Nairn, Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland, and the Gaelic district of Perth and Moray, comprehending 171 parishes, contained 416,852 persons, forming 78,609 families. Of this mass, the number living in towns of above 1000 inhabitants does not make one-tenth of the whole; and it is chiefly on the eastern coasts that these towns occur. The extensive shires of Inverness and Argyle comprehend nearly one-fifth of the whole surface of Scotland, yet they contain only one-eleventh part of its population. Three-fourths of the population of the Highlands and islands still speak the Gaelic language; the number of persons understanding English better than Gaelic being 133,699, that of persons more proficient in Gaelic, 303,153. The only means of religious instruction for this population, including forty appointments to chapels of ease by government, are provided by 264 parish ministers and missionaries of the establishment, eight Episcopal clergymen, and about thirty of other persuasions. There are about ten Roman Catholic priests within the Highland limits, chiefly in the counties of Inverness and Argyle. About 12,000 persons in the western districts profess the Roman Catholic faith. At Lismore there was formerly a college, presided over by a bishop, which has now merged in that of Blairs, near Aberdeen, recently founded and endowed by Mr. Menzies of Pitfodders. This is now the only seminary for the instruction of the Catholic priesthood in Scotland. In Appin and some other places in the Highlands, there are great numbers of Episcopalians, who have sometimes been classed as Roman Catholics. The number of schools in the Highlands belonging to parishes and instituted by associations is, by a late calculation, 495. About one-half of the Highland population is unable to read; and a

third are so far distant from schools, that they are unable to attend those which have been erected for their instruction. Vast numbers of Bibles and pious works have been distributed for some years back by different societies; still the Bibles are in the proportion of only one for every eight persons. In general there is one person in every family who can read the Bible, either in Gaelic or English. The Church of Scotland deserves great credit for its exertions in aid of the religious instruction and education of the poor Highlanders. A society has just been instituted, under the Episcopal Church of Scotland, for the establishment of a number of lay itinerating catechists, and the distribution of religious works in the Gaelic tongue, in order to preserve Episcopalians from being induced to come within the pale of the Presbyterian or the Roman communions. The singular lukewarmness of the Episcopalians, and the want of a hearty co-operation between the clergy and laity, in favour of missionaries, have hitherto been the means of allowing the power of the bishops to be in many places nearly lost sight of. There are exceedingly few towns in the Highlands. Along the whole of the western coast, including the inland tract, there are only two towns and two or three villages, with a variety of wretched fishing hamlets. On the east coast, where the country is in few places sterile or otherwise unfavourable to population, they are more numerous. The only printing establishment in the Highlands is at Inverness. Ideas of feudal attachment are extinguished almost everywhere, except in some parts of Ross and Inverness-shires; and the natives of all the districts are daily losing their characteristic hereditary features. The Highlanders of both the upper and lower classes are seldom alive to the value of improvements; and accordingly it is remarked, that the country has been indebted for a great part of the most valuable to persons not connected with it by birth. National beneficence has done much for the Highlands, as may be learned by turning to the article CALEDONIAN CANAL, and to the excellent letter by Mr. Joseph Mitchell, which concludes the present disquisition. For many years there has been a gradual and steady increase of Lowland store-farmers into the Highland districts, and by these intelligent men the estates have been greatly enhanced in value. The kind of sheep formerly pastured

have given place to those of a different quality. Within these forty years, the Cheviot has superseded the original black-faced breed, and in consequence the value of sheep farms has been nearly doubled. To put this in a stronger light, it may be mentioned, that the two first prizes given by the Highland Society in 1830 were gained by Sutherlandshire farmers. The new roads have been of immense benefit to the sheep farmers. Till 1809, Sutherland and Caithness were nearly destitute of roads. Now that these have laid the country open, the exports from the barren districts amount annually to 80,000 fleeces of wool, and 20,000 Cheviot sheep; and from the sea-coast, several cargoes of grain, the produce of three considerable distilleries of Highland whisky, many droves of cattle, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of herring, besides cod and ling. The greater part of the sales of the sheep and cattle of the Highlands take place at Amulree Tryst in May, the Dumbarton market in June, the Falkirk Trysts in August, September and October, and the Doune Trysts in November. In all the islands and along the northern and western coasts, a very large proportion of the food of the people is derived from the shores. In the outer Hebrides, from Whitsunday till the potato crop becomes available in the beginning of September, the people live almost exclusively upon shell-fish of various kinds, together with sand-eels and occasionally sea-weeds. Should a fish be found upon the shore, mangled by gulls, or even in an incipient stage of putrefaction, it is seized upon. Milk and oatmeal form the food of those in good circumstances. The great evil under which the Highlands now labour, is the want of capital to put in operation the latent industry of the natives. Though the present improving system be advantageous to the proprietors, it leaves vast numbers of the expelled inhabitants, as has been said, to live in this degraded manner on the coasts; and until emigration carry them off, or they be attracted to some profitable course of labour, such as fishing, there will be much individual suffering. Sutherlandshire has been the most extensive theatre of this removal of the population to the sea-coast yet witnessed, and its interior has become one vast solitude. The instruments of culture used in the Highlands were, till lately, rude, and little was known of improved modes of farming. There is a great want of manure.

Lime abounds, but there is no coal to burn it. Fuel of any kind in some districts can hardly be got. Cottage gardens are nearly unknown, and the people, except in a few praise-worthy instances, are not encouraged in constructing or tending them. The sole manufacture of the maritime Highlands is, or rather was, kelp; and if this be taken totally from the people by the introduction of a foreign article, the utmost misery will be endured for many years, till industry can be made to pursue some new channel. The number of boats engaged in the cod and haddock and in the herring fishery, in the proper season, along the Inverness, Cromarty, and Tain Firths, and belonging to the district, is 319. The number of men and boys employed in the boats is 1200, and fully as many men and women on shore. Various attempts have been made to introduce manufactures, but they have failed; and in like manner the erection of new villages has also been attended with little success. There is a considerable quantity of plaiding and coarse stockings made by poor people in Invernessshire and Wester Ross, and sold at the markets for home consumpt. Cattle, sheep, wool, whisky, pork, and fish, are the chief exports from the Highlands. In concluding this desultory sketch, it ought to be mentioned, that for some years the Highlands and Islands have been benefited beyond calculation by the use of steam vessels, which have exposed the coasts to the visits of strangers, and given natives opportunities of carrying to market many things formerly nearly valueless; and, as has been already stated in the article Argyshire, have raised the value of property in many places, fully twenty per cent.

*Notices of the Improved State of the Highlands since the commencement of the Public Works, executed under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners; in a Letter addressed to Lord Colchester by Mr. Joseph Mitchell, Superintendent under the Commission — From the Fourteenth Highland Roads and Bridges Report, 1828. (Parliamentary Paper.)*

In March 1799, colonel Anstruther, superintendent of the military roads in the Highlands of Scotland, in a memorial to the Lords of the treasury relative to these roads, states, that "they passed through the wildest and most mountainous parts of the Highlands of Scot-

land, where the people were poor and the country thinly inhabited, and totally unable to keep in repair either the roads or bridges by statute labour, or any other means." The district to which this observation referred, was situated more immediately in contact with the low countries, the military roads extending no further northwards than the Moray Firth and the fortresses along the Caledonian glen; and the wide and extensive country beyond, comprising the counties of Ross, Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness, with the greater part of Inverness-shire, and the whole of the Western Islands, intersected as it was by arms of the sea, dangerous ferries, deep and rapid rivers, and innumerable lesser streams, subject to frequent and sudden floods, without the accommodation of bridges, piers, or other facilities, was, as may be conceived, in a much worse condition. The internal communication was attended with the utmost difficulty and danger, and any considerable intercourse with the low countries was rendered almost impracticable; which was, no doubt, the principal cause that the Highlands, thus insulated, remained in their unimproved condition, while the southern parts of the kingdom were in all directions making rapid advances in every species of industry and civilization; and to such a degree did the want of safe and easy intercourse between the northern counties affect even the ordinary administration of justice, that, until of late years, the counties of Sutherland and Caithness were not required to return jurors to the northern circuits at Inverness. Such may, in a few words, be described as the state of the Highlands previous to the year 1803, when the parliamentary commissioners commenced their operations. Since that period the progress of these works has gradually laid open the most inaccessible parts of the country; and the commissioners, by combining the efforts of all the counties in the prosecution of one great general measure of improvement, have succeeded in effecting a change in the state of the Highlands, perhaps unparalleled in the same space of time in the history of any country. Before the commencement of the present century, no public coach, or other regular vehicle of conveyance, existed in the Highlands. In the year 1800, it was attempted to establish coaches between Inverness and Perth, and between Inverness and Aberdeen; but, from the state of the roads at that period,

and the little intercourse which then took place, it was found necessary to discontinue them after a short trial; and it was not until 1806 and 1811, that coaches were regularly established in these directions, being the first that ran on roads in the Highlands. Since the completion of the parliamentary works, several others have successively commenced; and during the summer of last year no less than seven different stage coaches passed daily to and from Inverness, making forty-four coaches arriving at, and the same number departing from that town in the course of every week. Three of these, including the mail, run between Inverness and Aberdeen; one between Inverness and Perth, along the Highland road; two between Inverness and Dingwall, Invergordon, Cromarty and Tain; and the mail coach along the northern coast road from Inverness to Wick and Thurso, extending from the capital of the empire, in one direct line, above 800 miles. This latter coach was not established until 1819, and much doubt was entertained at that time of its success. Indeed, some assistance was at first required from the counties to support it. This was, however, soon afterwards withdrawn, and the encouragement it has since met with has enabled the contractors to increase its original speed to eight miles an hour, and latterly to employ four horses for the first fifty miles north of Inverness, notwithstanding the opposition of the two other coaches above mentioned. There has also been established, within the last two years, a stage coach from Inverary to Oban in Argyshire, over a considerable part of the improved military line in that district of the Highlands: and when it is stated that, in connexion with these coaches, more than 13,000 passengers went last year through the Crinan Canal, that three steamboats plied regularly for the conveyance of passengers along the Caledonian Canal, and five others from Glasgow, along the west coast, and to the different islands of Skye, Mull, Islay, &c. as well as one occasionally from Leith, along the east coast to Inverness, some idea may be formed of the increased intercourse that has taken place between the remotest parts of the Highlands and the southern counties within the last few years.

It deserves notice also, that, along the roads constructed by the commissioners (extending in length upwards of 900 miles,) excepting in one



instance,\* suitable inns, affording accommodation superior to what could be expected, considering their recent introduction, have been erected or fitted up at regular stages; while formerly, even had other facilities existed, the total want of accommodation for travellers would of itself have presented a serious obstacle to all internal intercourse.

Post-chaises and other modes of travelling, have, during the same period, increased proportionally; and instead of five post-chaises, which was the number kept in the town of Inverness about the year 1803, there are now upwards of a dozen, besides two establishments for the hire of gigs and riding horses, all of which find sufficient employment. Post-chaises and horses have also been kept up, for the last two or three years, at all the inns on the great Highland road, and also at Dingwall and Tain, and at Inverary. The number of private carriages in Inverness and its vicinity has likewise increased remarkably during the last twenty-five years, and no less than one hundred and sixty coaches and gigs may now be seen attending the Inverness yearly races; whereas, at the commencement of that period, the whole extent of the Highlands could scarcely produce a dozen; and at no very distant date previously, a four-wheeled carriage was an object of wonder and veneration to the inhabitants. In 1715, the first coach or chariot seen in Inverness is said to have been brought by the Earl of Seaforth. In 1760 the first post-chaise was brought to Inverness, and was for a considerable time the only four-wheeled carriage in the district. There are at present four manufactories of coaches in Inverness. I may state also, that on all the principal roads which have been constructed in the Highlands, regular carriers, for the conveyance of goods, now pass at all seasons of the year from Inverness to Tain, Skye, Loch-Carron, Loch-Alsh, Elgin, Nairn, Campbelltown, Aviemore, &c.; and others from Glasgow to Ballachulish, &c. in the western district. Perhaps in no instance has the beneficial influence of the parliamentary works been more perceptible in its result, than in the speedy and certain conveyance of intelligence to the remotest quarters of the Highlands. Through their whole extent this department is now conducted with as much

regularity and despatch as in any part of the kingdom; and when I state that the following extract from a letter, which I have received from a gentleman in the Island of Skye, is equally applicable to the other districts in which roads have been constructed, it will be unnecessary for me to add any thing further on this part of the subject. "The communication of our letters and newspapers by the mail, is very different now to what it was about twenty years ago. Previous to the completion of the roads, we had first only one, and afterwards two mails a-week; and these were only carried on runners' backs. There was only one runner from Inverness to Janetown; and there being no piers or landing places, or indeed regular ferry-boats, the detention at the ferries must have been occasionally very considerable. We are now very differently situated. We have a regular communication three times a-week with Dingwall, with a change of horses at different stations to the Ferry of Kylehaken; and, as an instance of the facility of communication, I receive a London Sunday newspaper regularly here (Portree) every Thursday morning; a circumstance which must appear to a stranger almost incredible, and which of course is solely attributable to the roads made under the authority of the Parliamentary commissioners." Not less remarkable, though more indirect, has been the impulse given to agricultural improvement throughout the Highlands. The construction of the parliamentary roads having in the first instance opened the means of access through the districts generally, and also the intercourse with the low countries, a desire was naturally excited among the proprietors and tenantry more or less remotely situated, to connect themselves immediately with the general lines of communication, and thus avail themselves of the facilities which they afforded for improvements in Agriculture. Hence, numerous lines of district road have been constructed during the progress and since the completion of the parliamentary works, in every part of the Highlands, by means of statute labour; and the rapid and important increase in the extent of cultivation, which has uniformly been the consequence, proves in a striking degree the favourable effects resulting from the works of the commissioners. Their roads being executed without reference to any individual interest, they were made in lines most calculated

\* The Laggan road.

for the general good, and necessarily pointed out the proper direction of those subsidiary branches which were required to be made by the statute labour and out of private funds. The public aid afforded for the parliamentary works kept the local funds, in a great measure, entire for such separate purposes; and the knowledge gained from observing the works of the commissioners saved much expense, and furnished the assistance of skilful engineers and experienced workmen. Upon this subject I have received the following communication from good authority: "In illustration of the spirit which these public works have excited, and the incalculable benefits which they have produced already, and may produce more extensively hereafter, it may be sufficient to refer to the recent act for regulating the statute labour of the county of Sutherland, by which the services in kind were converted into a money payment. The county having been divided by this act into four districts, in the first of them, the Dornoch district, nineteen miles of new road have been made with requisite bridges, by the joint means of composition for statute labour and contribution from Lord Stafford the principal proprietor; in the second, or Sutherland district, seventy-five miles of road have been made by the like means, besides a line of twenty-five miles from Tongue down Strathnaver to Altnaharrow, and a direct line of thirty seven miles from Helmsdale on the east coast, to Bighouse on the north coast, both of which have been effected by statute labour funds exclusively; in the third, or Reay district, there is now constructing a road of thirty-four miles from Altnaharrow to Durness; and in the fourth, or Assynt district, several roads and bridges also have been constructed, and one line of forty-four miles in length from the east coast up Strath-Ordil to Loch-Inver on the west coast, intersecting this portion of the island at right angles to the Helmsdale road; this important line has been made partly by the statute labour funds, partly at Lord Stafford's expense, and four miles of it entirely by the late Lord Ashburton. One immediate result of making these roads has been the substitution of carts instead of ponies for the commercial intercourse of the country; and the saving in point of time, and labour and expense in this respect is beyond all calculation, giving a new impulse to the improvement of the coun-

try. The people are extending their smaller roads in all directions for their carts to bring sea-weed from the shore, or their fuel from the peat mosses; and activity, energy and industry have taken place of their former indolence, sloth, and idleness; raising everywhere more comfortable and better-built cottages, with the addition of gardens, an accommodation and source of supply to such heretofore unknown, but now getting into very general use." With regard to the state of husbandry, the following extract from the letter before mentioned will suffice, as applying with equal, and in many cases with greater, force to all parts of the Highlands:—"With the exception of a few carts, which were in the possession of a very few individual principal tenants, paying a rent of from L.200 to L.700 a-year, there were none to be found in the island of Skye. There are now numerous carts in every quarter; and their introduction has in like manner been the means of introducing other useful implements, such as the plough and iron-teethed harrows; neither of which were much used, excepting by the principal tenants, not many years ago. These improvements have, without doubt, been caused solely by the roads made under the authority of the parliamentary commissioners, as without roads there could of course be no carts; and although it may be true that, by having roads made on different farms, certain advantages might have been derived, still, as these roads would be merely local, no great general good could be derived from them, as they could not possibly open up the communication from one place to another." At the commencement of the present century, from the difficulty of conveyance for exportation, cultivation was almost entirely confined to narrow stripes of land situated along the sea-coast, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the few sea-port towns; and even here, was not brought to that state of perfection which, since the introduction of implements of a less defective description than those formerly used, it has of late years attained. As an instance of the improvement that has taken place in Ross-shire, now the most beautiful and highly cultivated county in the Highlands, I may mention, that there is at present in the service of Major Gilchrist of Ospisdale, in Sutherland, as farm manager, the individual who first introduced the ploughing of land into regular ridges, and the division of fields into any thing

like systematic arrangement in that county; the fields being formerly detached pieces of land, ploughed irregularly, as the ground with the least labour suited. The carts generally used were of the poorest description, with a kind of tumbler or solid wheel, and wicker conical baskets; little or no lime was used for agricultural purposes. "I succeeded to a farm in this country about thirty years ago (says Major Gilchrist), when the working strength consisted of sixteen oxen and twenty-four small horses called garrons; this farm is now laboured by three pair of horses." The total amount of wheat then raised in the county was not equal to what is now produced on many single farms. It was not until 1813 that the first barley mill, north of the Cromarty Firth, was erected, and in 1821 the first flour mill (at Drummond on the estate of Fowlis) by the same individual. To such an extent, however, has cultivation of late years been carried, that the growth of wheat alone is now estimated at 20,000 quarters annually, and the exportation of grain to London, Leith, Liverpool, &c. during the last year, amounted to upwards of 10,000 quarters; besides the supply of the extensive and populous pastoral districts of the county, and the towns of Dingwall, Tain, Inverness, &c. to which places I am credibly informed upwards of 10,000 bolls of flour are now annually sent for the consumption of the inhabitants. Among other exports may likewise be mentioned, the produce of various extensive whisky distilleries situated in different parts of the county, and a considerable quantity of salted pork, bacon, &c. from the ports of Cromarty and Invergordon. I understand, that in the year 1819 the sum estimated to have been expended in the purchase of the latter amounted to about L.30,000. Indeed, a marked improvement in domestic animals of every description has taken place in the northern counties since the improved communication with the south. I need hardly allude to the introduction of Cheviot sheep, to the pains taken in improving the breed of cattle by the importation of the most improved sorts from the West Highlands, and of cows from Ayrshire. Considerable attention has been recently paid to the breed of horses, both for the purposes of agriculture and draught, and in some instances those of the finest description have been successfully reared. Nor has the breed of pigs been neglected, several valuable

species, both pure and crosses, having been introduced. In short, a general spirit of approximating these counties, in as far as the soil and climate will permit, to the more advanced counties in the south, seems everywhere to prevail. The improvements in many parts of Inverness-shire have been scarcely upon a less extensive scale than in the county of Ross, although the field for agricultural operations in that county is naturally more limited. In the county of Sutherland, the objects of the commissioners have been promoted in an extraordinary degree, by the liberal exertions of the Marquis of Stafford, and other heritors, who have effected a complete revolution in the state of that extensive district of the Highlands. Agriculture is there conducted on the most approved plans, and farm buildings, and other establishments of husbandry, have been erected on a scale equally extensive and complete as in the most improved parts of the kingdom. This is the more remarkable, as not twenty years ago nothing of the kind existed; and until that period, the great body of the inhabitants were confined to the upper parts of the county, and had undergone little change from their primitive and uncultivated habits, living in huts of the most wretched description, and strangers to every species of industry or comfort. Latterly, however, crofts or small portions of ground were gradually lotted out for them near the coast, in such positions as were best calculated to employ their labour with advantage to themselves and to the country; and every encouragement was given for the improvement of the lands, and the erection of comfortable and suitable cottages; while the upper parts were converted into extensive farms for the rearing of cattle and sheep, to which they are naturally adapted, and in which way only they can prove valuable to the proprietors or to the community. That the first impulse to these important changes has been given by the operations of the commissioners, is no more than is uniformly acknowledged in the statements of those individuals, under whose directions the improvements have been conducted. In confirmation of these remarks, I have received a letter from a gentleman residing in Sutherland, from which the following is an extract:—"When I came to the Highlands in 1809, the whole of Sutherland and Caithness was nearly destitute of roads. This county imported corn and meal in return for



the small value of Highland kyloes (cattle,) which formed its almost sole export. The people lay scattered in inaccessible straths and spots among the mountains, where they lived in family with their pigs and kyloes, in turf cabins of the most miserable description; spoke only Gaelic; and spent the whole of their time in indolence and sloth. Thus they had gone on from father to son, with little change except what the introduction of illicit distillation had wrought, (and this evil was then chiefly confined to the vicinity of Caithness;) and making little or no export from the country beyond the few lean kyloes, which paid the rent, and produced wherewithal to pay for the oatmeal imported. But about this time the country was begun to be opened up by the parliamentary roads,—by one road, from Novar to Tongue, through the barren mountains of which that district is composed, and by another, passing along the east shore towards Wick. Certainly, a more striking example of what roads do effect,—and effect too in an extremely poor country,—has rarely been seen; such a quick exhibition of what natural wealth lay latent in such a country, is unexampled. Your roads were opened, when the agricultural distresses were just beginning. In the face of that distress we now annually export from the barren district about 80,000 fleeces of wool, and 20,000 Cheviot sheep; and from the sea-coast several cargoes of grain, the produce of three considerable distilleries of Highland whisky, a good many droves of well-fed cattle, and from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of herrings, besides cod, ling, &c. But the most happy result, in my opinion, is its effect upon the people. The fathers of the present generation of young men, were a great many of them brought by compulsion to the coast; others, after they came to substitute carts and wheels for their former rude contrivances, have drawn down to the road-side of themselves. The effects of society upon human nature exhibit themselves:—the pigs and cattle are treated to a separate table; the dunghill is turned to the outside of the house; the tartan tatters have given place to the produce of Huddersfield and Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley; the Gaelic to the English; and few young persons are to be found who cannot both read and write.” Another well-informed correspondent writes to me thus:—“About the year 1809, the fifty miles of country between

Sutherland and Inverness was first began to be laid open by roads to the south. There was, till then, no regularly formed road in that part of the country,—no harbour, no attempt to drain the land,—turnips and wheat were little known; and when Lord Stafford and his tenants originally began their improvements, a well-constructed plough had never been seen in Sutherland, and the inhabitants were entirely unacquainted with using ploughs in a workmanlike manner. At that time nothing could have led me to believe, that in the short space of ten years, I should, in such a country, see roads made in every direction, the mail-coach daily driving through it, new harbours constructed, in one of which upwards of twenty vessels have been repeatedly seen at one time taking in cargoes for exportation; coal, and salt, and lime, and brick-works established; farm-steadings everywhere built; fields laid off, and substantially enclosed; capital horses employed, with south-country implements of husbandry made in Sutherland; tilling the ground, *secundum artem*, for turnips, wheat, and artificial grasses; an export of fish, wool, and mutton, to the extent of L.70,000 a-year; and a baker, a carpenter, a blacksmith, mason, shoemaker, &c. to be had as readily, and nearly as cheap too, as in other countries.” The same correspondent informs me that—“When the line of road from the Fleet Mound to the Ord of Caithness was commenced, the object of every one was to get it carried as far from their door and arable lands as possible. It was carried, therefore, generally speaking, at the outside of the cultivated district, at the base of the mountains. Bitterly do the present possessors lament the blindness of their predecessors. The effect, however, has been extremely advantageous to the country; it has forced the occupiers to cultivate carefully all the uncultivated corners of their arable land below the road; and this line has served as a new base to start from for the cultivation of all that lies above it, and that is fit for the plough. The old track which communicated with Caithness, lay along the beach, close by the sea. But being since carried into the interior, the consequences have been, a village built at Bonar Bridge, a great tract of country planted by Messrs. Houston of Criech and Dempster of Skibo; the whole of the arable part of the Criech estate, subdivided with the best enclosures, trenched to a great extent, and all under the

best system of modern husbandry ; a distillery erected, and a new farm torn from the mountain's side at Skibo. The effects produced by the Parliamentary Roads in Caithness, I can, from experience, state to have been very great ; having had to ride into it, the first time I knew it, in 1813, and having visited it, in 1826, in a carriage. About Wick, the additional cultivation is very great, and all along the road-side considerable symptoms of improvement are everywhere seen ; the same is still more conspicuous, I understand, from Wick to Thurso. They are making a shorter road to the latter place, called the Kerseymire Road, which will bisect the county ; but though Caithness is capable of vast agricultural improvement, yet that must necessarily be slow, as many of the lands are fettered most strictly by their entails." I have not been able to acquire more specific information regarding the county of Caithness ; but it is only necessary to contrast the state of the districts immediately bordering on the Parliamentary Roads passing through it, with that of the more unconnected portions, to perceive the important effects that have attended them ; and as this county is naturally more susceptible of agricultural improvement than any of the others, the most beneficial consequences may reasonably be expected from still further opening the interior by additional roads. As an instance of the present condition of some parts of this county along the Parliamentary Roads, I need only mention, that one farmer, in the year 1826, exported grain, the produce of his own farm, to the value of not less than L.2000. Indeed I may state generally, as equally applicable to the whole of the Highlands, that in my various journeys to the different parts of the country, I notice improvements extending in every direction ; and during my short recollection, a considerable extent of moor-land in various places has been enclosed and converted into cultivated fields. It may also serve to show how systematic farming has become, that societies for the promotion of agriculture and the rearing of stock have been established in all the Northern counties. Nor have plantations been behind in this general state of improvement. Many thousands of acres have within the last twenty five years been planted ; upon the Dunrobin estate alone, there have been planted within the last twenty-five years above nine millions of trees ; and although the climate is somewhat

unfavourable for the growth of large trees, yet the attempts made promise to be attended with profit and advantage in many situations incapable of any other species of culture. The rapid improvements in agriculture have been accompanied with a corresponding change in the habitations of all ranks in the Highlands. Proprietors have expended large sums in the erection and ornamenting of suitable mansion-houses ; and, in the houses of gentlemen tacksmen, every species of comfort and convenience is to be found ; while the cotters are gradually exchanging their huts of mud or turf for neat and substantial cottages. To aid this beneficial change in the circumstances of the latter, great encouragement has, in various instances, been given by the heritors in granting timber, windows, lime, &c. ; and I am enabled to state, that in the island of Skye alone, no less a sum than L.100,000 has been expended by the late Lord Macdonald, in the erection of buildings and other improvements. I may here also mention a fact, from which the general state of the Highlands before the Parliamentary works were undertaken, may be inferred ; namely, that at the period of his Lordship's accession, in 1797, to his estates in that island, comprising nearly five parishes, there were throughout their whole extent no churches, only one manse, two or three small slated houses, and only one slated inn. To this island, and to the other Islands and Highlands of Scotland, by a recent act of parliament, passed in the reign of his present Majesty, the benefit of additional places of worship has been extended ; and substantial churches, with suitable manses, have been erected in more than forty places where none existed four years ago, from Islay and Iona to the Orkneys and Shetland. It will naturally be inferred that a great increase in the value of property must have arisen from the foregoing circumstances ; and a few facts will serve to place the change that has here been effected in its strongest light. In Inverness and its vicinity, the increase has been in several instances nearly tenfold ; for instance, the lands of Merkinch, situated between the town and the canal, rented twenty-five years ago between L. 70 and L. 80, while the rental for the last year amounted to L. 600. In 1790, the property of Redcastle, on the opposite shore of the Beaully Firth, was sold for L. 25,000, and in 1824 was again sold to Sir William Fettes, Bart. for L. 135,000. Nor

has the change been less striking in the districts of the Highlands more removed from the influence of the northern capital—it is sufficient to refer to what has been done by capitalists from the Lothians and Northumberland on the Stafford estates in Sutherland. The beneficial influence of the operations in that quarter has also been felt through the most inaccessible parts of Lord Reay's country, where enclosures have been made, farm-houses erected, and the rental largely increased. The estates of Chisholm, situated in the romantic district of Strathglass, have risen since 1785 from L.700 to be now upwards of L.5000 per annum. When Dd. Macdonell of Glengarry died in 1788, his yearly income did not exceed L.800; the same lands now yield from L.6000 to L.7000 a year. I have little doubt that a corresponding increase has taken place in most parts of the Highlands, but the present is a very unfavourable period for bringing forward instances, particularly in the pastoral districts, owing to the depreciation of wool, sheep, cattle, &c., which has in a particular degree affected the value of property in this part of the kingdom. This may well be inferred from the fact, that wool, which a few years ago was sold at from thirty-five shillings to two guineas per stone, produced at the last Inverness wool market no more than twelve or thirteen shillings. There cannot be a doubt that the increased facilities of communication, as leading to increased comforts, have naturally brought to market a greater variety, and to a larger amount of produce and manufacture, than was heretofore customary in the Highlands. Formerly Inverness supplied with foreign commodities almost all the Highlands, including Tain, Dingwall, Sutherland, and part of Caithness. Since, however, the means of communication with the south have been more extended, and suitable harbours erected at other places, the supply to the several districts has been direct; and packets have been established from London and Leith to Wick, Thurso, Helmsdale, Brora, The Little Ferry, Tain, Dingwall, Invergordon, &c. Yet notwithstanding this division, the trade of Inverness has increased very considerably since the commencement of the present century. About twenty-five years ago, there were only four vessels, averaging ninety-six tons, that sailed once in every six weeks between London and Inverness; there are now five vessels of 130 tons,

which sail every ten days. Since the opening of the Caledonian Canal, also, three regular traders from Liverpool have been established, besides a steam-boat for goods from Glasgow. In the Leith trade, only three vessels existed twenty-five years ago; there are now six regularly employed, and sailing twice every week. Thirty years ago, there was only one vessel of forty tons trading between Inverness and Aberdeen; there are now four of sixty or seventy tons each. These vessels are principally employed in the importation of foreign commodities and manufactures; but the increase of general trade will best be seen by comparing the present amount of shore-dues with that in the year 1802. At that time they produced only L.140 annually; while in 1816, with some advance in the rates for the improvement of the harbour, they amounted to L.680. In 1817, the lower part of the canal was opened; and from the accommodation afforded in its basin, part of the trade was carried on there, which reduced the rates, in 1820, to L.470. Since that period, however, the annual rent has again risen to L.560. The increasing wants of the inhabitants of Inverness sufficiently prove their increasing wealth; and since their closer connexion with the southern counties, a rapid change has taken place in the general state of society. The manufacture of hempen and woollen cloths has been commenced; churches and chapels of various sects built; Missionary and Bible societies established; schools endowed; an infirmary erected; reading rooms established; subscription libraries set on foot; two newspapers published weekly; and a horticultural, a literary, and various other professional and philanthropical institutions founded. Two additional banks have likewise been instituted, three iron foundries, and three rope and sail manufactories have successively commenced; an additional bridge has been constructed; the harbour has been enlarged and improved; the town lighted with gas; and all within the last twenty-five or thirty years. But in no instance is the benefit arising from facility of communication more apparent than in the establishment (in 1817) of the great annual sheep and wool market at this central point of the Highlands, to which all the sheep farmers resort from the remotest parts of the country, to meet the wool-dealers and manufacturers of the south. Here the whole fleeces and sheep of the north



of Scotland are generally sold, or contracted for in the way of consignment; and in 1818, upwards of 100,000 stones of wool and 150,000 sheep were sold at very advanced prices. This circumstance affords a striking proof of the advantage of lines of communication in facilitating the exportation and sale of the staple commodities of the country. It will not be unimportant to remark here, that banking offices have likewise been of late years established at Thurso, Wick, Golspie; two at Tain, and one at Fort William and at Inverary. The foregoing observations, it will be understood, apply more particularly to those districts which have been opened and accommodated by the various works of the commissioners; and although their influence has, in some degree, been felt through the whole extent of the Highlands, yet I have already explained how desirable and necessary various improvements, yet unaccomplished, are for the still further melioration of this extensive country.

JOS. MITCHELL.

*Office of Highland Roads and Bridges,  
Inverness, 6th March 1828.*

To the Lord Colchester.

By way of sequel to this extended article on the Highlands, and for the purpose of preserving what some may consider a curious document illustrative of the ancient character of the district, we present an alphabetical list of all the known clans of Scotland, with a description of the particular badges of distinction anciently worn by each.

Names.	Badges
Buchanan	Birch
Cameron	Oak
Campbell	Myrtle
Chisholm	Alder
Colquhoun	Hazel
Cumming	Common Sallow
Drummond	Holly
Farquharson	Purple Foxglove
Ferguson	Poplar
Forbes	Broom
Fraser	Yew
Gordon	Ivy
Graham	Laurel
Grant	Cranberry Heath
Gunn	Rosewort
Lamont	Crab Apple Tree
M'Allister	Five-leaved heath
M'Donald	Bell Heath

M'Donell	Mountain Heath
M'Dougall	Cypress
M'Farlane	Cloud Berry Bush
M'Gregor	Pine
M'Intosh	Boxwood
M'Kay	Bull Rush
M'Kenzie	Deer Grass
M'Kinnon	St. John's Wort
M'Lachlan	Mountain Ash
M'Lean	Blackberry Heath
M'Leod	Red Wortle Berries
M'Nab	Rose Black Berries
M'Neil	Sea Ware
M'Pherson	Variegated Boxwood
M'Quarrie	Black Thorn
M'Rae	Fir Club Moss
Munro	Eagle's Feathers
Menzies	Ash
Murray	Juniper
Ogilvie	Hawthorn
Oliphant	The Great Maple
Robertson	Fern, or Breckans
Rose	Briar Rose
Ross	Bear Berries
Sinclair	Clover
Stewart	Thistle
Sutherland	Cat's-tail Grass

The chief of each respective clan was, and is, entitled to wear two eagle's feathers in his bonnet, in addition to the distinguishing badge of his clan.

HILTON, a parish in Berwickshire united to that of Whitsome.—See WHITSOME.

HILLTOWN, a fishing village, parish of Fearn, Ross-shire, on the Moray Firth.

HOBKIRK, anciently and properly HOREKIRK, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying betwixt Cavers on the west, and Abbotrule and Southdean on the east, and extending about twelve miles in length by three in breadth. The district for the greater part rises from the left bank of the Rule water, and contains much well-cultivated land.—Population in 1821, 652.

HODDAM, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprehending the three united parishes of Hoddam, Luce and Ecclefechan, which were joined in the year 1609. Hoddam (originally *Hod-holm*, the head of the holm) extends five miles in length by a breadth at the middle of three and a half, and is bounded by the river Annan on the south, which partly separates it from Cummertrees and Annan, by St. Mungo on the west, Tundergarth on the

north, and Middlebie on the east. The surface is beautifully diversified with meadow and cultivated lands of a varying elevation, finely enclosed and planted, forming one of the most delightful spots in Annandale. Its lower parts are watered by the Milk and Mein waters, both tributary to the Annan. On the northern boundary of the parish is the hill of Brunswark. The first place of note which is reached in travelling up the district from Annan, is the castle of Hoddam, the seat of the old and respectable family of Sharpe. This is a strong square keep of the antique castellated fashion, and one of the few such edifices on the border still kept in repair. It is said to have been built between the years 1437 and 1484, by John, Lord Herries, of Herries, with the stones of a more ancient castle of the same name which stood on the opposite side of the river. This report concerning the builder is partly confirmed by the arms of Herries, cut on the top of the staircase; but there is no date on the building. During the border wars it was a strength of considerable importance. It came into the family of Sharpe in 1690, and is at present inhabited by Lieutenant-General Matthew Sharpe.—Population in 1821, 1640.

**HOLBORN HEAD**, a promontory on the northern coast of Caithness, west from Thurso Bay.

**HOLM**, a parish in the south-eastern part of the mainland of Orkney, lying on the shores of that beautiful and well-frequented firth called Holm Sound, leading from the open sea on the east to Scalpa Flow and Stromness. It extends upwards of five miles in length by about two in breadth at the widest part; the parishes of St. Andrews and Deerness bound it on the north.—Population in 1821, 773.

**HOLOMIN**, an islet of the Hebrides near the island of Mull.

**HOLY ISLE**, a small island covering the harbour of Lamlash on the south side of Arran. It is hilly, and bears a resemblance to Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh.

**HOLYWOOD**, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, extending westward from the right bank of the Nith for ten miles, and having the Cluden on its south side. The general breadth of the parish is from two to three miles, and it is bounded by Kirkmahoe on the east and north, and Dunscore on the

north and west. The surface is generally level, with some rising grounds on the northern extremity, and the soil is arable and fertile. The district derives its name from a sacred grove which had existed here during the time of the druids.\* The temple of these pagans was succeeded by the cell of a hermit, and his cell was changed into a house for monks of the order of Premonstratenses, soon after the year 1120. An hospital was also founded here by Archibald, Earl of Douglas, in the reign of Robert II. A part of the abbey which escaped the violence of the Reformers, served as the parochial church, till 1779, when the ruins of the whole were used as materials for building a new church.—Population in 1821, 1004.

**HOPE**, a river in the parish of Tongue, northern part of Sutherlandshire, which has its origin in the hilly territory of the parish of Edderachylis, chiefly from Loch-an-dallag. After a course of about twelve miles, passing in its course Dun Dornadilla, it forms Loch Hope, which is a fine sheet of water of about seven miles in length by about one in breadth, but destitute of claims to picturesque beauty from the general want of wood in the adjacent high grounds. Its waters are emitted at the north end, and, after a course of a mile, fall into the east side of Loch Eribole at a place called Innerhope.

**HORSEHOE**, a safe harbour in the island of Kerrera, near Oban, in Argyshire.

**HORSE ISLE**, a small island in the firth of Clyde, off Ardrossan, in Ayrshire.

**HORSE ISLAND**, a very small islet of Orkney, lying east from Deerness on the mainland, and north from Copinshay.

**HOUNA**, a place in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness, on the northern point of the island of Great Britain, three miles west from Duncansby Head, and about half that distance west from John O'Groats's House. From Houna, ferry boats sail to Orkney, and in the mean hamlet which has arisen on the spot, there is an "Inn" for the accommodation of travellers.

**HOUNSLOW**, or **HUNTSLOW**, a hamlet in the parish of Westruther, Berwickshire.

\* A gentleman, proceeding upon this idea, styled a new box which he built in Holywood parish, by the elegant name of Druidville. In the course of a few short years, by dint, partly, of the usual process of softening proper names, and partly in consequence of a wish to degrade such an attempt at fineness, the people had this designation fused down into the word *Droodle*, which the place yet bears.

**HOURN, (LOCH)** an arm of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, projected from the sound of Sleat, opposite the south-east end of Skye. Macculloch's account of this unfrequented salt water loch is among the best we have, and we give it almost in his own words. This inlet forms three distinct turns, nearly at right angles to each other, penetrating into the country to a distance of about eleven miles, and, at its extremity, meeting an excellent new road that joins the western military road at Glengarry. The characters of these three parts are different, and it is the most interior which contains the peculiar scenery that renders Loch Hourn so remarkable. For nearly half the distance from the entrance, it can only be said that the views are grand, as, with such mountain boundaries, they could not fail to be. About the middle, it appears to ramify into two branches; but the one soon terminates in something like a deep and spacious bay, wild, bold, and deserving examination. There is much character in the mountains that enclose this bay, in which Barrisdale is situated; and above, in particular, they display a degree of rude and rocky desolation, almost unequalled in Scotland, and not less grand than rude. The other branch is continued for some miles, terminating at length in a deep glen; and, from one end to the other, it displays a rapid succession of scenes no less grand than picturesque, and not often equalled in Scotland; but of a character so peculiar that it would be difficult to find a place to which they can be compared. The land, on both sides, is not only very lofty, but very rapid in the acclivities; while, from the narrowness of the water, compared to the altitude of the boundaries, there is a sobriety in some places, and, in others, a gloom thrown over the scenery, which constitutes, perhaps, the most peculiar and striking feature, if feature it can be called, of this place. From the general magnitude of the scenery, the colouring is more atmospheric than local, and is consequently always harmonious. In the terrific and sublime it has few rivals; and while the landscapes are invariably grand, they are almost innumerable. Where this loch terminates, a wild and deep glen conveys the road up to that level, on which it proceeds afterwards towards Glengarry, from which point all beauty disappears for a long space.

**HOUSE ISLAND**, an island of Shetland, belonging to the parish of Bressay, lying between Cliff Sound and Burray Island, west from which is the Bay of Scalloway. It extends about three miles in length by one in breadth.

**HOUSE-OF-MUIR**, a hamlet on the southern sloping base of the Pentland-hills, in the county of Mid-Lothian. It is about ten miles from Edinburgh. In the year 1612 the magistrates of Edinburgh gave Lord Abernethy of Salton the superiority of the three husband lands of Salton, in exchange for a right of holding fairs or markets at the House-of-Muir, since which period a very large market has been held annually on the last Monday of March, at which the burghesses of Edinburgh have the privilege of paying lower customs than others. This market is only remarkable from the exhibition of sheep for sale, and especially of *grit* or stock ewes. Being the chief market of the kind before Whitsunday, and being held in an accessible part of the country to the southern pastoral shires, it is generally well attended.

**HOUSTOUN and KILLALLAN**, a united parish now generally called **Houstoun** in Renfrewshire, bounded by Erskine on the north and east, Kilmalcolm on the west, and Kilbarchan on the south, extending about six miles in length by four in breadth. The original boundaries of the two parishes were so inconveniently intermixed, that in 1760 both were united, the kirk of Houstoun being constituted the place of public worship for the district. Houstoun, named from Hew or Hugo de Padynan a proprietor who flourished in the time of Malcolm IV., was once entitled Kilpeter, being a cell of St. Peter, the tutelary saint. Killallan, which is in the north-western part of the present parish, according to an inscription on a church bell, seems to be a corruption of Kilfillan—the cell of St. Fillan, a celebrated Scottish saint and churchman, (see **FILLANS**, **ST.**) whose fame had shone conspicuous in this quarter, and whose miraculous powers had been communicated, as in the case of the pool at St. Fillans in Perthshire, to a spring-well near the church, to which the superstitious mothers in the neighbourhood used to bring their sickly children for immersion. On doing so they generally left shreds of their clothes on the overhanging bushes, as offerings to the saint, and strange as it may seem, such was the force of ancient prejudices, that the



custom continued till about the beginning of the eighteenth century, when the minister of the parish put a stop to the practice by filling up the well. The river Gryfe bounds the parish on its south side, and is crossed by a bridge at the village of Crosslee, and also at a place about a mile to the west, called the Bridge of Weir, which is a village built partly in this, but principally in Kilbarchan parish, and has risen as a residence of cotton spinners since the year 1780. Houstoun village or town lies partly on both sides of the rivulet of Houstoun Burn, at the distance of fourteen miles from Glasgow, seven from Paisley, and seven from Port-Glasgow. It is formed by two long streets, one on each side of the stream. At the west end of the town is a considerable bleachfield, and at the other end a cotton factory. The houses are of good mason-work, generally two storeys in height, and covered with blue slate. Its inhabitants, who are industrious weavers of silk and cotton, are now about 700 in number. We learn from Fowler's Commercial Directory of the towns and villages of the upper ward of Renfrewshire—an exceedingly useful little work, published annually at Paisley—that the town is partly built of the stones which once composed the castle of Houstoun, an ancient mansion, the residence of the Knights of Houstoun, in the neighbourhood to the east, which was demolished in 1780. The person who committed this deed was a *parvenu* proprietor, whose father received the property in a way worth mentioning. In the latter end of the seventeenth century there lived in Ayr a destitute orphan boy, named Macrae, whose means of subsistence were derived from running messages for a half-penny to any one who would employ him. At length he was taken off the streets by one Hugh M'Quire, a fiddler in Ayr, who gave him his education and fitted him out for sea. Going to the East Indies, he rose to be governor of the presidency of Madras, and realizing a fortune, he returned to this country, where he died in 1744, but not till he had erected a statue of King William III. in Glasgow, and bequeathed his whole fortune, including the estate of Houstoun, which he had purchased, to his former benefactor Hugh M'Quire. On the son of this person becoming owner of the estate, he changed his name to Macrae, and, in the course of improvements, pulled down the castle of the original possessors, applying

the stones to the erection of the village, as above stated. The market place of the village is ornamented by a pedestal of considerable antiquity; it consists of an octagonal pillar, nine feet in length, having a dial fixed on the top, crowned with a globe; the stone is reached by three steps around the base. The lands in the parish, originally poor, are now greatly improved and ornamented.—Population in 1821, 2317.

HOUSTON HOLM, a small pastoral islet of Orkney, off the mainland, near Orphir.

HOWAN SOUND, a strait of the sea at Orkney, between Rousay and Egilshay.

HOWGATE, a village in the county of Edinburgh, parish of Pennycuik, on the old road from Edinburgh to Peebles, at which is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod.

HOWNAM, or HOUNAM, a parish in Roxburghshire, extending seven miles in length by four and a half in breadth, bordering on the south with England, and bounded by Morbattle on the north and east, and Eckford, Jedburgh, and Oxnam on the west. That part adjacent to the borders is mountainous and pastoral, Hownam-fell being the march betwixt the two kingdoms. The lower parts are arable, and the district from south to north is intersected by the Kale water, which has a variety of tributary rivulets. The village of Hownam is on the right bank of the Kale near the northern verge of the parish. In the district are seen the traces of the Roman way into Scotland. It appears that Hownam derives its name from one Howen or Owen, a Saxon settler in early times, whose *ham* or residence it was. During the twelfth century there were a number of distinguished personages in Roxburghshire of this appellation.—Population in 1821, 327.

HOY, an island of the Orkneys, lying on the south-west of Mainland, to which it is second in point of magnitude. It is bounded on the east by Scalpa Flow and some small islands therein, on the south by the Pentland Firth, on the west by the Ocean, and on the north by the strait of Hoymouth, which divides it from the parish of Stromness on the mainland. It measures about twelve miles in length from north to south, by a general breadth of five miles. At the south end a portion is almost detached by a large indentation of the

sea called Long Hope, which forms what is designated Aith-Wards. In the neck of land joining this portion with the chief part of the island stands Melseter House. Hoy contains the highest land in Orkney, and is generally mountainous and pastoral. A great part of it is occupied by three huge hills, relatively situated in the form of a triangle, that to the north-east being the largest and conspicuous to an immense distance. Except along the north shores, which are bordered by a rich meadow and loamy soil, the island has a soil composed of peat and clay, of which the former, black, wet, and spongy, commonly predominates. There are a variety of alpine plants on the hills; and among them some delightful valleys, intersected with rivulets, whose banks are decked with flowers, and sheltered by shrubs, such as the birch, the hazel and the currant, which are sometimes honoured with the name of trees. Birch-trees of a large size are known to have once been common. The climate of Hoy is healthful, and the natives are said to be long-lived. The only object of curiosity in Hoy is the celebrated *Dwarf* or *Dwarfie Stone*. This stone measures thirty-two feet in length, sixteen and a half feet in breadth, and seven feet five inches in height. Human ingenuity and perseverance at some early period has excavated the mass and rendered it a species of dwelling. It is entered by a small doorway, and is divided into three distinct apartments; in one end there is a small room, and in the other there is an apartment with a bed five feet eight inches long, and two broad; and in the middle part there is an area, where there has been a fireplace, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke. This very strange memorial of an age long since past, is the object of a variety of traditionary legends. The island is divided into two parochial districts, the south half being the parish of Walls, and the north being that of Hoy, with which is included the island of Graemsay (once an independent parish,) lying in the strait which separates Hoy from the mainland. The kirk of Hoy is on the coast opposite Graemsay.—Population of the parish of Hoy and Graemsay in 1821, 508.

HULMAY, an islet off the west coast of Lewis.

HULMITRAY, one of the smaller islands of the Hebrides, lying near Harris.

HUMBIE, a parish in the south-western

part of the county of Haddington, having Salton and Ormiston on the north, part of Bolton and Gifford on the east, and Fala and Soutra on the west. The southern part lies high on the brown summits of the Lammermoor range of hills adjoining Berwickshire, and from these eminences the land first descends in a tolerably steep declivity to the lower grounds, and then spreads away towards the rich vale of the Tyne. The parish is of a square form, measuring about five miles in length, by rather more than three in breadth. It originally contained much poor, at least unproductive land, but we ascertain, by recent examination, that a very considerable part is under an excellent system of cropping. The arable lands have been extended a good way up the face of the Lammermoors, and in the low grounds the fields are beautifully enclosed and cultivated. There is now also a large share of plantations, especially in that part contiguous to Salton parish, where there is a thick wood of oak, birch, and other trees, covering some hundreds of acres. The northern part of the parish, previous to the Reformation, formed the parish of Keith, which, from an early period, had been a barony belonging to the family of Keith, hereditary knight marischals of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 837.

HUME, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, now joined to Stitchel, in the county of Roxburgh.—See STITCHEL.

HUME, a village in the above abrogated parish, standing on a rising ground, three miles south from Greenlaw, three north from Stitchel, and about six north-west from Kelso. This village was once much more extensive than it is now, stretching to a considerable distance all around the ancient castle of the Earl of Home, and inhabited by the numerous retainers of that nobleman. Hume Castle is one of the chief objects of interest in the western part of the Merse. The castle properly does not exist; but the late Earl of Marchmont raised the walls from the ruins into which they had fallen, and, by battlementing them, produced something like a castle, or what at least may pass for such at a distance. It is, from its situation, a conspicuous and indeed a picturesque object. Being placed on a considerable eminence, it commands a view of the whole district of the Merse and a great part of Roxburghshire. The space within the exterior wall, at least half an acre, is now

fitted up as a kitchen-garden. Traces of the vaults are yet distinguishable, and the well still exists. The date of the original erection of this structure is of unknown antiquity; but it is known to have been for many centuries a strong-hold of the powerful border family of Hume or Home, who sprang from a son of the third Earl of Dunbar and March, a personage descended from the petty Princes or Earls of Northumberland. The territory of Hume, which gave its name to this influential family, occurs as early as the year 1240, in a donation to the monastery of Kelso, and continued through a long succession of descendants, among whom we find many gallant soldiers, ambassadors, privy councillors, statesmen and others, possessing the title of Hume or Home. The barony was raised to an earldom in 1604, by James VI., and the peerage yet exists; the family seat being now at Hirsell. Hume Castle was a place of considerable strength, and more particularly so from its elevated situation. In 1547 it was besieged by the English under the Duke of Somerset, when, after having stood out for some time under the command of Lady Hume, (her lord having been slain a few days before in a general engagement,) it was delivered up on fair terms. In 1549, it was retaken by stratagem by the Scots, who on this occasion put the English garrison to the sword. A hundred years later it was again the object of contest. During the time of the commonwealth, in 1650, and immediately after the taking of Edinburgh Castle, Cromwell sent Colonel Fenwick, with his own and Colonel Syler's regiments, to capture it. On arriving in the vicinity, Colonel Fenwick drew up his men, and sent the governor the following summons: "His Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, hath commanded me to reduce this castle you now possess, under his obedience, which if you now deliver into my hands for his service, you shall have terms for yourself and those with you: if you refuse, I doubt not but in a short time, by God's assistance, to obtain what I now demand. I expect your answer by seven of the clock to-morrow morning; and rest your servant, GEORGE FENWICK." The governor, whose name was Cockburn, being, it seems, a man of some fancy, returned this quibbling answer: "RIGHT HONOURABLE,—I have received a trumpeter of yours, as he tells me, without a pass, to sur-

render Home castle to the Lord General Cromwell: please you, I never saw your General. As for Home castle, it stands upon a rock. Given at Home castle this day before seven o'clock. So resteth, without prejudice to my native country, your most humble servant, T. COCKBURN." Soon after he sent the English colonel a postscript, in the following well-remembered doggrel lines:

"I, Willie Waste,  
Stand firm in my castle,  
And a' the dogs in your town  
Will no pull Willie Waste down."

But this doughty and humorous governor soon had reason to come down in his pretensions. Fenwick planted a battery against the castle, and, having made a breach in the walls, the English soldiers rushed forward to the esplanade. A parley was now beat by Cockburn, and the lives of the garrison being spared, the whole marched out to the amount of seventy-eight individuals. The castle was thereupon entered by Cromwell's troops, and committed to the charge of Captain Collinson, in keeping for the parliament. Hume castle and the neighbouring territory latterly became the property of the Earls of Marchmont, a branch of the family which for a long time greatly surpassed the main stock in fortune, but at length became extinct in the male line towards the end of the last century.

HUNIE, an islet of Shetland, about a mile from the island of Unst.

HUNISH, the northern promontory of the isle of Skye.

HUNTLY, a parish in the northern part of Aberdeenshire, extending six miles in length by four in breadth; bounded by Cairny on the north, Glass on the west, and part of Gartly on the south. The district formerly composed the two distinct parishes of Dumbenan and Kinore, the latter being on the east. A junction was formed in 1727, and the new parish was called HUNTLY, in compliment to the eldest son of the Duke of Gordon. The country here is rough and hilly, but though originally bleak, it is now vastly improved, and exhibits many fine plantations and arable fields. The finest part of the territory is on the banks of the rivers Deveron and Bogie. The former passes from west to east through the parish, and is joined by the Bogie, which comes flowing from the south, a short way below the town of



**HUNTLY.** This pleasing modern town, the capital of the above parish, occupies a dry and salubrious situation near the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Deveron and Bogie rivers, at the distance of eighteen miles south-east of Fochabers, twenty-one south-west of Banff, thirty-six north-west of Aberdeen, and 145 north of Edinburgh. Having arisen since the beginning of last century, it has had the advantage of being disposed on a neat plan, and now consists of several well-built streets, lying parallel to and crossing each other at right angles, with a spacious market-place. There is a number of detached houses, or villas, in the environs, and the whole place possesses an air of elegance and comfort. The chief manufacture here is linen thread, both white and coloured, and there is a bleachfield on the banks of the Bogie. There is also a brewery, and distillation to a considerable extent is carried on in the vicinity. The country in this quarter exports large quantities of butter, cheese, eggs, and pork to the London market. The town market is held on Thursday, and there are several annual fairs. Huntly is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Gordon, whose beautiful mansion of Huntly Lodge, standing in the midst of plantations and pleasure-grounds, is in the neighbourhood on the opposite side of the Deveron. This river is crossed by an ancient bridge of a single arch, which luckily withstood the great floods of the river in August 1829. On this occasion the water rose at the spot twenty-two feet above the ordinary level, and only six feet of the arch were left unoccupied. Standing upon this bridge an agreeable view is obtained, whether looking downward to the spot where the rivers join, or up the river, which is seen gliding through spacious and fruitful fields on each side. Across the Bogie, and leading from the south-east side of the town, is a good bridge of three arches. The river Bogie was also flooded at the above melancholy period, and by the great increase of the two rivers at once, Huntly was almost surrounded with water. Fortunately, except destroying some malt at the distillery at Pirie's mill on the Bogie, and slightly damaging some fields, it did not do any particular injury. The interesting ruin of the old castle of Huntly, standing near the end of the peninsula on the Deveron, is the chief object of curiosity in the neighbourhood. It was built at the beginning of the seventeenth cen-

tury, and, though now quite dilapidated, still affords a striking proof of the grandeur and hospitality of the ancient family of Gordon.—Population of the town of Huntly in 1821, 2000—including the parish, 3349.

**HUTTON**, a parish in the district of the Merse, Berwickshire, lying to the west of Berwick bounds, from which it is chiefly divided by the river Whitadder, bounded by Tweed on the south, Ladykirk, Whitsome, and Edrom on the west, and Chirnside and Foulden on the north. It extends three and a half miles from north to south, by four miles from east to west at the middle part. The parish is level, beautifully enclosed, planted and cultivated, being one of the very finest parts of the rich plain of the Merse. There are two villages, Hutton, which is the kirk-town, in the northern part of the parish, and Paxton in the eastern part. Paxton is understood to have been the locality of the song entitled "Robin Adair." In the neighbourhood is Paxton-House, the seat of William Forman Home, Esq.; it is remarkable for a splendid collection of paintings, chiefly by Italian masters, which a late proprietor purchased when abroad some years ago. Hutton Hall, a fine mansion, is in the northern part of the parish, on the banks of the Whitadder. This river and the Tweed yield excellent salmon and trout-fishing. The Tweed is crossed by a beautiful suspension-bridge, called the Union Bridge, extending from a point near Paxton to a place a little way below the village of Horneliff, in the county of Durham. This very convenient bridge, forming the only connexion of the two sides of the river between Coldstream and Berwick, is one of the best yet erected in the island. It has been of prodigious service in facilitating the introduction of coal and lime into Berwickshire from the works near Etal and Ford; it is frequently visited by parties of pleasure from Berwick. It admits two carriages abreast, besides foot passengers, and is one of the most interesting objects of an artificial nature to be seen in the south of Scotland.—Population in 1821, 1118.

**HUTTON** and **CORRIE**, a united parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfriesshire, extending twelve miles in length from north to south by a general breadth of three miles. In the northern part the parish draws to a point. Eskdalemuir lies on the east, Wamphray and Applegarth on the west, and

Tundergarth on the south. The parish is separated from the latter by the Milk-water. The Corrie water, a tributary of the Milk, next intersects the parish, and farther north the Dryfe-water pursues a course through the district from its northern point. There are a variety of burns tributary to these rivulets. This extensive parish is chiefly hilly and pastoral, the holms on the banks of the streams being only cultivated. There is a number of

remains of antiquity in the district, as in most other parts of this border county; the principal being the Moat-hill on the farm of Nether Hutton, and from which *holt* or hut the name of the parish is derived. Much of the district is the property of the Hopetoun family, by whom many beneficial improvements in the breed of sheep were introduced during last century.—Population in 1821, 804.

ICOLMKILL, or I-COLMB-KILL, or IONA, or I, (pronounced *Ee*), one of the islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyshire, in the parish of Kilfinichen, lying off the south-west promontory or ross of Mull, from which large island it is separated by the sound or strait of Icolmkill, about a mile and a half in breadth. Icolmkill is about three miles in length from north to south, and, where widest, only a mile in breadth. The highest elevation in it is 400 feet, and the surface is diversified with rocky hillocks and patches of green pasture, or of moory and boggy soil. At the southern extremity, with the exception of a low sandy tract, it is a mere labyrinth of rocks. There is a small village or miserable collection of huts, inhabited by a population of about 450 individuals. There is no doctor or midwife in the island; after many ages of benighted ignorance, a church and school-house have been recently erected by the society for the diffusion of Christian knowledge. The Bay of Martyrs is a small creek near the village, and is said to be the place where the bodies brought hither for interment were landed. Port-na-currach, the Bay of the Boat, is on the opposite side of the island, and here, according to tradition, Columba first landed, in token of which there is a heap, of about fifty feet in length, supposed to be the model and memorial of his boat. The remains of a celebrated marble quarry are near the southern extremity, and the shore still affords those pebbles of green serpentine, which are now objects of pursuit to visitors, as they were formerly esteemed for anti-magical and medicinal virtues. Along the shores opposite Mull there are some pleasant arable plains, producing some good crops of oats and barley. Peat for fuel

has to be brought from Mull. Icolmkill is the most noted of all the western islands, and is indeed distinguished above all other islands belonging to Britain for its historical associations and works of art. To the historian and antiquary it furnishes matter of most interesting inquiry. By the Highlanders the island is called I, (or *ee*) signifying the island, by way of pre-eminence. *C olm* or *Columb* is a mere contraction of Columba, the classic name of Colon the saint, who first rendered the place of consequence by his residence. *Kill* simply imports cell or chapel. The designation of *Iona* is Celtic, and means "the island of waves;" and being the most euphonious, it has been used by monkish and poetic writers. Descended from a family which was allied to the kings of Scotland and Ireland, and a native of the latter country, Columba commenced his career in 563, or, according to Bede, in 565, and in the forty-second year of his age. He derived his education from Theilius, who, with several other Welsh bishops, had been consecrated by the patriarch of Jerusalem; and from this circumstance he followed the Oriental or original apostolic rule of faith, both as regarded doctrinal points and public forms of worship. It appears that Columba departed from Ireland under circumstances of political dissension, or from some difference between his religious opinions and those promulgated by the minions of the polluted Romish church. It is recorded by the Irish annalists, that he was accompanied in his self-expatriation by twelve or thirteen pious priests or saints; and that the whole, directing their course towards Scotland—till then in the lowest state of barbarian and pagan superstition—landed first at Oransa, one of the smaller Hebrides, and then at Iona.

Making a settlement on this island, he commenced a system of propagating Christianity, both by his own active endeavours in most fatiguing and dangerous exercises on the mainland, and by sending out his assistant clergy as missionaries. In the execution of these arduous and transcendent duties, the pious Columba met with an astonishing success. In a few years the greater part of the Pictish kingdom was converted to Christianity, and hundreds of churches, monasteries, and cells, were founded and supported. The missionary clergy of Iona did not confine their labours to Scotland; they entered the northern parts of England, or the Northumbrian kingdom, and there spread the Christian religion among the Anglo-Saxons, having previously studied the language of that people.\* The influence of Iona in England, says Macculloch, to whose notes we are indebted, did not cease with its first success; many of its religious establishments having, long after, been provided by teachers or monks from this remote spot, which was thus destined to extend its influence far beyond the bounds of its own narrow and stormy region. It seems that the zeal of the monks of Iona required a still wider range of action than that offered by the mainland of Britain; during the life of Columba they undertook voyages to the surrounding islands and the Norwegian seas, for the purpose of propagating the gospel in countries which it had not yet reached. St. Columba is said to have made a voyage himself to the north sea, in his currach, and to have remained there twelve days. Few circumstances connected with the early history of the church in Scotland have produced so hot a disputation as that regarding the exact order of Christians to which Columba and his clergy belonged. In examining this obscure matter of controversy, it appears to us as a fair conclusion, that the clergy of Iona, while partaking of many of the minor errors of the church of Rome, were still by no means allied to papistry, and approached nearest in their doctrines and formula to those distinguished as Culdees. The prejudices of Bede, or perhaps of his self-constituted editors, have inclined them to lament over the departure of Columba from the pale of Roman Catholicism, his neglect of the

tonsure, and his irregularity respecting the proper time of keeping Easter; yet this venerable author, and others who have followed him, bear ample testimony to the correctness of the morals, the purity of the doctrine, the zeal, and the simple mindedness of the missionary clergy of this Hebridian isle. As to Columba himself, who was sainted by the devotional excess of the primitive period in which he lived, every writer is found in the lists of his eulogists; and in mentioning his religious fervour, they seldom fail to relate that his Christianity was of a practical as well as of a speculative kind; for, not contented with inculcating the truths of the gospel, he went about instructing his barbarous disciples in the sciences of gardening, agriculture, and other arts fully as useful. It is further stated, that this beneficent and learned priest was skilled in medicine, and his knowledge of sacred and profane history is admitted by all. The rules of the order of Columba did not prohibit matrimony to the priests, who are known, moreover, to have engaged in worldly employments for their subsistence. The death of Columba took place in the year 597, at the ripened age of seventy-seven; and he left behind him a name which will remain for ever unobliterated in the pages of ecclesiastical history.\* While in life, he founded some of those edifices on the island of Iona which were enriched by future princes, and whose ruins are now hardly observable. According to the suspicious history of Bede, the clergy who succeeded Columba differed from the church of Rome till the year 716, when they were engrafted upon it. From this period throughout those dark ages of our history in which the Hebrides were affected by the invasions of the Norwegians, Iona was frequently pillaged by these northern warriors, who destroyed the library belonging to the ancient establishment, which, as it is alleged, contained many valuable classical works, now entirely lost. After coming under the sway of the Pope, the monastery became, in subsequent years, the dwelling of the Cluniacenses, a class of monks who followed the rule of St. Bennet, and who, in

\* The Lothians were at this time a part of the Northumbrian kingdom.—See EDINBURGSHIRE.

\* Sir William Betham, Ulster king of arms, and author of a respectable work on Irish antiquities, possesses a psalter written by Columba, in the Erse character. The psalter is in Latin, is written on vellum, in the Irish uncial character, and must be considered the oldest Irish manuscript in existence.



the reign of William the Lion, lost all their benefices on the main land, which they had hitherto held by curates, and which benefices were bestowed on the monks of Holyrood. At the Reformation they lost Iona also, and their abbey was annexed to the bishopric of Argyle by James VI. in the year 1617. The Argyle family has been the ultimate recipient of their insular property. The first structure of note reared in Iona seems to have been what was termed St. Oran's chapel. It has been referred to the date of the sixth century, though this is very likely to be incorrect, and it is more probable that it was built after the Romish church foisted itself upon that of the more unassuming order of Columba. It is a rude and small building of about sixty feet in length by twenty-two in breadth; now unroofed, but otherwise very entire. The sculpture of the door-way is in good preservation, and the chevron moulding is repeated many times on the soffit of the arch, in the usual manner. But the style, which is of Norman execution, is mean, and there are few marks of ornament on the building. There are some tombs within it of different dates; and there are many carved stones in the pavement; one of them being ornamented with bells in an uncommon style. One of the tombs lies under a canopy of three pointed arches; it is for this place rather handsome, and evidently far more modern than the building itself. This is called St. Oran's tomb. North from St. Oran's chapel is the ruin of a nunnery, or rather the chapel belonging to it, which is usually reckoned to be the next oldest building in the island, though, as Macculloch says, "we are sure that there were no monastic establishments for females during the time of Columba's discipline. The proper monastic establishment of Iona belongs to the age of Romish influence; and thus the date of this building is brought down to a period, later, at least, than 1200. Were it not that style is here no test of dates, this chapel might be referred to a prior period, the architecture being purely Norman, without a vestige of the pointed manner, or of any ornament indicating that age. It is in good preservation, and the length is about sixty feet, by twenty in breadth. The roof has been vaulted, and part of it remains. The arches are round with plain fluted soffits. The other buildings that appertained to the nun-

nery can now scarcely be traced; but there is a court, and something is shown which is said to have been a church, and was probably the Lady chapel. The nuns were not displaced at the reformation, but continued a long time after that event to live together. They followed the rule of St. Augustine, and were of the *Chanonenses*. The tombstone of the princess Anna, dated in 1511, is still extant, and exhibits the figure of the lady in a barbarous style, with the usual words "Sancta Maria, ora pro me," under her feet, and the black-letter inscription round the edge, "Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Ferleti filia, quondam prioresa de Iona, quæ obiit anno M. D. xmo, cujus animam altissimo commendamus"—whose soul we commend to the highest [place.] The figure of the princess is in the attitude of praying to Sancta Maria, who holds an infant in her arms; having a mitre on her head, and the sun and moon above it. "Pennant," continues Macculloch, "mistook a sculpture above the head of the princess herself, for a plate and a comb: It is the looking-glass and comb; an emblem of the sex, which appears to have been originally borrowed from ancient Greek or Roman art." The last and chief edifice is the cathedral of the bishops of Iona or the Abbey church, it having, as is said, answered both purposes. This interesting structure has been reared at two distinct periods, that part of it east of the tower being evidently of the era of the chapel of the nunnery, and the other much earlier. "At present its form is that of a cross; the length being about 160 feet, the breadth twenty-four, and the length of the transept seventy. That of the choir is about sixty feet. The tower is about seventy feet high, divided into three storeys. It is lighted on one side, above, by a plain slab, perforated by quatre-foils, and on the other by a catherine-wheel, or marigold window, with spiral mullions. The tower stands on four cylindrical pillars of a clumsy Norman design, about ten feet high and three in diameter. Similar proportions pervade the other pillars in the church; their capitals being short, and, in some parts, sculptured with ill-designed and grotesque figures, still very sharp and well-preserved; among which that of an angel weighing souls (as it is called by Pennant,) while the devil depresses one scale with his claw, is always pointed out with great glee. This sculpture, however, represents an

angel weighing the good deeds of a man against his evil ones. It is not an uncommon feature in similar buildings, and occurs, among other places, at Montvilliers; where also the devil, who is at the opposite scale, tries to depress it with his fork, as is done elsewhere with his claw. The same allegory is found in detail in the legends; and it may also be seen in some of the works of the Dutch and Flemish painters. The arches are pointed, with a curvature intermediate between those of the first and second styles, or the sharp and the ornamented, the two most beautiful periods of Gothic architecture; their soffits being fluted with plain and rude moulding. The corded moulding separates the shaft from the capital of the pillars, and is often prolonged through the walls at the same level. The larger windows vary in form, but are everywhere inelegant. There is a second, which is here the clerestory tier; the windows sometimes terminating in a circular arch, at others in trefoil bends; the whole being surmounted by a corbel table. This church or cathedral was dedicated to St Mary. There is a mixture of materials in all these buildings. The granite, which is red, and resembles the Egyptian, may have been brought from Mull, but the gneiss, hornblende slate, and clay slate, which are intermixed with it, are the produce of Iona itself. A fissile mica slate has been used for the roofs. Pennant found the last remains of the marble altarpiece; but it is now vanished. It was described by Sacheverell as six feet by four in dimensions; and tradition says that it was brought from Skye. Unluckily for its preservation, a fragment of it was esteemed a charm against fire, shipwreck, murder, and ill fortune; and the whole was, therefore, soon carried off. The font remained entire a few years since. Round the cathedral are various fragments of walls and enclosures, which are nearly unintelligible. Two of them are said to have led to the sea; others are thought to have been chapels; and some are unquestionably parts of the monastery. It is easy enough to conjecture what may have been the cloister and the hall; but there is neither ornament nor interest in any of these ruins. Four arches of the former remain, and three walls of what was probably the refectory. The remains of the bishop's house are just as little worthy of notice. Buchanan says, that there were several chapels, founded by kings of Scotland and insular chiefs,

all of which is very probable. The cathedral itself was dismantled by the effects of time, only a few years ago. The remains of an ancient causeway are sufficiently perfect in some places; but in others it has been dilapidated, like every thing else, to build cottages and make enclosures, the stolen materials of which betray themselves everywhere." It has been recorded, that there were, at one time, three hundred and sixty stone crosses in different parts of the island of Iona; but those relics, four only excepted, are now, like the above chapels, no longer in existence. We are told by tradition, that the Synod of Argyle ordered sixty of them to be thrown into the sea. How the remainder were disposed of is unknown; in the present day there are only traces of four. Two are very perfect, and one of them is beautifully carved; the third has been broken off at about ten feet; and of the last the foot only remains, fixed in a mound of earth. Sundry fragments are, nevertheless, to be found, which have been converted into grave-stones; and which, from the sculptures and inscriptions on them, have certainly been native. Pennant says, that the cross at Campbellton has been transferred from this place. One of those remaining is called after St. Martin, and the other after St. John; and, like the rest, they were probably of native origin. Adam and Eve, with the forbidden tree, are represented on one side of the former. It is surprising to see the accuracy and freedom of the workmanship and design, in such a material as mica-slate; a substance as ill-adapted to sculpture as it is possible to imagine. While yet in an undecorated condition, the cathedral of Iona exhibited a great variety of monuments erected to commemorate different abbots, bishops, and other ecclesiastics of distinction, who seem to have bestowed considerable pains and expense during their lives, in decorating their last resting places. The spirit of destruction which reached this isle at the time of the Reformation, and the degree of culpable carelessness in protecting the ruins of the religious buildings observable since that period, have operated in wasting and carrying off nearly every relic of the tombs of those dignitaries. Among the most conspicuous of those remaining, is that of John McKinnon, abbot of Iona, who died in the year 1500. "It is," says a cotemporary writer, "a truly rich and elegant piece of sculpture, and does credit to the state of the

arts at that period. It is said that the letters composing the inscription were originally run full of melted silver, which being kept always bright by frequent and careful cleaning, produced a most brilliant appearance, particularly when the rays of the sun fell upon it. The precious metal, however, was too great a temptation to escape the rude hands of the populace. The monument in its present dilapidated state may be still seen near the site of the high altar." The greatest collection of tombs is adjacent to the chapel of St. Oran, in an enclosure of no great extent, called *Relig Oran*, or, "the burying place of Oran." This place has evidently been the chief burying ground or Polyandrium of Iona. Of the names and numbers of those who were here interred there prevail many contradictory traditions, at least such as are at variance with accredited histories. Buchanan and Monro mention that here are deposited the remains of forty-eight kings of Scotland, beginning with Fergus II. and ending with Macbeth, the eighty-fourth Scottish monarch, in the eleventh century; while it has been substantiated that ten in this list of kings never existed, and that even if they had, it would make Iona the place of sepulture of princes long before it was consecrated by the landing of Columba. Besides these sovereigns, it is said that there lie here four Irish, one French, and eight Norwegian kings. The only thing which appears certain as to Iona being a royal burial place, is that, for some centuries after the island began to be renowned for the piety and learning of its religious inhabitants, it was chosen as a preferable place of sepulture by a considerable number of the petty chiefs or lords of the isles, Norwegian sea kings, some Irish chieftains, and of Duncan, one of the kings of Scotland. With Dunstaffnage, in all probability, it divided the glory of receiving the remains of some of the predecessors of this unfortunate monarch. Now that there has been such an extent of destruction among the tombs, and so many carried away, it is impossible to discover the tombs of any of the kings, so often spoken of; the inscriptions and sculpture are nearly gone; and no one possesses any record of those which have disappeared. Monro, dean of the isles, who visited them in 1549, has bequeathed a fanciful account of the tombs of Iona, which, without examination, has been received by most topographers as correct, but which

modern discovery has exposed as in many instances exceedingly fallacious. In 1830, Mr. Rae Wilson, author of various esteemed works descriptive of his own travels, busied himself in clearing away the rubbish from the ruins of the religious edifices, for the purpose of bringing to light every thing like a relic of their former magnificence and the piety of their inmates. In this search, besides the advantage obtained by clearing out the interesting remains of antiquity, and leaving them plain before the eye of the visitor, a great many statues and monuments were discovered. Perhaps in this or some future search those *black stones* of Iona by which the people of the Hebrides at one time swore, may be also discovered, as they are said to be concealed in the island. Dr. Samuel Johnson, in the course of his tour to the Hebrides in the autumn of 1773, accompanied by Boswell, visited Iona, whose words on landing, though already quoted a thousand times, we may be allowed to quote once more. "At last," says he, "we came to Icolmkill, but found no convenience for landing; our boat could not be forced very near the dry ground, and our Highlanders carried us over the water. We were now treading that illustrious island which was once the luminary of the Caledonian regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefit of knowledge and the blessings of religion. To abstract the mind from all local emotion would be impossible, if it were endeavoured, and would be foolish, if it were possible. Whatever withdraws us from the power of our senses; whatever makes the past, the distant, or the future, predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings. Far from me and my friend be such frigid philosophy, as may conduct us indifferent and unmoved over any ground which has been dignified by wisdom, bravery, or virtue. That man is little to be envied, whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona!" On his departure from this interesting spot he says, "We now left those illustrious ruins, by which Mr. Boswell was much affected, nor would I willingly be thought to have looked upon them without some emotion. Perhaps in the revolutions of the world, Iona may be sometime again the instructress of the western regions." There is, we think, little chance of this being ever



the case; which is almost as unlikely as the fulfilment of a celebrated Gaelic prophecy, which has thus been translated by Dr. Smith of Campbellton :

“ Seven years before that awful day,  
When time shall be no more,  
A watery deluge will o’ersweep  
Hibernia’s mossy shore:  
The green-clad Isla, too, shall sink,  
While, with the great and good,  
Columba’s happy isle will rear  
Her towers above the flood.”

IFFERT, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the west coast of Lewis.

ILANMORE, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the north side of Coll.

ILANROAN and ILANTERACH, two islets of the Hebrides, lying to the south and east of Oransay.

ILERAY, an island of the Hebrides, of about three miles in length by one and a half in breadth, lying to the westward of North Uist.

IMERSAY, an islet of the Hebrides, lying off the south-west coast of Islay.

INCH. There are many places in Scotland of this name, or having such an adjunct to their designations, as may be seen below, some of which are too minute for notice in this work. In all cases when it occurs, either by itself or attached to another word, it signifies an island, being derived from *Ynys* in the British, or *Inis* in the Irish or Gaelic tongue. In the Highland districts the pure term of *Inis* still remains in use.

INCH, a parish in the county of Inverness, merged in that of Kingussie.

INCH, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on the east shore of Loch Ryan, bounded by Ballantrae in Ayrshire on the north, and New Luce on the east; extending nine miles in length by a breadth nearly as great. About one-half of the parish consists of flat and low land, forming an extensive plain, which stretches from Loch Ryan nearly to the Bay of Luce. On the east and north-east of the plain rises a beautiful range of hills, reaching from one end of the parish to the other. The face of these is partly green pasture and partly arable. In the last century the district underwent extensive improvement, through the active exertions of the Earl of Stair, who has an elegant mansion in the parish. In the lower part of the parish, south-east from Loch Ryan, there are now

many beautiful plantations. The present parish comprehends the suppressed parish of Saulseat, which lay on the south. In the old parish of Inch there were two chapels, namely, St. John’s Chapel, which stood at the south end of Loch Ryan, and at the east end of the burgh of Stranraer. This chapel was in ruins in 1684, but a modern castle stood near it, and was called the Castle of the Chapel. The eastern half of the burgh of Stranraer, on the east side of the rivulet that intersects the town, was popularly called “ the Chapel.” A spring within flood-mark was called St. John’s Well. The site of the castle is now within the parish of Stranraer. The second chapel was called Chapel-Patrick, being dedicated to St. Patrick, and situated on the west coast. The district in which it stood was detached from the parish of Inch in 1628, and was erected into the parish of Port-Patrick. The church of Inch stands on the margin of a lake, in which there is a small beautifully wooded island or inch, six hundred yards in circumference. This lake is that of Castle-Kennedy. It is nearly divided by a neck of land, on which stands the ruin of the castle, formerly a seat of the Earls of Stair. The edifice is said to have been burnt by accident in 1715. There are some smaller lakes in the parish. A road from Stranraer pursues the line of the east coast of Loch Ryan into Ayrshire. On the same side of this inlet of the sea is the seaport village of Cairn, with a good harbour, from three to eight fathoms deep at low water.—Population in 1821, 2386.

INCH-ABER, an islet in Loch-Lomond, lying in the mouth of the river Endrick.

INCH-AFFREY.—See INNERPEFFRAY.

INCHARD, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the northern part of the parish of Edderachyils.

INCH-BRAYOCK, an islet of about 34 acres in extent, lying in the mouth of the South Esk, Forfarshire, and belonging to the parish of Craig. It is situated in that part of the outlet of the river betwixt the Bay of Montrose and the sea, and it is joined to the mainland on both sides by bridges, which carry the public road across from the south to the town of Montrose. The islet has been built upon.

INCH-CAILLIACH, “ the island of old women,” situated in Loch-Lomond, near its

south end on the east side, about a mile in length, and covered with trees. This is one of the most lovely of the islets in this beautiful lake. It is the property of the Duke of Montrose, is inhabited, and produces good wheat and oats. Here was anciently a nunnery, which was afterwards used as the parish church of Buchanan. The name of the islet is allusive to the inmates of that religious building.

INCH-CLEAR, or CLARE-INCH, a small woody islet in Loch-Lomond, lying to the south of the above.

INCH-COLM, a small island in the Firth of Forth, belonging to the county of Fife, parish of Dalgetty, and lying about two miles distant from Aberdour. In measurement it is under a mile in length, and is of a poor bleak appearance, but partly arable. Though thus destitute of beauty, it is rich in the production of historical and antiquarian associations, and exhibits, for the satisfaction of the curious, the ruins of one of the most extensive monastic establishments in this part of Scotland. The cause of the foundation of this religious house is thus related by Fordun: "About the year 1123, Alexander I., having some business of state which obliged him to cross over at the Queen's Ferry, was overtaken by a terrible tempest, blowing from the south-west, which obliged the sailors to make for this island, [then called *Æmona*,\*] which they reached with the greatest difficulty. Here they found a poor hermit, who lived a religious life, according to the rules of St. Columba, and performed service in a small chapel, supporting himself by the milk of one cow, and the shell-fish he could pick up on the shore; nevertheless, on these small means he entertained the king and his retinue for three days, the time which they were confined here by the wind. During the storm, and whilst at sea and in the greatest danger, the king had made a vow, that if St. Columba would bring him safe to that island, he would there found a monastery to his honour, which should be an asylum and relief to navigators; he was, moreover, farther moved

to this foundation, by having, from his childhood, entertained a particular veneration and honour for that saint, derived from his parents, who were long married without issue, until, imploring the aid of St. Columba, their request was most graciously granted." The monastery founded by Alexander in virtue of this vow, was for canons-regular of St. Augustine, and being dedicated to St. Colm or Columba, was richly endowed by its royal patron. Allan de Mortimer, knight, Lord of Aberdour, gave also to God, and the monks of this abbey, the entire moiety of the lands of his town of Aberdour, for a burying place to himself and his posterity, in the church of that monastery. Walter Bowmaker, abbot of this place, was one of the continuators of John Fordun's *Scoti-Chronicon*, as is to be seen in the *Liber Carthusianorum de Perth*, in the Advocate's Library. He died in the year 1449. James Stewart of Beith, a cadet of the Lord Ochiltree, was made commendator of Inch Colm on the surrender of Henry, Abbot of that monastery, in the year 1543. His second son, Henry Stewart, was, by the special favour of King James II. created a peer, by the title of Lord St. Colm, in the year 1611. Fordun records several miracles done by St. Columba, as punishments to the English, who often pillaged this monastery. The first was in the year 1335, when the English, ravaging the coast along the Forth, one vessel larger than the rest, entered this island, and the crew landing, plundered the monastery of all its moveables, as well secular as ecclesiastical; among divers statues and images carried off, was a famous one of St. Columba, which was kept in the church. It seems as if that saint did not relish the voyage, for he raised such a storm that it threatened immediate destruction to the sacrilegious vessel, by driving it on the rocks of Inchkeith. The sailors, on their near approach to these rocks, were terribly alarmed, cried *peccavi*, asked pardon of the saint, promised restitution of their plunder, and a handsome present into the bargain. On this the vessel got safely into port in that island, where, as if raised from the dead, they landed with great rejoicings; they then disembarked the saint and their other plunder, and transported them, with a handsome oblation of gold and silver, to certain inhabitants of Kinghorn, to whom they likewise sent payment for their labour, with directions that the whole

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\* A Gaelic antiquary will detect in this euphonious Latin name "the isle of the Druids," which shows that, like many other Catholic institutions, the monastery of Inchcolm must have been planted on a place of heathen worship.

should be safely delivered to the monks from whom they were taken. No sooner was this done than a favourable wind sprung up, by which the vessel reached St. Abb's head before the rest of the fleet, the men taking care to form a sincere resolution never more to meddle with St. Columba. It nevertheless appears that this example was forgotten by the next year, for, from the same authority, we learn, that in the year 1336, some other English vessels plundered the church of Dolor, belonging to the abbot of this house, and carried away a beautiful carved wainscot with which he had adorned the choir; this they had taken down piece-meal, and shipped, so as it might be put up in any other place. It was put on board a particular barge, the sailors of which, rejoicing at their plunder, sailed away with pipes and trumpets sounding; but St. Columba in an instant turned their mirth into sorrow, for the vessel suddenly sunk to the bottom, like a stone or piece of lead, neither plank nor man being ever more seen. The remaining sailors of the fleet, terrified at this judgment, vowed in future they would not trespass on that saint, or on any person or thing belonging to him. This event gave rise to a proverb in England, the substance of which was, that St. Columba was not to be offended with impunity. They likewise gave him the nickname of Saint Quhalme. Notwithstanding the resolution here mentioned, in the year 1384, the English fleet being again in the Forth, plundered this monastery, which they attempted to burn, and actually set fire to a shed near the church; but when the destruction of the whole monastery seemed inevitable, some pious persons addressing themselves to their guardian saint, he suddenly changed the wind, which blew back the flames. The plunderers returned to their ships with their booty, and afterwards landed at the Queen's Ferry, and began to pillage the coast of the cattle, when they were suddenly attacked by Thomas and Nicholas Erskine and Alexander de Lindsay, having with them about fifty horsemen from the east, and William Conyngham, of Kilmaures, with thirty from the west; these engaging the robbers, slew and wounded some, took others prisoners, and drove a number of them to their vessels; of these above forty, and those some of the forwardest among the incendiaries, for safety, hung to the anchor, when a sailor, dreading the attack of the Scots,

cut the cable with an axe, whereby all those who hung about the anchor were drowned. But what was most wonderful, was, that the person who had planned this sacrilege, and been the most active in setting fire to the buildings, was taken prisoner by William de Conyngham, and whilst on the way with him, was seized with the most frantic madness, accusing himself of the above offences, testifying that he had been the most active in burning the shed, and that whilst so employed, he saw St. Columba extinguishing the fire, when that saint caused some volatile flames to dart upon him, which destroyed his beard and eye-brows; his fury increasing, he was killed, and buried in a cross way near the town of Dunipace. In the Duke of Somerset's expedition, 1547, this monastery was, after the battle of Pinkie, occupied as a post commanding the Forth. The circumstance is recorded by Patin, in the following words: "Tuesday, the 13th of September, in the afternoon, my Lord's Grace rowed up the Fryth, a vi or vii myles westward, as it runneth into the land, and took in his way an island thear called Sainet Coomes Ins, which standeth a iiii mile beyond Lieth, and a good way ner at the north shore than the south, yet not within a mile of the nerest. It is but half a myle about, and hath in it a pretty abbey (but ye monks were gone) fresh water enough, and also coonyes; and is so naturally strong, as but one way it can be entered. The plot whearof my Lordes Grace considering, did quickly cast to have it kept, whearby all traffik of merchandise, all commodities els comyng by the Fryth into their land, and utterly ye hole use of the Fryth itself, with all the havens upon it shoold quyte be taken from them. Saturday, 17th of September, Sir John Luttrell, Knight, having bene by my Lordes Grace, and the counsell, elect abbot, by God's suffraunce, of the monastery of Sainet Coomes Ins, afore remembered, in the afternoon of this day departed towards the island to be stalled in his see thear accordingly; and had with him coovent of a C hakbutters and L pioneers, to kepe his house and land thear, and ii rowe barkes well furnished with amnicion, and lxx mariners, for them to kepe his waters, whereby it is thought he shall soon becom a prelate of great power. The perfytness of his religion is not alwaies to tarry at home, but sumtime to rowe out abroad a visitacion, and when he goithe, I have heard



say he taketh alweyes his sumners in barke with hym, which are very open-mouthed, and never talk but they are harde a mile of, so that either for loove of his blessinges, or fear of his cursinges, he is like to be souveraigne over most part of his neighbours." The island of Inchcolm was visited by Grose, or some one for him, in 1789, and in his *Antiquities of Scotland* are presented different views of the religious houses. "Great part of the monastery," says he, "is still remaining; the cloisters, with rooms over them, enclosing a square area, are quite entire; the pit of the prison is a most dismal hole, though lighted by a small window; the refectory is up one pair of stairs; in it, near the window, is a kind of separate closet, up a few steps, commanding a view of the monks when at table; this is supposed to have been the abbot's seat; adjoining to the refectory is a room, from the size of its chimney, probably the kitchen. The octagonal chapter-house, with its stone roof, is also standing; over it is a room of the same shape, in all likelihood the place where the charters were kept. Here are the remains of an inscription, in the black-letter, which began with *stultus*. The inside of the whole building seems to have been plastered. Near the water there is a range of offices. Near the chapter-house are the remains of a very large semicircular arch. In the adjoining grounds lies the old carved stone, said to be a Danish monument, engraved by Sir Robert Sibbald, in whose book it is delineated as having a human head at each end; and at present it is so defaced by time or weather, that nothing like a head can be distinguished at either end: indeed it requires the aid of a creative fancy, to make out any of the sculpture; something like a man with a spear is seen (by sharp sighted antiquaries) on the north side; and on the south the figure of a cross; this stone has been removed from its original situation." The view from the sea shows the entry into the cloisters, the chapter-house, the tower of the church, and other entire parts of the building. In more recent times the place has been partly modernized, as a residence for a citizen of Edinburgh, who farms the island from the Earl of Moray, the proprietor. The island, which is fertile in some places and is reputed for the fineness of its crops of onions, was made a station for a battery of ten guns, for the protection of this part of the Firth of Forth, during the last war.

INCH-CONAG, an island in Loch Lomond, lying on the east of Inch-Tannach.

INCH-CROIN, an islet near the south end of Loch-Lomond.

INCH-CRUIN, a small island at the middle of Loch-Lomond, east from Inch-Conag, on which an asylum for insane persons has been erected.

INCH-FAD, a fertile inhabited island of a mile in length in Loch-Lomond, near its east side, and north from Inch-Cailloch.

INCH-GALBRAITH, an islet in Loch-Lomond near its west side, on which stands the ruined castle of the ancient family of Galbraith.

INCH-GARVIE, a small rocky island in the Firth of Forth, lying nearly in the middle of the strait at Queensferry. Having been anciently fortified, and used for a state prison, its fortifications were repaired and put in a state of defence during last war, but the works are now completely abandoned.

INCH-GRANGE, a woody islet in Loch-Lomond.

INCHINAN, anciently KILLINAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, lying on the banks of the Clyde, between the parish of Erskine on the west, and Renfrew on the east and south, extending three miles in length from west to east, and from two to two and a half in breadth. The Gryfe and Cart rivers serve as the boundary on the south and east. The country is here generally level or abounding in beautiful eminences, and the whole is finely cultivated, enclosed, and planted. The district is rich and verdant on the banks of the Clyde, Gryfe, and Cart. The church of Inchinan which stands near the coast, is said to have been built as far back as 1100. David I. granted it with all its pertinents to the Knights Templars, and it continued to belong to them till their suppression in 1312, when it was transferred to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. With other property belonging to that order it fell into the hands of Sir James Sandilands, the first Lord Torphichen. The church was probably dedicated to St. Inan, whose name and an *Inch*, or long narrow island in the river Cart, make up the designation of the parish. Near this spot once stood the castle of Inchinan, one of the seats of the Dukes of Lennox. North Bar is a fine old building on the Clyde; south from this place is the ruin of Old Bar Castle.—Population in 1821, 582.

INCHKEITH, an island in the Firth of Forth, lying four miles from Leith and three from Kinghorn in Fife, to which it belongs. It is of a long irregular figure, measuring a mile in length by the fifth of a mile in breadth, and comprising altogether about seventy acres. At its south-eastern or narrowest end lies a small rocky islet, called the Longcraig. Like all other islands in this arm of the sea, Inchkeith has a bleak and comfortless aspect, being totally destitute of trees, and almost wholly pastoral. Its surface though irregular and rocky, is in many places productive of a rich herbage, well suited to the pasturing of cattle or horses, but too rank for the use of sheep. Where cultivation has been attempted, excellent crops have been produced. On the eastern and western sides the island is precipitous and abrupt, while towards the north and southern ends, particularly the latter, it rises more gradually, to the height of 180 feet, calculating from high-water mark to the summit of the island, on which a light-house has been placed. Inchkeith possesses several abundant springs of the purest and most excellent water that is any where to be met with; and since a boat-harbour and landing pier have been constructed, the water has been collected in the higher parts of the island, and conducted by a leaden pipe, from a large stone cistern to the harbour, where it is served out by the light-house keeper. From this cistern the shipping in Leith Roads is supplied, and seamen remark that this water is better and keeps longer free of impurities, than any other with which they are supplied. The rocks of this island belong to the coal formation, and are distinctly stratified upon the great scale. The same strata of rocks, with a similar direction and dip, are observable on the Fife shores to the north. The island affords a good warren for a numerous tribe of the common grey rabbits, and there are also found a considerable number of the grey Norwegian rats, in all probability brought hither originally by the shipping in Leith Roads. Seals are common on the shores. This island was in early times a possession of the noble family of Keith, the first of whom, named Robert, received it from Malcolm II., along with the barony of Keith in East Lothian, (parish of Humbie,) as a reward for killing with his own hand, Camus a Danish chieftain, at the battle of Barry, in the year 1010. The barony of Keith hence communicating its name

to the family, it was from them applied to their inch or island in the Forth. Under the head of EDINBURGH it has been seen that the island was constituted a species of lazaret-house for the recovery of those persons in the metropolis afflicted with a certain loathsome distemper, in 1497. Lindsay of Pitscottie relates an incident connected with this desolate isle, which has often been repeated. He tells us that that acute prince and lover of the sciences James IV., made it the scene of the following curious experiment. In order to discover, if possible, what was the natural and original language of the human race, he sent two infants under the charge of a dumb woman, to reside here; and that there might be no occasion for any intercourse with others, caused them to be well provided with all the necessaries which their situation might require, till the children should arrive at maturity. The result of the experiment is not recorded. In that tumultuous age, it would be but little regarded; and the wars in the end of his reign, and the confusion consequent on his death at Flodden, would cause it to be almost entirely forgotten. Lindsay speaks only of a vague report remaining in his time; "Some say that they spoke *good Hebrew*, but as to myself, I know not but by the author's report." The English, after the battle of Pinkie, fortified this island and the town of Haddington, besides several other places, in order to maintain an interest in the country against the catholic powers then in possession of the Scottish government. After rearing a temporary fort upon it, they left four companies of their own nation, and one company of Italians, for its defence, under the command of one Cotteral. On the 29th of June, 1549, this garrison was attacked, and after a very gallant defence, was dislodged by the French auxiliary troops, then defending the town and citadel of Leith under M. Dessé, who had seen the importance of this island as a military station from its commanding position, as a cover to Leith, and likewise offering a good retreat in case of any sudden disaster. Dessé had no sooner made himself master of this island than the temporary works of the English were thrown down, and a regular fortification was erected by order of the regent, under the sanction of her daughter Mary, and the dauphin of France, her husband. This fort consisted of several strong bastions, laid out for defence of the

place, with a strong wall of circumvallation, varying in height from a few feet to upwards of twenty feet, according to the situation of the ground. The principal parts of this work were executed in square or ashlar masonry; and from the inaccessible nature of the island, it must in those days have been considered an operation of no small magnitude and expense. While in the possession of the French the properties of the grass of the island as a nutritious food for horses were observed, and so great a number of those animals were placed upon it, that the name of *L'Isle des Chevaux* became attached to it. We are told by Boswell, in his Tour to the Hebrides, that when Lord Hailes was crossing the Firth with Dr. Johnson, he mentioned this fact, and observed that the island would be a *safer stable* than most others of that time. Upon the part of the fortification which existed in the time of the above distinguished tourist, were the letters "M. R." for Maria Regina, and the date 1556. When the English fleet sent by Queen Elizabeth for the relief of the Scottish Protestants, entered the Firth, January 1560, the French forces, who acted for Mary the Regent in Leith, thought proper to improve and strengthen this fortress, to which the English fleet immediately laid siege, but without effect. At the peace, which was afterwards ratified by the treaty of Edinburgh, it was stipulated, that six score French soldiers should remain in Scotland, the one half in the castle of Dunbar, the remainder in the fortress of Inchkeith. Afterwards, the fortifications were cast down by act of parliament, in order to prevent public enemies from ever again taking advantage of them. The next period at which Inchkeith comes into notice in history, is in the year 1639, during the troubles of the reign of Charles I., when the king sent a fleet with troops, for the reduction of the Scottish covenanters. Finding it impossible to effect a landing on the shores of the Firth, which were lined every where by a bold and enthusiastic people, the Marquis of Hamilton, who commanded this expedition, had to disembark the troops upon the island of Inchkeith, for the sake of their health, the greater part of them being raw English recruits who had sunk under the hardships of the voyage. It is said, that on this occasion the Marquis's mother was among those who assembled to resist his landing, and bore a brace of pistols on her horse

before her, wherewith she threatened to blow out her son's brains if he should attempt to put a hostile foot upon his native shores. After resting some time, and making no other hostile manifestations than what consisted in a few fire-works, which they let off to frighten the people, this miserable army went again on ship-board, and sailed back to England, the war being in the mean time concluded, by a treaty between Charles and his Scottish subjects at Berwick. From this period till the present day, Inchkeith has ceased to be an object of historical interest; and it is now chiefly known as the station of one of the most important light-houses on the coasts of Scotland. The light-house board, aware of the advantages of the navigation of the Firth of Forth, and the great degree of protection it yields to vessels during storms from the east, proceeded to its improvement as their funds would admit; and commenced with the building of a light-house on this island, forming an immediate guide to the roads of Leith. Upon an application being presented from the Trinity House of Leith, on the 18th of May 1803, the foundation stone of this useful building was laid, and the light-fire exhibited on the evening of the 1st of September 1804. There then existed no pier or landing place, nor any road upon the island for the conveyance of heavy materials to the site of the building; and if any such had existed in the early state of the island, which is indeed more than probable, they had been entirely destroyed along with the works of the fortifications, as not the slightest trace of these roads remained in 1803, when the light-house operations were begun. A small portion of the ruins of the fortifications, however, existed. The elevation or design of this light-house is considered to be in very good taste. It is a house of two storeys, with a platform roof, and parapet with embrasures, the light-house tower forming the staircase to the second floor and light-room. The light-keepers are very comfortably lodged, the principal having three apartments and his assistant two. Besides the main house, a court of offices is formed in connexion with the eastern wall of the old fort; and, besides other conveniences, there is an oil cellar sunk under ground, in which the oil is always kept in a fluid state, and at an equal temperature. There is also a place fitted up without the gate as a watch-house for pilots,



where they have a guard-bed and fire-place. The establishment is in all respects very complete. Besides good salaries, the principal and his assistants have ten acres of the island enclosed, and a garden, which they possess or hold in common, with a sufficient allowance of coal and oil for family use. In justice to these persons, we have to state, that at all times they display the utmost politeness in showing the interior of the light-house to strangers. When the present light-house was completed, it was what seamen call a stationary or fixed light, and contained sixteen reflectors, made upon the parabolic curve, formed of copper, strongly coated or plated with silver, instead of the hollow or cavity of the reflector being lined with facets of mirror glass as formerly. Inchkeith light remained as a stationary light till the year 1815, the period when the light of the isle of May was altered from an open coal fire to a stationary light, with oil and reflectors; on which it became necessary to alter the character of Inchkeith light from a stationary to a revolving light; and with this alteration, that seven reflectors, instead of the former number, are now found perfectly sufficient. The machinery for making the light revolve, consists of a movement, or piece of strong clock-work, kept in motion by a weight, and curiously fitted with two governors, upon the plan of the steam-engine, instead of a fly wheel. The reflectors are ranged upon a horizontal frame, which is made to revolve periodically upon a perpendicular axis, exhibiting, to a distant observer, the alternate effect of light and darkness, in a very beautiful and simple manner. The reflectors are brought round in succession to the eye of the observer, and the angles, or interstices between them, produce the effect of darkness, by which this light is distinguished from the light of the isle of May, and also from the common surrounding lights on the opposite shores. The light has further the advantage of being elevated above the medium level of the sea about 235 feet; and such is the powerful effect of the reflecting apparatus, that it is distinctly seen in a favourable state of the atmosphere, at the distance of four or five leagues, although it is impossible that more than a single reflector can be seen at a time.\*

\* EDIN. ENCY., article Inchkeith, written, we believe, by Mr. Robert Stevenson, civil engineer, to which we have to acknowledge considerable obligations in the above description of the island.

The mechanism which moves the lights is exceedingly beautiful, and is kept in the highest order. To examine it as a matter of curiosity, or to view the island, the place is often visited by boating parties from the Edinburgh side of the firth, and it is generally selected by the Highland Club as a fit theatre whereon to exhibit their annual olympic games. On this gala occasion, the island is crowded with ladies and gentlemen, who arrive in steam vessels to witness the pastimes. The island is now the property of the Buccleugh family.

INCH-KENNETH, an islet of the Hebrides, lying betwixt Mull and Icolmkill, and possessing the ruins of a small religious establishment, once dependant on the adjacent island.

INCH-LOANAG, an island in Loch Lomond, of about a mile in length, being that lying furthest to the north, in the lower or wide part of the lake. It is celebrated for its yew-trees, which, during the period when the bow was in use in warfare, were of great consideration and value.

INCHMAHOME, anciently *INSCHMACHAME*, an island of great historical and antiquarian interest in the lake of Menteith in Perthshire, extending to the compass of about five acres, and forming now a varied wilderness of forest and fruit-trees, interspersed with underwood, and chequered with moss-grown ruins. Adjacent to it on the west, lies the islet of Talla, where are still to be traced the ruins of a castle, which was the principal seat of the *Grabams*, Earls of Menteith, a peerage now dormant. At a very early period, the island of Inchmahome became the residence of some religious recluses, and in the year 1238, the Pope granted to Walter Cumyine, Earl of Menteath, liberty to erect upon it a priory or abbey, for the reception of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, in connexion with the abbey of Cambuskenneth. It was afterwards united by King James IV. to his royal chapel of Stirling. Subsequently, it was separated from this chapel, and bestowed by King James V. upon John Lord Erskine, who became commendatory abbot. According to returns made to government in 1562, the annual profits of the priory were £234 in money, besides certain quantities of grain. The house had four chapels dependant upon it. The island of Inchmahome was visited by several distinguished royal personages; among

the rest, by Robert Bruce, who went thither April 15th, 1310, and during his stay, executed a writ, seizing the goods and lands of a rebellious subject. When Scotland was invaded by the English in 1547, for the purpose of forcing the infant Queen Mary into a marriage with Edward VI. her four guardians, one of whom was the above John Lord Erskine, deposited her person in this safe retreat, where she remained with her four Marys, till she was sent to France. Inchmahome was also visited by James VI. and was the occasional place of residence of many noblemen. The ruins of the monastery, church, and cloisters, are very extensive, and exhibit many specimens of fine old architecture of a massive nature. The dormitory and vaults have been for many ages the place of sepulture of several noble and ancient families. The most remarkable sculptures in these depositories of the dead, are two figures in relief, representing the last Earl and last Countess of Menteith (of the Cumyns,) which may be seen in the choir of the church. The ruins of these interesting buildings are sequestered in overhanging woods of considerable age and growth, which communicate an air of great sylvan beauty to the little isle. Some of the trees are said to be three centuries old, and one of them, a Spanish chestnut, measures, near the ground, eighteen feet in circumference. The island and its priory have furnished the subject for a work by that accurate and well-informed antiquary, the Rev. Mr. Macgregor Stirling, extending to a quarto volume.

**INCH-MARNOCH**, an island of about two miles in length, lying on the west side of Bute, and having the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoch, near its eastern shore.

**INCH-MICKERY**, an islet in the Firth of Forth, near its north shore, adjacent to the island of Inchcolm.

**INCH-MOAN**, an islet in Loch Lomond, lying east from Inch-Tannoch; it is chiefly peat-moss.

**INCH-MURRIN**, or **INCH-MARIN**, the largest island in Loch Lomond, near its south-west extremity, extending two miles in length. It is beautifully wooded, and is used as a deer-park by the Duke of Montrose, who has a hunting seat and offices upon it, near an old castle, the residence of the ancient proprietor, the Earl of Lennox. It is singular enough

that this island is not included in any county or parochial division.

**INCH-TAVANACH**, or **INCH-TAN-NACH**, an island in Loch Lomond, lying near the shore on its west side, extending three quarters of a mile in length and half a mile in breadth. It is the loftiest of the various islands in the lake, and is chiefly covered with wood and heath.

**INCH-TORR**, or **TORR-INCH**, a small woody island in Loch Lomond, near its south end.

**INCHTURE**, a parish in the Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire, lying on the north bank of the Firth of Tay, opposite Flisk in Fife, bounded by Longforgan on the east, Errol and Kinnaird on the west, and Abernethy and Longforgan on the north. It extends only about a mile along the Tay, being broader inland, and is nearly four miles from north to south. The parish is one of the most productive and beautiful in this rich district of country. It possesses some fine seats and pleasure-grounds, among others those of Ballindean, and Rossie Priory. The parish has several villages. That of Inchture is situated on the road from Perth to Dundee, distant from the latter nine miles, and thirteen from the former. The village of Ballerno or Balledgarno lies about a mile further to the north, and on the boundary of the parish from Errol is situated the sea-port and thriving village of Polgavie, or Powgavie. It is three miles north-east from the village of Errol, and from it shipments are made of corn and other native products. It has some granaries, storehouses, and a pier, which can be approached by vessels of from thirty to sixty tons burden. The parish of Inchture incorporates the abrogated parochial district of Rossie, which was united to it in 1670. The original name seems to have been Inchtower, from a tower placed on one of those inches or islands with which the Carse of Gowrie once abounded, and which are now only rising grounds.—Population in 1821, 958.

**INCHYRA**, or **INCHIRY**, a sea-port village in Gowrie, Perthshire, situated in the parish of Kinoul on the north bank of the Tay, about six miles below Perth.

**INGANESS BAY**, a bay of about three miles in length in Orkney, indenting the mainland, nearly two miles to the east of Kirkwall Bay. The headland on its west side is called Inganess Head.

INHALLOW.—See ENHALLOW.

INIS-CONNEL, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyleshire.—See AWE (LOCH).

INIS-FRAOCH, or FRAOCH-ELAN, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyleshire.—See AWE (LOCH.)

INIS-HAIL, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyleshire.—See AWE (LOCH.)

INIS-ERAITH, an island in Loch-Awe, Argyleshire.—See AWE (LOCH.)

INNERKIP, a parish in Renfrewshire, occupying the north-west corner of the county, bounded by the Firth of Clyde on the north and west, by Largs in Ayrshire and Lochwinnoch on the south, and by Greenock, which once formed a part of it, on the east. It extends about six miles from north to south, by a breadth of four miles. The land ascends from the shores, and forms in general a hilly territory, intermixed with pleasing well-cultivated fields and fertile meadows. In the southern part there is a good deal of moss. The parish has several considerable rivulets, the chief of which is the Kip Water, intersecting the district from east to west, and falling into the Firth of Clyde. On this water is situated the village of *Innerkip*, formerly styled Inverkip, from being placed at the mouth of Kip Water. The village stands six miles west from Greenock, and besides the parish church it has a dissenting meeting-house. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and is inhabited by a number of fishermen. Three annual fairs are held. The neat small town of Gourrock lies on the banks of the Firth of Clyde within the parish. There are several seats in the vicinity of the above estuary, among which is Ardgowan, an elegant mansion in the midst of pleasure-grounds.—Population in 1821, 2344.

INNERLEITHEN, or INVERLEITHEN, a parish in Peebles-shire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Selkirk, lying on the north or left bank of the Tweed opposite Traquair, bounded by Peebles and part of Eddleston on the west, Heriot and Temple on the north, and Stow on the east. It extends about seven miles from north to south, by a breadth of from four to five miles. The surface may be represented as altogether pastoral and mountainous, except on the banks of the Tweed, where there are some fine flat fertile fields, and on the banks of its tributary the Leithen, where cultivation is

spreading and improvements going forward. The district is chiefly the basin of the Leithen Water and the small burns poured into it. This mountain-stream originates in the north-western corner of the parish, and after a course of about twelve miles falls into the Tweed nearly opposite Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair. The word *Leithen* is significant of a water which overflows its banks. Improvements on a great scale have been made in the district exposed to the Tweed, especially on the estate of Glenormiston, which now shows some fine plantations. Westward from thence, near the road to Peebles, and on a rising ground overhanging the Tweed, stands Horsburgh Castle, now entirely in ruins. It was anciently the seat of the Horsburghs, and was used as one of the numerous peel-houses on the Tweed, (See PEEBLES-SHIRE.) From it a pleasing view is obtained of the town of Peebles further up the Tweed, and Nidpath Castle beyond. It is mentioned that a natural son of Malcolm IV. was drowned in a pool near the foot of the Leithen, and that the first night after his decease his body was deposited in the parish church. Hence King Malcolm, in granting the church to the monks of Kelso, “*in qua*,” says he, “*prima nocte, corpus filii mei post obitum suum quievit*,” ordained that it should have the power of giving a sanctuary to those fleeing from justice, “*quantum habet Wedale aut Tynningham*.” In 1232, the church was confirmed to the monks, by their diocesan, William, the bishop of Glasgow. While the church, with its vicarage and rectorial property, continued with these churchmen, the village of Inverleithen, with the circumjacent district, continued a part of the royal demesne, during the reign of Alexander II. In 1674, that part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, lying north of the Tweed, was annexed to the parish of Inverleithen.

INNERLEITHEN, a village in Peebles-shire, the capital of the above parish, situated at the distance of about twenty-eight miles from Edinburgh, and six east from Peebles. It stands on a flat piece of ground within a quarter of a mile of the left bank of the Tweed, environed on the east and west by high and partly wooded hills. The Leithen water proceeding out of the vale on the north, passes through the village to the Tweed, and is crossed by a stone bridge carrying along the road from Peebles to Selkirk. By far the greater



part of the houses stand on the right bank of the Leithen, on the property of the Earl of Traquair, who has feued the ground on advantageous terms. The lands east from the Leithen form part of the estate of Pirn. For many ages the village, or rather hamlet, of Innerleithen was among the smallest and most primitive of this pastoral and thinly populated district, consisting of little else than a few thatched houses near the Leithen, and a mill, with the church of the parish, situated a short way up the vale. Placed in a secluded part of Scotland, and out of the way of general traffic, it seemed to have every chance of remaining for a long time in obscurity. While in this condition, during the last century, it was pitched upon as being well suited for being a seat of woollen manufactures, chiefly in consideration of its site in the midst of an extensive pastoral county, and upon the brink of a rapid running brook, which offered a powerful fall of water. That which may have been observed by different individuals was seen with greater clearness by a native of the district, who had risen to great wealth by a course of successful industry in London. This patriotic person was a Mr. Alexander Brodie, who was by profession a blacksmith, and had originally gone to the British metropolis in search of employment, having at the time only a few shillings in his pocket. In the course of a number of years, by great skill in his business, this person realized a very large fortune. Many years before his death, about the year 1790, he bethought himself of raising the consequence of Innerleithen, by the establishment of a woollen factory, which was forthwith erected at a considerable expense, L.3000 being expended on the works and machinery. This manufactory, which is a house of five storeys, attracted a number of settlers to the village, and scattered a good deal of money in the vicinity, but till this day its success has been very limited, and various lessees have lost capital by carrying it on. The cloth produced is mostly blue, and of a coarse quality. While the village acquired a more comfortable aspect under the influence of its cloth factory, it gradually became known for the possession of a salubrious mineral spring, held to be of great virtue in scorbutic and other affections. We understand that it was not till about the beginning of the present century that this spring attracted particular notice. After it did acquire its character

as a spa, it continued to be only administered from a simple pump to those country people who trusted in its healing properties. Little more than ten years ago, if not less, "Innerleithen well," in a strangely sudden and unaccountable manner, acquired a very high degree of reputation among real or imaginary valetudinarians, all over the south of Scotland and especially in Edinburgh. The old primitive pump was disused, and an elegant structure being reared over the spring, by the late Earl of Traquair, the place was made to vie with some of the long established watering places in England. Its celebrity was further enhanced in 1824, by the publication of the novel, by the author of Waverley, entitled *St. Ronans' Well*, of which place it was fondly imagined to be the prototype. This part of the vale of Tweed being simultaneously or previously opened up by the running of stage coaches from Edinburgh to Peebles, and of conveyances from thence to Innerleithen, there was now no hinderance to visitors, and the consequence has been, that every year since, the number of lodgers in the summer and autumn months has been on the increase. Much of this popularity has been owing to the proximity of the village to Edinburgh, and the ease with which it can be reached, in which peculiarities it is superior to Pitcaithly, Moffat, Dumblane, and other watering places. There are also various advantages connected with its locality which will not be overlooked. It is a fit place of temporary residence for those fond of angling, as, besides the Tweed, and the Leithen, it is near the Quair, and at no great distance from St. Mary's Loch in Yarrow, as well as other trouting waters. The climate is allowed to be dry and healthy, and the country is here so secluded that there is no disagreeable interruption in making extensive promenades. To accommodate the numerous transient residents, a number of substantial houses have been built, forming a neat small street along the public road, with a variety of houses behind, which are let as private furnished lodgings. The village has now two public inns, one of which is provided with a ball-room or large dining apartment; some good shops, and a circulating library. Newspapers are taken in at the pump-room. At one of the shops, fishing tackle is sold and lent to anglers on moderate terms. During the season the enjoyments of the visitor are promoted by con-

certs, balls, public readings, parties to St. Mary's Loch, shooting parties to Elibank and Horsburgh Wood, as well as by the exhibitions of a party of strolling players, &c. The trustees of the roads in this quarter of Tweeddale have been very assiduous in improving the thoroughfares near Innerleithen. A new road has been formed along the vales of the Leithen and Willanslee Burn, towards the head of the vale of Heriot, by which, as soon as the Mid-Lothian part is finished, a ready communication will be had with Mid and East-Lothian, and the districts producing coal and lime. Fully as beneficial and a much more beautiful improvement has been instituted in the erection of a handsome wooden bridge across the Tweed to Traquair, by which strangers have now an opportunity of visiting the classic shades of the "bush aboon Traquair," and the scenery on the right bank of the Tweed. The bridge is erected on strong piers in the water, and permits the passage of horses and carriages, a convenience of great moment as regards intercourse by carts to the head of the Yarrow, the fords being often impassable for days at a time. The visitors who take an interest in the prosperity of the village, along with the regular inhabitants, have recently instituted an association, styled the *St. Ronan's Border Club*, which is composed of a great number of gentlemen connected with all parts of the country, under whose auspices is held an annual festival, for the exhibition of olympic games or gymnastic exercises. Under the patronage of this body, there is also a competition in trout-fishing for one day in the year,—the person who catches, by the rod, the greatest aggregate weight of fish, being rewarded with a medal. The day of competition is usually the Edinburgh fast-day in May. The competitors in and patrons of these pastimes always dine together, and close the day in convivialities, which are ordinarily enlivened by the presence of men eminent in different walks of literature.—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 705.

INNERPEFFRAY, or INCHAFFREY, an ancient abbey in Perthshire, in the parish of Madderty, situated on the banks of the Earn. This religious building is now in ruins. Its abbot attended Robert Bruce on the day of Bannockburn, and administered the sacrament to the Scottish soldiery before the battle.—There is a small village near the ruins.

INNERWELL, a sea-port village in Wigtownshire.

INNERWICK, a parish in the county of Haddington, bounded by Oldhamstocks on the east, Spott and Dunbar on the west, the sea on the north, and Cranshaws and Longformacus in Berwickshire on the south. Extending thus across East Lothian, it measures ten miles in length by a general breadth of from two to three miles. The parish comprises a considerable part of the mountainous and pastoral district of Lammermoor, and towards the north declines into beautiful cultivated braes, and finally into that rich flat territory along the sea-coast east from Dunbar. The shore is here bold and precipitous, and there is gathered from the beach a considerable quantity of sea-ware, which is applied to purposes of manure. The low fertile lands in this quarter of Haddingtonshire are let at exceedingly high rents, but only at rates commensurate with their productive qualities. There are now a variety of plantations in the uplands, and the fields are all well enclosed. The village of Innerwick lies with a northern exposure at the base of the hilly country, rather more than a mile to the west of the road from Dunbar to Berwick. In its vicinity stands the ruin of the ancient castle of Innerwick, of which a drawing is to be found in Grose's *Antiquities*. This castle originally belonged to the younger branch of the family of Hamilton, who from it were styled Hamiltons of Innerwick. It was one of those small fortalices built for the defence of the borders, in cases of sudden attack, or popular insurrections; of which John Major says, there were two in every league. Its situation is rather secluded, and it is romantically erected on the summit of a rocky eminence, overhanging a woody glen, which divided it from the fortlet of Thornton, a stronghold of a similar description now entirely erased. The castle of Innerwick was besieged, taken and destroyed, by the troops under the Duke of Somerset, whose onfall is thus quaintly described by Patten:—While a body of miners were left to blow up the walls of Dinglas castle, the army marched on at the distance of a mile and a half northward, and arrived at "two pyles or holdes, Thornton and Inderwiche, set both on a craggy foundation, and divided a stone's cast asunder, by a deep gut wherein ran a little river. Thornton belonged to the Lord Hume, and was kept then by one

Tom Trotter; whereunto my lord's grace overnight, for summons, sent Somerset, his herald, toward whom *iiii.* or *v.* of his captain's prikkers, with their gaddes ready charged, did right hastily direct their course; but Trotter both honestly defended the herald, and sharply rebuked his men; and said for the summons he would come speak with my lord's grace himself; notwithstanding he came not, but straight lockt up sixteen poor souls, like the soldiers of Douglas, fast within the house, took the keys with him, and commanding them they should defend the house, and tarry within, (as they could not get out,) till his return, which should be on the morrow, with munition and relief, he with his prikkers prikt quite his ways. Innerwick pertained to the lord of Hambleton (Hamilton), and was kept by his son and heir, (whom of custom they call the master of Hamilton), and an *viii.* more with him, gentlemen for the most part, as we heard say. My lord's grace, at his coming nigh, sent unto both these pyles, which, upon summons, refusing to surrender, were straight assailed. Thornton, by battery of *iiii.* of our great peices of ordnance, and certain of Sir Peter Mewtus hakbutter to watch the loop-holes and windows on all sides, and Innerwick by a sort of the same hakbutter alone, who so well bestirred them, that where these keepers had rammed up their outer doors, clayed and stopped up their stairs within, and kept themselves aloft for defiance of their house about the battlements, the hakbutter gat in, and fired them underneath; whereby being greatly troubled with smoke and smother, and brought in desperation of defence, they called pitifully over the walls to my lord's grace for mercy; who, notwithstanding their great obstinacy, and the ensample other of the enemies might have had by their punishment, of his noble generosity, and by these words, making half excuse for them, (Men may sometimes do that hastily in a gere, whereof, after, they may soon repent them), did take them to grace, and therefore sent one straight to them. But ere the messenger came, the hakbutter had got up to them, and killed eight of them aloft; one leapt over the walls, and running more than a furlong after, was slain without in water. All this while, at Thornton, our assault and their defence was stoutly continued; but well perceiving, how, on the one side, they were battered, aimed on the other, kept in with hak-

butter round about, and some of our men within also, occupying all the house under them, (for they had likewise shopt up themselves in the highest of their house,) and so to do nothing inward or outward, neither by shooting of base, (whereof they had but one or two,) nor tumbling of stones, (the things of their chief annoyance,) whereby they might be able any while to resist our power, or save themselves, they plucked in a banner that afore they had set out in defiance, and puts over the walls a white linen clout tied on a stick's end, crying all with one tune for mercy; but having answer by the whole voice of the assailers, they were traitors, and it was too late, they plucked in their stick, and sticked up the banner of defiance again, shot of hurled stones, and did what else they could, with great courage of their side, and little hurt of ours. Yet, then, after being assured by our earnesty, that we had vowed the winning of their hold before our departure, and then, that their obstinacy could deserve no less than death, plucked in their banner once again, and cried upon mercy; and being generally answered, nay, nay, look never for it, for ye are arrant traitors; then made they a petition, that if they should needs die, yet that my lord's grace would be so good to them as they might be hanged, whereby they might somewhat reconcile themselves to Godward, and not die in malice with so great danger of their souls; a policy sure, in my mind, though but of gross heddes, yet of a fine device. Sir Miles Patrick being nigh about this pyle at this time, and spying one in a red doublet, did guess he should be an Englishman, and therefore came and furthered this petition to my lord's grace, the rather, which then took effect. They came and humbled themselves to his grace, whereupon, without more hurt, they were commanded to the provost marshal. It is somewhat here to consider, I know not whether the destiny or hap of man's life, the more worthy men, the less offenders, and more in the judge's grace, were slain; and the beggars, the obstinate rebels that deserved nought but cruelty, were saved. To say on now, the house was soon after so blown with powder that more than one half fell straight down to rubbish and dust; the rest stood all to be shaken with riftes and chynkes. Innerwick was burned, and all the houses of office and stalks of corn about them both. While this was thus in hand, my lord's



grace, in turning but about, saw the fall of Dunglas, which likewise was undermined and blown with powder." Near Branxton, in the parish of Innerwick, on a hill a little above the bridge vulgarly called Edinkens, but properly Edwin's Bridge, stood four grey stones, to mark the burial-place of Edwin, prince of Northumbria, who was killed at this spot. These interesting memorials of the death of the Anglo-Saxon, whose name has been rendered imperishable by the title of *Edinburgh*, were some time ago removed for agricultural convenience. In a field near Dryburn-bridge, on the farm of Skateraw, two stone coffins were lately discovered, containing a dagger and a ring.—Population in 1821, 924.

INSCH, or INCH, a parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, extending five miles in length by three in breadth, bounded by Culsalmond on the east, Kinnethmont on the west, and separated on the north by the water of Urie, from Drumblade and Fergie. Only a small portion is arable. The Kirktown of Insch, which is a burgh of barony with a weekly market, stands at the southern extremity of the parish, at the distance of twenty-six miles from Aberdeen. Part of the high hill of Foudland is within the district.—Population in 1821, 1059.

INVER, or INVAR, a village in Perthshire, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, standing on the right bank of the Tay, a short way above the junction of the Bran with that river.

INVER, (Loch) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, projected into the parish of Assynt, and receiving at its inner extremity the waters of Inverkirkag, which issue from Loch Assynt. At the point where this water enters Loch Inver stands the village of Inver.

INVERARY, a parish in Argyleshire, lying chiefly betwixt Loch-Awe and Loch-Fyne, extending eighteen miles in length, by an average breadth of three miles. The district is hilly, and is only arable in the lower parts, where the soil is of a productive nature. Near Loch Fyne, and along the bottom of different vales, there are now many beautiful plantations. The two principal rivers in the parish are the Ary or Aoreidh (which gives its name to the parish and town,) and the Shira. The Ary has a run of eight miles, and falls into Loch Fyne at the town of Inverary. It

pursues a course partly through rugged and uneven ground, covered with wood, and forms several natural cascades of considerable beauty. The Shira is a smooth running water further to the north, which flows through the highly cultivated vale of Glenshira, and discharges itself into the fresh water lake entitled Loch Dow, which is emitted into Loch Fyne.

INVERARY, a royal burgh in Argyleshire, the capital of the county, and of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, and circuit court of judicatory. It occupies a delightful situation on the west side of Loch Fyne, near its upper extremity, at the distance of one hundred and two miles west by north of Edinburgh, sixty north-west from Glasgow, thirty-two south-east of Oban, and seventy-three north-north-east of Campbelltown. In front of the town is a small bay of Loch Fyne environed by romantic woody hills, and on its north side, within extensive and beautiful pleasure-grounds, stands the castle of Inverary, the seat of the Duke of Argyle. Behind this splendid mansion the river Ary issues into the loch, and from its margin rises the pyramidal hill of Duinicoich to the height of seven hundred feet, embellished and wooded to the summit in all the prodigality of nature and of art. The town of Inverary is of small dimensions and of irregular construction, consisting chiefly of one row of houses facing the lake. Within these few years many substantial residences have been erected, and the houses are all well built and slated. Originally the town—then a mere village—was situated on the north side of the bay, and partook of the usual squalor of Highland villages, but being removed to its present situation by its proprietor, the Duke of Argyle, considerable attention has been bestowed in giving the modern town an air of neatness and cleanliness. In the main street stands a comfortable modern church, in which the services are performed both in Gaelic and English; on the shore is a substantial stone edifice, used as a jail and courthouse, and in the neighbourhood are two good inns. The town possesses a grammar school, supported by the Duke of Argyle; a female charity school, endowed by her Grace the Duchess; and the parish school. The principal trade carried on here is that of the herring fishery, and for the convenience of ships, in this and general traffic, a well-built quay projects so far into the bay, as to enable

vessels of considerable burden to load and unload at low water. Races are occasionally held at Inverary, for horses bred in the county, and there are annual fairs in May and June. There are two nominal market-days—Tuesday and Friday, but they are not attended to. Inverary was an early seat of the Argyle family, under whose influence the town was erected into a royal burgh by Charles I. (when in Carisbrook castle,) in 1648. By this arrangement, its civic government consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and a council appointed by the Duke. The burgh joins with Ayr, Irvine, Rothesay, and Campbelton, in electing a member of parliament. Its revenue arises from the petty customs, the rent of a common, and an annuity of £20 given by the late Duke Archibald. Inverary castle is the principal object of attraction in this part of Scotland. It is a modern square edifice, built to replace one of an ancient date, and is constructed with a tower at each corner. All travellers speak with raptures of the beauty of the scenery around this elegant mansion, as well as the splendour of its interior decorations. The Dukes of Argyle are said to have spent no less than £30,000 in building, planting, improving, making roads and other works of utility and decoration, in and about the castle. The collections of old Highland armour to be found within the saloon, are worthy of the particular attention of the visitor. Strangers are freely admitted, the payment of a fee to the cicerone being of course expected. Till within the last six or eight years, Inverary was a town rarely visited by strangers, on account of its inaccessibility. It is now daily visited every summer by scores of tourists, the most of whom come thither directly from Glasgow by one or other of the numerous vehicles, terrestrial and marine, which ply towards it from that city. Inverary being now a chief rallying point in these excursions into the West Highlands, it may here be advantageous to notice the routes by which it can be approached from Glasgow. These routes are three in number, all of which are more or less calculated to delight the traveller in search of the picturesque. First, there are steam-boats which conduct him down the Clyde, touching at Greenock and Rothesay, then through the tortuous and beautiful strait called the ‘Kyles of Bute,’ and finally up the long arm of the sea called Loch Fyne, near

the head of which Inverary is situated. The advantages of this sail, which generally occupies a whole day, are, that the traveller sees, by the way, the whole of the lower part of Clyde, the beautiful little town of Rothesay, the fine scenery of the Kyles, and the dark lofty serrated outline of the isle of Arran, in addition to the general scenery of Argyleshire, a noble specimen of which is presented during the sail up Loch Fyne. The second route is more direct. The traveller pays a small sum at Glasgow, as his fare for the journey to Inverary, and embarks on board a steam-boat, which conducts him down the Clyde and into a small arm of the sea called Holy Loch. From this little gulf, which stretches northward from the Firth of Clyde, and which is surrounded by the finest scenery, he disembarks at the little parish-village of Kilmun, where he is provided with a coach which conducts him through a wild vale of four or five miles in length, to the bottom of a beautiful inland lake called Loch Eck. Here he is shipped on board of a steam-vessel and carried to the head of the loch, when, disembarking, he is once more transferred to a coach, and conveyed across a grand isthmus of mountain land in a westerly direction, till he reaches Strachur. He has then only to cross Loch Fyne in another steam-boat in order to arrive at Inverary. This journey, which may be performed with perfect convenience for a few shillings, and which lays open to view one of the finest tracts of scenery in Scotland, generally occupies altogether seven hours. The third route to Inverary involves the famous scenery of Loch Lomond and Glencroe, and is somewhat more circuitous than that just mentioned. This journey, like the other, though extending over both sea and land, may be performed by paying a certain sum, a very small one, at Glasgow. The tourist is conducted to a place near Dumbarton by a steam-boat; then crosses over a small piece of country by a coach to Ballóch, at the foot of Loch Lomond. Embarking in a steam-boat on Loch Lomond, he sails fourteen miles northward to a place called Tarbet on its west side, from whence a coach conveys him over an isthmus to the head of Loch Long, which is an arm of the sea parallel to Loch Lomond. On reaching the head of this beautiful sheet of water, the road proceeds through an opening towards the west, and enters the vale of Glencroe. The traveller ascends to

the head of this lonely and magnificent vale (described in its proper place,) by a steep and painful path, from the top of which he proceeds to Cairndow, on the bank of Loch Fyne, where a boat is to be procured, to convey him down the loch to Inverary.—Population of the parish and town of Inverary in 1821, 1137.

**INVERARITY**, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded on the west by Glammis and Tealing, on the south by Muirhouse and Monikie, on the east by part of Guthrie and Dunnichen, and on the north by Forfar and Kinnettles. It is of a compact form, extending to a length and breadth of about four miles. The surface is uneven, and for the greater part of a poor soil, with much waste land. Extensive plantations and other improvements are in progress. The church stands on a rivulet tributary to the Dean.—Population in 1821, 966.

**INVERAVEN**, a parish chiefly in Banffshire, with a small portion belonging to the county of Moray, stretching from the Spey to the borders of Aberdeenshire; bounded by Aberlour and Mortlach on the north, Cabrach on the east; and on the south and west by Cromdale and Kirkmichael; extending fourteen miles in length by nine in breadth in some places. The river Aven, which proceeds out of Kirkmichael parish, runs through the district and falls into the Spey at Ballinalloch. A short way further down the banks of the Spey, stands the kirk of Inveraven. Within the parish, the Aven receives the water of Livet or Livat, which runs through a vale to which it gives the name of Glenlivet,—a district celebrated for the excellence of its whisky. This vale is remarkably fertile. The banks of the rivers are planted, and abound with copses of birch and alder, and on the banks of the Spey there is a considerable extent of oak-wood. The parish possesses various remains of antiquity.—Population in 1821, 2481.

**INVERBERVIE**, more commonly called Bervie, see **BERVIE**.

**INVERCHAOLAIN**, or **INVERHALLAN**, a parish in the southern part of Cowal, Argyleshire, intersected by an arm of the sea, called Loch Streven, which runs about eight miles into the country, the two sides of which, with the channel that divides the island of Bute from this part of Cowal, present a sea-coast in this parish of above three miles. The district is mountainous and pastoral.

There are some gentlemen's seats along the shores. The parish kirk stands on the east side of Loch Streven.—Population in 1821, 651.

**INVERESK**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, and bounded on the east by Prestonpans and Tranent, on the south chiefly by Dalkeith, and on the west by Newton, Liberton, and Duddingston. It extends fully three miles and a half from west to east, and two from north to south. The situation of this parish has with justice been called one of the most delightful in Scotland. The low part of it adjacent to the sea is only a few feet above the level of the highest tides, being in many places fertile downs formed by the subsidence of the water, and the increase of sand on the beach. Behind this low ground the land rises in rich arable fields, and inclines into the verdant vale through which flows the river Esk. On the east side of this beautiful valley, and within half a mile of the sea, there stands forward a fine rising ground, with a free exposure to the west and north, and on its summit has for ages stood the parish church of Inveresk. Though little more than fifty feet above the level of the sea, a most extensive and pleasing view can be obtained of this district of Mid-Lothian, the bay of Musselburgh, part of East Lothian, and the coast of Fife. The country here is under the highest state of cultivation, is well enclosed and embellished with plantations, and is more populous than any other part of the county out of the metropolitan district. The parish of Inveresk is not more remarkable for its beauty than for the salubrity of its climate, in which respect it is said so far to surpass other districts of the kingdom that its village has been styled the Montpelier of Scotland. Within the parish are comprehended the towns of Musselburgh and Fisherrow, with a variety of hamlets and detached buildings. Musselburgh and Fisherrow occupy a low situation at the mouth of the Esk betwixt the sea and Inveresk, and are described under their appropriate heads. The beauty of the mount on which Inveresk stands, and its adaptation to the purposes of fortification, did not escape the vigilance of the Romans while fixing themselves in this part of the province of Valentia. History informs us that they had a station here,



and repeated discoveries point out the spot where the Prætorium was reared. The first discovery of Roman antiquities at Inveresk took place in April, 1565, and the Scottish Antiquarian Transactions, Vol. II. contains two letters upon the subject, written by Randolph, the English resident at the court of Queen Mary, to Sir Robert Cecil, the minister of Queen Elizabeth. What was then discovered seems to have been a cave and an altar, the latter having the following inscription:—"APOLLINI GRANNO, [*i. e.* to the long-haired Apollo,] QUINTUS LUCIUS SABINIANUS, PROCONSUL AUGUSTI, VOTUM SUSCEPTUM SOLVIT, LUBENS MERITO." It is noticed particularly, and the inscription is given in the work of Camden, which was published not long after. It is also alluded to by the almost contemporary Napier of Merchiston, as follows: He says, besides in Rome itself, "In every part of that empire are there infinite of these temples, idols, and other monuments erected, and even at Musselburgh, among ourselves in Scotland, a foundation of a Roman monument lately found (now utterly demolished,) bearing this inscription dedicatory, "*Apollini Granmo*," &c.—PLAINE DISCOVERIE, &c. p. 210. *Edinburgh*, 1593, 4to. If thus early demolished, it does not appear that the fault lay with the sovereign reigning at the time of the discovery, whose enlightened mind would naturally suggest that the utmost care ought to be taken of the monument, lest it should catch damage at the hands of the ignorant and ruin-loving mob of those days. In the treasurer's books there occurs the following proof of Mary's anxiety to preserve it:—"Aprile, 1565, Item, to ane boy passand of Edinburgh with ane charge of the Queen's grace, direct to the baillies of Musselburgh, charging thame to tak diligent heid and attendance, that the monument of grit antiquity new fundin be nocht demolish't nor brokin down—xiid." that is a Scots shilling, or a penny Sterling. The second discovery, which was superintended by the Rev. Dr. Carlyle, minister of the parish, took place in January 1783, and is thus described by him in the Statistical Account. "If there had," says he, "remained any doubt concerning the situation of this Roman fort, it was fully cleared up a few years ago, when, the proprietor of a villa having occasion to take two or three feet off the surface of his parterre, there were there disco-

vered the floors and foundations of various buildings. The owner being absent, attending his duty in parliament, the workmen were prevailed upon, by the author of this account, to clear the earth carefully away from one of them, and to leave the ruins standing for some time, for the inspection of the curious. It was found to be a Roman bath of two rooms. The superstructure had been thrown down and removed, but the floor remained entire, and about six inches high of the wall of the smallest room, which was nine feet long, and four and a half wide. There was a communication for water, by an earthen pipe, through the partition wall. The other room was fifteen feet by nine. The floors of these, and of the other rooms, were covered with tarras uniformly laid on, about two inches thick. Below this coat there was a coarser sort of lime and gravel five inches deep, laid upon unshapely and unjointed flags. This floor stood on pillars two feet high, some of stone, and some of circular bricks. The earth had been removed to come to a solid foundation, on which to erect the pillars. Under the tarras of the smallest room there was a coarser tarras, fully ten inches thick, which seemed intended to sustain or bear a more considerable fire under it, than the *Hypocaustum* of the largest room. There appeared to have been large fires under it, as the pillars were injured by them, and there was found a quantity of charcoal in perfect preservation. The *Hypocaustum* of the larger room, or space under the tarrassed floor, was filled with earth, and with flues made of clay, which were laid everywhere between the rows of pillars, and were a little discoloured with smoke; a smaller degree of heat having been conveyed through them than through those under the other room. But these contrivances under the floors seem only to have been intended to preserve heat in the water, which had been conveyed heated from a kettle, built up or hung on brick-work, on one side of the largest room. This brick-work was four feet square, and much injured by strong fires. This seems to have been a kind of building used by the Romans only for temporary use. The cement, or tarras, sufficiently proves by whom it was made, as the Roman composition of that kind is superior to any of later ages. It is remarkable, that the tarras of the grand sewers under the city of Rome is of the same kind; and it is related

by travellers, that in the very ancient buildings in the kingdom of Bengal, the very same sort has been used. Two medals were found among the ruins, now in the possession of Robert Colt, Esq., owner of the villa; one of gold, much defaced, which is supposed to be of Trajan; another of copper, on which the inscription is clear, *Diva Faustina*. There are traditional accounts, that in digging foundations of houses in Fisherrow, there have been found similar ruins of *Hypocausta*, which afford a proof that this station was not merely military, but was a *Colonia Romana* or *Municipium*; that they had many houses and buildings near the sea, as well as their *prætorium* at Inveresk; and that one of their principal harbours on this side of the Frith was at Fisherrow. From that harbour, situated where there is one at present, there was a Roman causeway, (the traces of which remained within the memory of some still living,) which led to their camp at Sheriff Hall, three miles south-west and on-wards to Borthwick." The parish of Inveresk possesses other localities, interesting from their connexion with the history of the country. Leaving the antiquities of Musselburgh to be noticed under their proper head, we may here state, that at the east end of this town, within enclosed pleasure-grounds, stands Pinkie House, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart. and occupying a site adjacent to the field of the battle of Pinkie, which was fought in the year 1547 between the Scots and English. This unfortunate battle took place in the field that lies between the villages of Inveresk, Walliford and Carberryhill; and was brought on by the usual impetuosity of the Scots, who would not wait till the English army, who were beginning to run short of provisions, had been obliged to retreat. The Scottish army were encamped on that large field west of the Esk, which went by the name of Edmonstone Edge; the English lay at places now called Drummorie and Walliford. As the Scots passed the bridge of Musselburgh, and marched to the field up the hill of Inveresk, on the west side of the church, there being then no village, and only two shepherds' houses on that hill, they were annoyed by cannon shot from the English galleys in the bay; insomuch, that Lord Graham, eldest son of the first Earl of Montrose, with many of his followers, was killed on the bridge. To have crossed the river at any other place, would have been still more dangerous, as there was

then a thick wood on the banks of it, all the way to Dalkeith. After passing the church of Inveresk, they must have been covered from the shot, as the ground slopes from thence down to the *How Mire*, (in those days a morass, though now drained and cultivated,) from whence it rises gently to the bottom of the hills of Carberry and Falside. Just over the field of battle there is a hill, which was still more fatal to Queen Mary, and has been known ever since by the name of the *Queen's Seat*. It is the top of the hill of Carberry, where that unfortunate princess sat on a stone, and held a conference with Kirkcaldy of Grange, who had been commissioned for that purpose by the confederate lords. During this parley, Bothwell, who had taken leave of the Queen for the last time, rode off the field to Dunbar. As soon as he was out of danger, Mary suffered herself to be led by Kirkcaldy to Morton and the Lords, who received her with due marks of respect, and ample promises of future loyalty and obedience. The sequel is well known. From that hour she was deprived of liberty for life, except for the few days that intervened between her escape from Lochleven Castle and her surrender to Elizabeth, after the battle of Langside. The late proprietor of Carberry, John Fullarton, Esq. has marked the spot, by planting a copse-wood upon it. The parish of Inveresk abounds in freestone, but its chief mineral product is coal, which is dug to a vast extent, principally by Sir John Hope, as lessee of certain mines. Near the beautiful grounds of New Hailes, at a short distance from the left bank of the Esk, this gentleman has erected a stupendous steam-engine for lifting water from the workings, as is noticed under the head EDINBURGHSIRE. A new rail-way passes in this quarter from the southern pits towards Edinburgh. Besides the manufactures carried on in Musselburgh, there are considerable salt-works on the seashore, as well as a manufactory of earthen ware in the parish. This latter article and salt are made at the village of West Pans (being west from Prestonpans,) about a mile and a half below Musselburgh, and salt has been long made at the Magdalene Pans, which lie in the western part of the parish, on the road to Edinburgh. At Fisherrow there is a small harbour, the only sea-port in this quarter. The village of Inveresk is of modern date, and consists of little else than a series of cottages or

nées, or large mansions, standing on both sides of the public way on the top of the afore-mentioned mount, secluded within high walls, and embosomed among lofty trees. At the base of the hill towards Musselburgh, is a suburb styled Newbigging, and here, as well as in Inveresk, there are certain houses fitted up, and used as private asylums for lunatics,—the purity of the air, the mildness of the climate, and the beauty of the scenery, equally adapting the place for the residence of persons so afflicted. At the west end of the village, on a most prominent situation, stands the church of Inveresk, built about thirty years since, to replace one of a very ancient date, then in frail condition. The old edifice had been dedicated to St. Michael, and according to the conjectures of Dr. Carlyle, had been built soon after the introduction of Christianity, out of the ruins of the Roman fort. The stones, at least, appeared to have been the same with those discovered in the ruins of the Prætorium, and there were evidently many Roman bricks in the building. With the advantage of the very best situation in Scotland for the erection of a tasteful new edifice, the church which has supplied the place of the ancient fabric is not only ungainly in its appearance, but is absolutely insufficient in workmanship. When first put up, it consisted of only a barn-like house, and to relieve its deformity a steeple was afterwards added. Though of a low order of architecture, the plan of the spire was that which was to have governed the erection of the steeple of St. Andrew's church in Edinburgh, from which it was fortunately rescued at the suggestion of, and by the improved model offered by Mr. John McLeish. In the burying ground around the church, there are many elegant monuments; and on the north side, on the brow of the eminence, and earthen mount or rampart is shown, called Oliver's mount, having been erected by Cromwell as the site of a battery to command the passage of the bridge across the Esk, a short way below. At the east end of the burying ground a similar mount was levelled in the course of extending the cemetery; and bones having been found in good preservation eleven feet beneath the surface, it has been argued with propriety, in opposition to the theory of Lord Hailes as to their having been Roman mounds, that these mounts must have been thrown up on the occasion above alluded to, especially as it is known that Cromwell had

here a magazine of the munitions of war, during his occupancy of this part of Scotland. The Highland army, in 1745, also fitted up a battery at Inveresk church-yard, which they abandoned on their marching into England.—Population of the landward part of the parish of Inveresk, in 1821, 564; including Musselburgh and Fisherrow, 7836.

INVERGORDON, a village in Ross-shire, parish of Rosskeen, lying on the north side of the Cromarty Firth, and from whence there is a regular ferry to Cromarty. In the year 1828, an excellent harbour was formed here, by Roderick Macleod, Esq. of Cadboll, at an expense of £5000, an instance of public spirit well worthy of commendation. The chief advantage of this harbour is, that it affords accommodation for vessels of large size loading and unloading, and thereby saves the expense and trouble of boating from Cromarty. This is now the most frequented and central port of Easter and Wester Ross. A horse fair has recently been established annually, and the small sea-port is in a thriving condition. Its population in 1821 was about 500.

INVERGOWRIE, a village in the parish of Liff, in the Carse of Gowrie. It lies on the banks of the Tay, twenty miles east from Perth and two west from Dundee.

INVERKEILOR, a parish in Forfarshire, presenting a front of five miles to the sea at Lunan Bay, and stretching inland for six miles. Its average breadth is only two and a half miles. Lunan Water bounds it entirely on the north side, separating it from the parishes of Kinnel and Lunan. On the west it is bounded by Kirkden, and on the south by St. Vigeans. The surface is for the greater part flat, and of great beauty and fertility, being embellished with plantations, and the land improved and enclosed. The Keilor, a rivulet, runs through the parish to the sea, and near its embouchure is the fishing village of Ethiehaven. The coast is flat and sandy. There are several fine seats in the district, in particular, Ethie House, Anniston, Kinblythmont, and Lawton. There are also a variety of hamlets. The parish church stands inland on the Lunan Water. At the mouth of the Lunan, on an eminence, stands an old venerable ruin, named Redcastle, which is said to have been built by William the Lion, and used as a royal hunting seat. In front of it, in the sea, is a small island called Redcastle island



About a mile from Ethie House, eastward, nigh the sea, stand the remains of a religious house, called St. Murdoch's chapel, at one time a cell of Aberbrothock. The promontory of the Redhead lies a short way to the south.—Population in 1821, 1785.

INVERKEITHING, a parish in the south-western part of the county of Fife, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Forth. A portion juts, as a peninsulated promontory, into the firth, west from which a part lies along the sea-shore. East from the promontory an equally large part stretches inland. The parish of Dunfermline encompasses the district on the north and west, and Dalgetty bounds it on the east. With the exception of the above hilly promontory, nearly the whole territory consists of the same fine undulating fertile fields which have been noticed in characterising the parish of Dunfermline. The island of Inch Garvie, in the gut betwixt North and South Queensferry, is esteemed a portion of the parish. The small village of North Queensferry is noticed under its appropriate head. The coast to the westward of this little sea-port is generally wild and moorish, and is distinguished by scarcely any object save the dreary tower called Rosyth Castle. This is a huge square turret, situated close by the sea, the waves of which encompass it at high water. There is something impressive, and even august, in the appearance of this ancient fortalice, deserted as it is in these its days of ruin and decay by every thing but the wild sea-bird and the timid sheep. It was in its days of pride the seat of that branch of the Stuart family from which Oliver Cromwell was descended, the posterity, namely, of Sir James Stuart, uncle to King Robert II. There is a tradition that, as the Protector's grandmother was a daughter of the laird of Rosyth, and had been born in the castle, he visited it when encamped in the neighbourhood. It is also asserted that Queen Mary at one time resided in the castle; which is not improbable, since her arms and initials are still discernible over the gate giving entry to the court-yard. On a stone in the south side of the tower, near the ground, is the following quaint inscription:

In dew tym drau yis cord ye bell to clink,  
Quhaiis mery voic varnis to meat and drink.\*

The cord of the dinner-bell must have hung at this place, and the couplet may be accepted as a specimen of the poetry of the fourteenth century. Rosyth Castle is now the property of the Earl of Hopetoun. From this part of the coast to the ancient and most interesting town of Dunfermline, the distance is about three miles. The promontory, above alluded to, is called the Cruicks, and belongs to the burgh of Inverkeithing. It is of some historical interest. During the reign of Alexander III. when Scotland was in a very prosperous condition and enjoyed much commerce with the continental countries, a project was formed by some wealthy Jews to establish a sort of New Jerusalem upon this piece of ground, which should become in some measure an emporium of commerce, and be a city of refuge and a rallying point to their wandering nation. They proposed to fortify it, which could have been very easily done, and the bays on each side were to have formed the harbours. The project was, however, given up, probably on account of some jealous act of interference on the part of the government. The Cruicks are further remarkable as the place where Oliver Cromwell first encamped on crossing the Forth, July 17, 1651. The bay between the promontory and Rosyth Castle is called St. Margaret's Hope, on account of Margaret, the Saxon princess, afterwards consort to Malcolm Canmore, having here been driven ashore by a storm in her flight from England, immediately after the Norman conquest. The bay to the east of the Cruicks is much deeper, and serves as the harbour of the town of Inverkeithing. In the neighbourhood of the Cruicks on which the forces of Cromwell landed, and on the north of the town, is the scene of a battle between the English parliamentary army and that of the Scottish loyalists, in which the latter were defeated and almost cut off. One of the Scottish generals, Holborn, is supposed by historians to have betrayed his trust; and the people have a strange story about his standing on the East Ness, and inviting the English across the water by a trumpet. But the other general, whose name was Brown, displayed a high degree of fidelity and personal valour, and died soon after of grief for his defeat. A rill traversing the valley when the conflict took place, called the Pinkerton Burn, is said to have run red with blood for three days in consequence of the slaughter, which, according to all accounts,

\* In due time, draw this cord, the bell to clink,  
Whose merry voice warns to meat and drink.

was prodigious. In the picturesque language of the old people of Inverkeithing, the plain was "like a *hairst-field* with corpses;" that is, a field thickly strewed with newly cut sheaves of grain. The chief of the clan Maclean here lost six sons, each of whom came up successively to defend him, and was successively cut down. Such memorabilia give a striking idea of the military character of the republican soldiery, and of the animosity which prevailed between them and the northern presbyterians.

INVERKEITHING, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, and a town of the highest antiquity, occupies an agreeable site at the inner side of the above noticed bay of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of thirteen miles from Kirkcaldy, twenty-eight from Stirling, four from Dunfermline, and about fourteen from Edinburgh. It stands on the brow and face of a rising ground which has an acclivity from the margin of the bay, and consists of one main street of considerable length, with diverging lanes and thoroughfares, and a number of houses skirting the harbour. The latter are mostly modern in the neat villa style, and in the town the houses are in general taller, and more ancient and dignified than is the case with most burghs. The first existing charter of Inverkeithing is one from William the Lion, confirming one of earlier but unknown date, and in virtue of this grant the burgh was endowed with a jurisdiction over the adjacent country to an extent of at least twenty miles each way. Within these bounds the magistrates had the power of pit and gallows, and a right of levying customs. In some instances the latter privilege still prevails; the burgh receiving customs at the Tulliebole and Kinross markets, and from all that crosses at the North Queensferry. It is not long since several of the last-erected burghs within this wide jurisdiction bought up the burdens thus imposed upon them. The burgh received a confirmatory writ from James VI. in 1598. The civic government is exercised by a provost and high sheriff, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, annually elected by the councillors and deacons of the trades. The number of councillors is unlimited, and after being once elected, they hold the office for life. The ancient family of the Hendersons of Fordel (chiefs of the clan Henderson) hold, by a grant from Queen Mary and King Henry

Darnley, the right to the office of hereditary provost and sheriff; but though claimed by them, and particularly by the late Sir John Henderson, it was never exercised.\* Inverkeithing is said to have been in early times the residence of many noble families, and even of royalty itself. David the First is known certainly to have had a minor palace here; and the people yet point out an antique tenement which they affirm to have been the abode of Queen Annabella Drummond, the consort of Robert III., and mother of the illustrious James I. This ancient palace is thus noticed in the *Picture of Scotland*. "It is situated on the east side of the main street, in a line with the rest of the houses, being a building of three storeys, the lowest of which, according to an old fashion, is a series of vaults. It is of the strongest architecture of the fourteenth century, and seems to have been calculated for defence as well as convenience. The common people usually call it "the inn," which seems to indicate that it was at one period of its existence used as a house of public entertainment. It confers upon the people who live in it the privilege of being exempted from the restrictions imposed by the five incorporations of the town; and an *unfree* joiner at this moment exercises his trade in one of its apartments, to the great indignation of his fellow-citizens. The common tradition regarding the Palace is, that it was built for a repudiated queen, who wished, in her place of banishment, still to see the towers of Edinburgh Castle, which contained the person of her cruel but beloved husband. This story, however, though justified by the circumstance that it is possible here to see the distant spires of the capital, and though it be by far the most pleasing version of the matter, is not exactly true. Queen Annabella is affirmed, upon better evidence, to have adopted this place of residence during the periods when her consort was engaged in war, or when she desired the pleasures of sea-bathing. By Robert III.'s charter to the burgh, the magistrates were bound to pay her a hundred shillings every year at the Feast of Pentecost. She died at Inverkeithing in 1403,

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\* It may be worth mentioning that, in the riding of the Scottish parliament, the provost of Inverkeithing always rode next to the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, in consideration of the contiguity of their jurisdictions, which marched with each other in the middle of the Firth of Forth.

and was buried at Dunfermline. Connected with this homely palace, there is an extensive garden, stretching down towards the bay. It is said that the house was provided with one of those ancient conveniences which are now known by the appellation, *subterraneous passages*, and that it passed down below the garden and under the basin of the bay, over to the Ness or promontory on the other side, a distance of about a mile. There yet exists a series of vaults in the garden, resembling the cloisters of an ancient monastery; and it is not long since the foundations of a building called *the chapel* were eradicated from the adjacent ground. A portion of the garden surrounding the site of this building is composed of blacker earth than the rest, and occasionally casts up fragments of human bones, having apparently been used as a burying ground. It is altogether probable that the palace was only an appendage to one of the numerous religious buildings known to have existed in Inverkeithing before the Reformation." Inverkeithing was honoured by being the place of meeting of the Court of the Four Burghs, (*quatuor burgorum*) authorized by James III. to form a set of mercantile regulations; and before Edinburgh was appointed, it was the town where the convention of royal burghs was regularly held. The burgh is provided with a neat town-house, containing a jail, with apartments for courts. Besides the established church, an elegant modern fabric, which replaced one of a very ancient date, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. There is a public grammar school for the languages, mathematics, &c. with some private places of tuition. The architecture of the public school is chaste and elegant, combining neatness with internal accommodation. There are subscription libraries, and several societies for the propagation of Christianity in the town. In recent times, the burgh has kept pace with the refinements of the age, and its general aspect is much improved. There are no manufactures carried on in the town, but there are, in the immediate neighbourhood, three public works on an extensive scale, namely, a distillery, a magnesia work, and some salt pans. The quays around the harbour generally exhibit a bustling appearance, in consequence of the large shipments of coal which take place here, and which form the chief traffic. For the con-

venience of the exporters, there are railways laid from the pits to the harbour. The port of Inverkeithing is, by authority, a place for vessels riding quarantine, and for that purpose government stations here a body of officers, with a lazaretto on shore. Being on the line of the great thoroughfare by Queensferry to the north, the town receives its proportion of the general traffic through the county. Five fairs may be held annually.—Population of the burgh in 1821, about 1400, and including the parish, 2512.

INVERKEITHNY, a parish in the south-eastern corner of Banffshire, lying on the right or south bank of the Deveron, along which it extends about six miles, and measuring from one to four miles in breadth. Marnoch bounds it on the north, Turriff and Auchterless on the east, Forgue on the south, and Rothiemay on the west. The district is chiefly hilly and pastoral. There are plantations on the banks of the Deveron, on the side of which river, at the embouchure of the rivulet Keithny, stands the parish kirk and hamlet.—Population in 1821, 577.

INVERKIRKAG, a small river in Sutherlandshire, parish of Assynt, flowing from Loch Assynt to the arm of the sea called Loch Inver.

INVERLOCHY, or INNERLOCHY, a place in the West Highlands, in the parish of Kilmanivaig, Inverness-shire, on the east shore of Loch Eil, near the spot where that arm of the sea is joined by the Caledonian Canal. Fort-William is contiguous on the south. There is no end to the legendary history of Inverloch, which has declared that it was the site of a town or rather city, once the greatest in Scotland, and that here King Achaïus signed a treaty with Charlemagne. In corroboration of theories of this nature, the pavement of certain streets is ostentatiously pointed out, thus resting its character for ancient grandeur on the same basis as that of the equally fabulous Berekonium. If there ever was a town here, it has been gone for many ages, and there only remains, in lone magnificence, a huge quadrangular edifice, styled Inverloch Castle, which has outlived all tradition regarding its origin. The building, which forms a court, has round towers at the angles, of the most massive proportions, the whole fabric covering a space of 1600 yards. It had once wet ditches around it, and



must have been one of the strongest castles of the kind in Scotland. Inverlochy gives its name to one of the most brilliant victories of the Marquis of Montrose, which took place in February, 1645. The Campbells lay in full strength on the plain, in front of Inverlochy Castle, and the Marquis came suddenly upon them, in the morning, through Glen Nevis, in the vicinity, after having, for that purpose, performed some marches of incredible rapidity. Argyle, at the commencement of the battle, retired on board a galley, which lay in Loch Eil; in consequence of which imprudent conduct, the impetuous attack of the royal troops was completely successful over the dispirited Campbells, fifteen hundred of whom were slain.

INVERNESS-SHIRE, a very extensive county in the north of Scotland, stretching completely across the mainland, and possessing a variety of islands. On the north it is bounded by the counties of Ross and Cromarty, on the east by the Moray Firth, Nairnshire, and Morayshire, on the south by Aberdeenshire, Perthshire, and Argyleshire, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean. Its inland boundaries are intricate, on account of the strange intermixture of counties so common in the north. It comprehends a variety of districts of local importance, as Badenoch in its south part, Lochaber on the south-west, Moidart on the west, Glenelg on the north-west, Glengarry in the central part, and others of less eminence. A series of islands on the west coast, forming part of the Hebrides, are politically attached to it, as Skye, Harris, North and South Uist, Benbecula, Barra, Eigg, Eriskay, and Bernera, besides a number of islets. The county, excluding the isles, extends in length, from the point of Arisaig on the west to the point of Ardersier on the east, about ninety-two miles, and its greatest breadth is nearly fifty miles. The surface of this large county exhibits a wild and irregular variety of huge mountains, some of which belong to the Grampian series, low green hills, vales of all dimensions, rivers and rivulets, lakes, pathless pastoral wildernesses, arable fields, and on the west coast, a number of deep indentations of the sea. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the county is, that it is divided almost into two equal parts by a valley which runs from north-east to south-west. This valley, which has already been noticed

under the heads of CANAL (CALEDONIAN) and ALBANY, by the title of the Great Glen of Caledonia, is a huge natural strath or hollow, proceeding through the county from the Moray Firth to Loch Eil in a direct south-westerly course. It has been considered as dividing the Highlands into two portions, of which the northern is the larger; and it may be regarded as the northern termination of that immense tract of mountainous country which begins at Dunkeld. It is, in truth, nothing else than a long and deep fissure between the chains of enormous mountains which here run from south-west to north-east. The valley, in the greater part of its length, is naturally filled with water, or a long chain of lakes succeeding each other, and which rise but a little above the level of the sea; a circumstance which suggested the propriety of forming the whole, with the addition of artificial cuts, into the Caledonian Canal. For the exact dimensions, and an idea of the utility of this great national undertaking, we again refer to the article CANAL (CALEDONIAN.) The following notes regarding this "great job," as Mr. Joseph Hume unjustly calls it, are by a correspondent:—"The canal (as well as the Highland roads and bridges,) was begun for the benefit of the country—the improvement of the Highlands. It was the alarming extent to which the spirit of emigration had grown, that first suggested the expediency of constructing these public works, which, by affording employment to part of the population, and circulating capital, might operate as a check upon the evil. A permanently beneficial change was effected in the manners and habits of the uncultivated Highlands by the introduction of useful arts and industry. For eighteen years from the commencement of the works, the proportion of strangers to natives employed was as 1 to 74. No less than 200 cargoes of birch and fir are annually exported from the estates along the Glen. In the event of a war breaking out, it is almost needless to point out the importance of the security that would be afforded to a great portion of our American and Baltic trade, as well as to the numerous traders between the east and west coasts and Ireland, rendering, in fact, the defence of a line of coast extending in length upwards of 300 miles totally unnecessary." Besides Lochs Ness, Oich, Lochy, and Eil, which lie in this vale, there are others of greater or less magnitude scattered over the district,

as Lochs Laggan, Treag, and Ericht in the south, Loch Ashley and some others in the north-eastern part, Lochs Affarie, Benevian, Clunie and others in the northern quarter, and in the west Lochs Quoich, Arkaig, and Shiel. The chief salt water lakes are Lochs Moidart, Morror, Nevish, Hourn, and Beaully. The principal river is the Ness, which flows from Loch Ness to the Moray Firth. The next is the Spey, which, though a much larger river in its lower parts, is about the same size while running through the shire. The smaller rivers are the Beaully, the Foyers, the Garry, the Coiltie, the Glass, the Morriston, the Enneric, the Kinnie, and some others, and the whole abound in trout and salmon. On the Foyers is a celebrated waterfall. It would be vain to attempt a particular description of the scenery to be met with in this great county; consisting, as already mentioned, of so many mountains, which, especially towards the west, are piled above each other in horrid magnificence; and between all of which are deep glens, of a boundless variety of formation, each of which has its stream and its lake, and many of which abound in woods. One of the mountains is nevertheless too conspicuous to be passed over in silence. We refer to the celebrated Ben Nevis, which is the highest mountain in the island of Great Britain. This remarkable pile stands to the south-east of Fort William, near the shore of an arm of the sea, and rises to the height of 4370 feet. There is also a range of huge lofty dark mountains further to the north in Badenoch and Lochaber. The principal natural or unaccountable curiosities in the shire are the parallel roads of Glenroy, already noticed in their proper places. The north-eastern part of the county of Inverness, adjacent to the Moray Firth, is to be considered as a part of the Lowlands of Scotland, all the remainder forming part of the Highlands. The proportion of land in cultivation in the whole shire, is supposed to amount to only eight parts in the hundred, the rest consisting of pasture and heath. Those districts in cultivation, along with those in the course of gradual adaptation to purposes of husbandry, are in the north-east or Lowland quarter, where there are to be seen many fine fields yielding good crops of wheat, barley, and oats. Potatoes are produced in great abundance. In the district in the vicinity of the Spey, near Castle Grant, a very improved system of cultivation has for many years been introduced. The improvements in this direc-

tion and in other places have been vastly assisted by the laying down of new roads, partly by government and partly by the county. In this shire, as in other counties in the north, the "weeding out" of the aboriginal poorer classes or small farmers by the landlords has thinned the population of the district, expatriated thousands, and reduced to the lowest conceivable depths of human suffering those who have been permitted to remain in rude hamlets on the seashore. In thus clearing the lands, farmers with capital and intelligence from the south of Scotland have been introduced to the occupancy of farms sometimes twenty and more miles in extent, if for pasture, and of the ordinary size if for agriculture. These very active men, who are generally assisted by servants, male and female, from their own country, have greatly improved the rental of Inverness-shire, and now export to England and the Lowlands numerous herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and cargoes of grain. By exertions of this nature the rental of the county, as assessed for the property-tax in 1814, was L.152,243, of which the proportion under the fetters of entail was believed to be L.77,794, a circumstance which acts as a serious drawback on improvement. It is told as an instance of the change of rentals in modern times, that when Macdonnell of Glengarry died in 1788 his estate was not worth more than L.800 per annum; the same lands now yield from L.6000 to L.7000 a-year. There have been considerable plantations made, and the fir-woods of Glenmore and Strathspey are supposed to be far more extensive than all the natural woods in Scotland. The mountains and forests of Inverness-shire are inhabited by numerous herds of red and roe deer, which here roam in safety, in recesses almost impenetrable to man. The hare and other small animals of the chase, or objects for the pursuit of the sportsman, are also abundant. Limestone, approaching to the hardness of marble, is found in every district of the county. Many of the hills are composed of a fine reddish granite. Some of the more valuable metals have been discovered, but have never been wrought with success. This county is singularly destitute of towns, the only one it possesses being Inverness; but it has a great variety of small villages, and isolated habitations. Fort George on the Moray Firth, Fort Augustus at the south-west end of Loch Ness, and Fort William on Loch Eil, are

within the county, the three forming a line of fortresses which were erected to overawe the Highlands, since the expulsion of the house of Stuart. They are now entirely useless, though kept in a good state of repair, and answering as barracks for a few soldiers. The Gaelic language is still common in the northern, western, and southern districts, almost to the total exclusion of English, but the latter is spoken by all the upper and educated classes, and by the inhabitants of Inverness. Inverness-shire is the country of the clans Macpherson, Cameron, Grant, Fraser, Mackintosh, Macdonald, and others. The Frasers, who are exceedingly numerous in Inverness, were originally from the south, and the first of the name who got a possession in the north was a relative of the great Sir Simon Fraser of Tweddale, who acquired the estate of Lovat, in 1306, by marriage with the heiress of that property. The county, in common with other parts of the Highlands, has been much indebted for a knowledge of letters and Christianity to the patriotic exertions of different bodies, associated for the purpose of stationing schools, and disseminating books of piety. Regular places of worship to about the number of twelve, have likewise, by the same means, been instituted in localities wanting such establishments. The shire comprises thirty-seven parishes, but a portion of a number of these extend into the adjoining counties.—Population in 1821, 42,304 males, 47,853 females, total 90,157.

Table of heights in Inverness-shire.

	Feet above the sea.
Craig-Phadric, .	1150.
Mealfourvie .	3600.
Scarsough . .	3412.
Ben Nevis . .	4370.

INVERNESS, a parish in the above county, extending eight miles in length by six in breadth, bounded on the north by the upper part of the Moray Firth, on the east by Petty, on the south by Dores and on the west by Kirkhill. The loch and river Ness intersect it. The surface is uneven and varied, and the land is now finely cultivated, planted, enclosed, and otherwise improved.

INVERNESS, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, a sea-port, the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Moray, the chief town of the Highlands of Scotland, and the cynosure of a wide district of country in the north, occupies an exceedingly advantageous

and delightful situation in the low eastern part of the shire, chiefly upon the right bank of the river Ness, near the place where that river falls into the Moray Firth, at the distance of 156½ miles north of Edinburgh, 38½ west of Elgin, and 118½ west-north-west of Aberdeen. Inverness is a town of the most remote antiquity, and if we believe Boethius and Buchanan, it may be represented as being founded by Ewenus II., the fourteenth king of Scotland, who is said to have died sixty years before the birth of Christ. Were this origin correct, which it cannot be, seeing that no such king ever existed,—the date would be earlier than has been assigned to any other town in Scotland, being several years prior to the invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and about seven hundred years before the building of Edinburgh castle. Divesting the town of such an apocryphal origin, it may, nevertheless, be remarked, that from the numerous remains of a high antiquity existing around it, the district appears clearly to have been numerously peopled at a very remote age. Within a few miles there are several British hill forts, namely, at Craig Phadric, Dunarduil, Dunsgrabin, Knockfarril, Dunevan, Castle Finlay, and Cromal, a Roman fort at Bona, a number of sepulchral cairns, and many druidical circles. In a tract printed 1606, named, “A brief description of Scotland,” Inverness is called “the most ancient town;” and so early as the reign of David I. who died in 1153, it is designated, in a legislative enactment, as one of the capital places in Scotland,—“Loca capitalia per totum regnum.” Inverness and the territory in its vicinity, indeed, form one of the favourite debatable grounds of Scottish antiquaries, and there is no end to the conflicting evidence regarding its early settlement. It has been advanced by some writers, that the town is the site of a Roman fort planted by Lollius Urbicus, about the year 140, which station was named Pteroton, and was at the time a settlement of the aboriginal tribes. Others assert that Brough-head in Morayshire was the true Pteroton; and that, although Inverness, or the river Ness, was the ultimate western boundary by land of the Roman territory, while the conquering people were in the northern part of the island, the only station they had in this quarter was at Bona, at the eastern extremity of Loch Ness, under the name of Bonatia. Whichsoever of these theories be correct, it is at least cer-



tain, that the Romans were obliged to withdraw from this district in the year 170. Among other traditions related of the early state of the country here, it is told in Inverness, as an authentic legend, that most of the space, now an arm of the sea, extending from Fort George to Beaulieu, was once dry land, through which the rivers Farrar, or Beaulieu, and Ness flowed, uniting their currents at the present estuary of the Ness. This curious tradition derives confirmation from the sepulchral cairns to be seen at low water, far within flood-mark in the Beaulieu Firth, in some of which, urns, logs of oak, and pieces of wrought iron, have recently been found. The whole of the Firth above Fort George is remarkably shallow, a circumstance also countenancing the tradition. We may now proceed to detail a series of historical incidents connected with this ancient town, drawn from authentic sources. The earliest traces to be found of Inverness in any thing like credible or authentic history, represent it as having been a Pictish capital, and as having lost that distinction in the union of the crowns of the Picts and Scots, in the person of Kenneth, in the year 843. Buchanan and Boethius unite in relating that King Duncan was murdered in the castle of Inverness, by Macbeth, 1039,—“*Per occasionem regem septimum jam annum regnantem, ad Enverness (alii dicunt Bothgofuane,) obtruncat.*” *Boethius, lib. 12.*—“*Regem, opportunum insidiis ad Ennernessam nactus, septimum jam regnantem annum, obtruncat.*” *Buchanan, lib. 7.* Fordun speaks of the transaction as having taken place near Elgin,—“*Latenter apud Bothgofuane vulneratus ad mortem, et apud Elgin delatus occubuit.*” Shakespeare has followed Boethius and Buchanan in placing the murder at Inverness; and the poet has done justice to the agreeable situation of the castle in which he supposed the assassination to have occurred:

“This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air  
Nimble and sweetly recommends itself  
Unto our gentle senses.”

This edifice, which in reality was the property and residence of the famed thane of Lothaber, but which, we fear, has no real pretensions to this historical and poetic honour, stood on an eminence to the east of the town, a spot well worthy of the above flattering description. It is now generally allowed that the murder must have taken place at Bothgowan, (a place now unknown,) near Elgin. When Malcolm III.,

or Canmore, overthrew the murderer of his father, in detestation of the crime, he razed the castle of Macbeth, which stood on the hill called “the Crown,” and built another fortress to serve as a royal residence, choosing for its site a lofty eminence, overhanging the town on the south. This latter edifice continued for several centuries to be a royal fortress, occasionally affording accommodation to the kings of Scotland, when they happened to visit this remote part of their dominions. David I. raised the town to the condition of a royal burgh; and in the reign of that beneficent monarch, it was made the appointed seat of a sheriff, whose authority extended over the whole of Scotland north of the Grampians. About the middle of the twelfth century, the name of Mackintosh originated at Inverness, in this manner. Shaw Macduff, son of Duncan, the sixth earl of Fife, or descendant of king Duff, who was killed at Forres, having come north in the expedition of Malcolm IV. and settled on lands acquired by his services, assumed the surname of Mackintosh—*son of the thane*, as significant of his high birth. He was, at the same time, appointed hereditary governor of the castle of Inverness; and he and his descendants have usually been styled the chiefs of the clan Chattan. In 1214, William the Lion granted four charters to the burgh, containing many exemptions from burdens, a variety of privileges as to manufactures, and the appointment of a regular magistracy. In 1217, another charter was given by Alexander II. In 1229, during the reign of this sovereign, the town was plundered and destroyed by fire, by a turbulent and potent Highland ruffian, named Gillespie McScourlane, who levied war against the king, and besides burning the town, spoiled the neighbouring crown lands, and put all to death who would not swear allegiance to him. Being defeated and taken, he was beheaded by command of the king’s justiciary. It is shrewdly conjectured, that this melancholy incident was the moving cause of the town being built on a better site, and in a more regular manner. A monastery of friars was founded in the town by Alexander II. 1233. The site and garden of this religious house became, at the Reformation, the parish minister’s glebe, and the site of its church became the burial-ground, called now “the Grey Friars’ burial-ground.” In 1237, Alexander II. gave the town a charter of additional lands for its support. Edward I.

king of England, in his progress through Scotland, advanced to Kildrummy near Nairn, and being deterred from proceeding in person farther, by the wild aspect of the country, he remained in Kinloss Abbey twenty days, while his forces were reducing the castles of Inverness, Urquhart, and other places. In 1330, the castle of Inverness surrendered to Robert Bruce, who besieged it in person, assisted by Sir James Fraser. In the year 1369, David II. granted a charter to the burgesses and community, confirming certain rights to lands. About this period, and for many years after, the shire and town were frequently disturbed and injured by the rancorous quarrels and conflicts between the clans Chattan and Cameron, and other septs, as well as the inroads of the lords of the Isles. In 1400 a memorable incident of this kind occurred. Donald, lord of the Isles, having approached the town with a body of men, threatened to burn it unless ransomed at a large price. The provost of the burgh, with an ingenuity which cannot be enough commended, pretended to listen to the terms offered, sent a large quantity of spirits as a present to the chief, who had encamped with his men on the north side of Kessock Ferry. The islanders being highly delighted with the whisky, soon became intoxicated, and the provost with his courageous burgesses, watching the event, now fell upon them with sword in hand, and, as tradition says, put the whole to an indiscriminate slaughter, excepting one person, whose descendants, from the manner of his escape, still retain the name of Loban. A number of cairns are still seen on the field of battle, pointing out the repositories of the slain. In 1427, James I. proceeded to the north, to repress the turbulence of the Highland chiefs. He held a parliament in the castle, to which he summoned all the northern chiefs and barons. He ordered three men of rank to be executed, and detained Alexander, lord of the Isles, in custody for a year. About twelve months after the liberation of this person, he returned to Inverness with an army, and pretending friendship, was hospitably treated; but, throwing off the mask, he gave the town to be sacked and burnt by his men, to avenge himself for the treatment he received here from the king. Luckily, his attempts to secure the castle were frustrated by its keeper, Malcolm, chief of clan Chattan. The readers of history will remember, that Alexander was subsequently defeated in Lochaber, and being brought

prisoner to Edinburgh, was compelled to beg his life on his knees, before the whole court, at the altar of the chapel of Holyrood. The humiliation of this chieftain did not prevent his successor, Donald, lord of the Isles, from visiting the town with his retainers, in 1455, taking the castle by surprise, and plundering and burning the town. In 1464 James III. visited Inverness, and gave it a new charter; and it would appear, from the dating of a royal charter given to Mackay of Strathnaver, that James IV. was also at Inverness, in the year 1499. In 1514 the previous charters of the burgh were confirmed by James V. In 1555, Mary of Guise, the queen regent, visited the town, and held a convention of estates, and courts for the punishment of caterans and other malefactors. The Earl of Caithness was imprisoned by her in the castle, for protecting robbers. A few years afterwards, in September 1562, Inverness was honoured with a visit from Queen Mary, accompanied by the Earl of Murray. Being refused admission into the castle by its governor, a minion of the Earl of Huntly, she was forced to reside in the town, in a private house, still standing in Bridge Street. Her troops being soon joined by the Frasers, Mackintoshes, and Monroes, they reduced the fortress, and hanged the lieutenant, its keeper. Huntly himself having levied war against the queen, was soon afterwards defeated and killed, in a fair battle. The queen's court, while in the town, was attended by most of the Highland chiefs; and she kept a small squadron in the harbour, to ensure her safety. In 1565, the regent Murray ordered the chief of the clan Gunn to be executed in the town, and we are told by Sir Robert Gordon, that the only crime he had been guilty of, was taking the "crown of the causeway" from the regent. A year afterwards, Murray was invested with the hereditary sheriffship, which had been forfeited by Huntly. James VI. tried various moderate measures to quell the disturbances in this part of the Highlands, and was a distinguished friend of the burgh, to which he granted a new charter, commonly called the Great Charter, in 1591, establishing and extending its privileges. In 1625, Duncan Forbes, the provost of, and a merchant in the burgh, bought the estate of Culloden from the laird of Mackintosh, which is still in the family. News having been received in Inverness, in 1644, of a body of Irish having landed on the west coast

in aid of the Marquis of Montrose, the whole of the inhabitants, being of the parliament party, were ordered to convene in their best weapons, and the castle and garrison were strengthened. Next year, Urry, the parliamentary general, being pressed by Montrose, retired to the castle, which was unsuccessfully besieged by the troops of the Marquis. In 1649, the friends of the king were more fortunate, Mackenzie of Pluscardine, and others, with a body of men, taking the town and castle, and razing the fortifications. The troubles of Inverness, during the great civil war, terminated in 1651, by Cromwell taking possession of the town in the name of the Commonwealth, and building a citadel, the materials of which were taken from the abbey of Kinloss, the monastery of Inverness, and the cathedral of Fortrose. For several years subsequently, a garrison of English soldiers was maintained here, being only withdrawn when a different policy came into effect at the Restoration. In 1664, Sir George Mackenzie, advocate, was appointed the town's lawyer, with a salary of twenty marks Scots. It seems that, at the revolution of 1688, the inhabitants of Inverness were exceedingly disinclined to the establishment of presbyterianism. A presbyterian being appointed in 1691, to the vacant parish church, the magistrates, who favoured episcopacy, for some time prevented his being placed. Duncan Forbes of Culloden, (father of the celebrated Lord President Forbes) a warm friend to the constitution, attempted to force his way into the church along with the new minister, on the day fixed for placing him, but was driven back from the doors, which were strongly guarded by armed men. Upon this, the government sent a regiment to the town, to support the presbyterians. At this period the magistrates were keen Jacobites, and took every means of favouring the cause of the Stuarts. They put the castle into the hands of this party, but it was re-taken, and for this and other reasons, the burgh was disfranchised, and the magistracy was only restored by a poll election. The civil war of 1745 brought the town once more within the scope of military aggression. Sir John Cope and the Earl of Loudon, in succession, occupied the town and castle on behalf of the government. Being, however, taken in 1746, by Prince Charles Edward, the fortress was destroyed by explosion, at the command of that famed adventurer; on which occasion,

it has been stated on good authority, that the French officer of engineers, who lighted the train, was blown into the air, and killed. Prince Charles' troops departed from Inverness, to meet those under the Duke of Cumberland, and after their defeat at Culloden, the town was entered by the army of the Duke, and here thirty-six of Charles' men were executed. As in many other cases, the Duke lived in the same house and slept in the bed which the Prince had previously occupied. The house in which they lodged was that of Catherine Duff, Lady Drummair, the third below the mason-lodge in Church Street. The apartment in which the two princes successively slept, is the back room on the first floor, looking to the garden. This was the only house at that time in Inverness, which contained a sitting-room or parlour without a bed in it. The property has descended to Mr. Duff of Muirtown, who is Lady Drummair's great-grandson. Of the castle of Inverness, which had been the theatre of so many interesting events from the days of Malcolm Canmore, only the wall of an exterior rampart remains, while the place where it stood is so smooth as to be used as a bowling green. The site has lately been gifted by the proprietor, the Duke of Gordon, to the town, for the erection of a new court-house, jail, bridewell, &c. The situation is admirably adapted for the purpose, and must cause these buildings, when erected, especially if in an appropriate taste, to be highly ornamental to the town. The remains of the fort which Oliver Cromwell built at Inverness, and which was one of the four such institutions erected by the Protector for the subjugation of Scotland, are to be seen below the town, at the place where the Ness joins the sea. It was destroyed immediately after the Restoration, at the desire of the Highland chiefs, who had writhed under its influence during the iron age of Cromwell. Its area is now chiefly occupied by the peaceful shops of a tribe of weavers. The revolution of manners seems to have overtaken Inverness more recently than the southern towns. It was not till the Union of 1707, that the first regular post to Edinburgh was established, and it was not till 1755, that letters were carried any other way than by a man on foot. It is yet not above thirty years since any measures were taken for regularly cleaning the streets, which therefore lay in a perpetual state of fearful



filth. The first coach ever seen in or about the town, was one brought by the Earl of Seaforth in 1715; when the country people, as ignorant of the uses and arrangements of such a vehicle as the remote Chinese, looked upon the driver as the most important personage connected with it, and accordingly made him low obeisances in passing. We find that in the year 1740 the magistrates advertised for a saddler to settle in the burgh, and that it was so late as 1778 that the common-shaped cart was first used in the town, one of these vehicles being introduced by subscription. About the middle of the last century, the father of the late Bailie Young flourished in Inverness. He was a deacon of the weavers, and remarkable for his early adoption of new fashions. He was the first burgher who changed the blue bonnet of the olden times for a hat, which piece of dress had formerly been confined to lairds and clergymen. This novelty excited the ridicule of his fellow-citizens to an intolerable degree; they were perpetually teasing him with their congratulations upon such a splendid accession to the dignity of his personal appearance; his constant reply to their observations was, "Well, after all, I am but a mortal man." It is a common tradition at Inverness, that, about eighty years since, a shilling could have bought a leg of mutton, a neck of veal, and a gallon of good ale. Except in one house there was not a room in the town without a bed—a usage, however, still quite common in Scottish provincial towns. Provost Phineas Macpherson, a late dignitary, whose fine old Highland manners might have ornamented a court, used to say that in those days he lived with great hospitality and plenty, sporting claret at his table, and yet never spent more than seventy pounds Sterling a-year. The vice of intemperate drinking is understood to have been carried to a great height in Inverness in these not very distant times. In the work usually called Burt's Letters, the writer gives a minute and animated account of the hospitality of the house of Culloden, in the days of the President's elder brother; telling, among other things, that the servants would on no account permit a guest to walk to his bed, considering that an insult to the laird; every man had to sit till he became insensible, and then they brought spokes and carried him off, as in a sedan. Modernized and improved as we find the manners and appearance of the

people of Inverness, a southern stranger on visiting the town would still have the feeling of being transplanted into a population quite different, in aspect and language, from any thing to which he has hitherto been accustomed. The women of the lower ranks walk the streets, and even to church, the wives without bonnets, and the maidens without caps; while the extreme simplicity of the rest of their attire is quite consistent with this strange and primeval fashion. The men of the same condition, at least the peasantry, wear garments of the coarsest material, as homespun blue short coats, stockings of the species called in Scotland *rig-and-fur*, and small blue bonnets; some have plaids, but all of their garments display more or less of the Celtic fashion. Few of the neighbouring peasantry, when addressed, are found to speak any thing but Erse. In point of language, the people of Inverness, laying the lower orders out of the question, may almost be said to transcend those of all other Scottish towns, the capital not excepted. The common solution of this mystery is, that they received a correct English pronunciation from the soldiers of Oliver Cromwell; but it seems rather attributable to the simple circumstance that the people here do not learn English in their infancy through the medium of broad Scotch, but make a direct transition from Gaelic into pure English. In proportion as the colloquial English used in Scotland comes into use in the town, the tone of speaking will be found to be proportionably lowered in quality. To turn from these particulars to a description of the town as it exists in the present day. Inverness is now one of the finest towns of the size in Scotland, consisting chiefly of four well built streets, viz: Church Street, which may be esteemed the High Street, East or Petty Street, Castle Street, and Bridge Street. From these there branch off several smaller streets and lanes. There is also a suburb on the left bank of the Ness. This river is here of a very respectable breadth, and is crossed by two bridges, one of stone and another of wood. The stone bridge is the best public edifice connected with the town, and consists of seven arches. It was finished in the year 1681, at an expense defrayed by voluntary contributions collected throughout the kingdom. The thoroughfare of Bridge Street is led across the river by this commodious bridge. The wooden bridge is near the Moray Firth, and in the vi-

cinity are the quays, which are well constructed, and will admit large vessels of 200 tons burden. The harbour is very safe and spacious, and vessels of 500 tons may ride in safety in the firth. Not a mile from the town, nearly opposite the quay, on the west side, toward the ferry, a small quay has been constructed, where ships of a great draught of water may discharge their cargoes. There is an excellent ferry at Kessock, near Inverness; and the present proprietor, Sir William Fettes, has expended about L.10,000 in the erection of piers, an inn, and offices. The few public buildings in the town are of a respectable architecture; displaying, however, no striking points of beauty. The established church, which gives its name to the principal street, is a large plain building; adjoining it is the Gaelic church, and opposite to it the Episcopal chapel, a neat building surmounted by a cupola. The chapel of ease is also a handsome large building, in New Street. The town-house is a perfectly plain edifice nearly opposite the head of Church Street; attached to it is the tolbooth, which has a handsome tower and steeple, the top of which received a severe twist from an earthquake in the year 1816. The rooms for the northern meetings, assemblies, &c. at the top of Church Street, are contained in an extensive and handsome erection. The Athenæum news-room is opposite the Exchange, and to this and another room of the same kind in the neighbourhood, all strangers are politely welcomed. The Infirmary, on the west bank of the Ness, forms a prominent feature among the public buildings of the town; it consists of one large central front, with four elegant pilasters, and two wings, the whole enclosed in a spacious area with iron palisades. The Academy, situated in New Street, is an extensive erection, behind which is a large pleasure-ground for the recreation of the scholars. This institution has long been a distinguished seminary for the Highland youth, and is conducted upon a liberal scale. Its funds, besides a sum of L.70 paid annually by the town, consist of a capital of above L.6000, upwards of one-third of which was subscribed in sums of L.50 each at the contested election for the office of Latin teacher in 1820. The town and neighbourhood have so much progressed as to be able to support two native weekly newspapers. Being the seat of the sheriff of the county, the courts of that functionary are held at stated periods.

A justice of peace court for small debts is held on the first Wednesday of every month. The government of the burgh is administered by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and fourteen councillors, four of whom are from the trades. The burgh joins with Nairn, Forbes, and Fortrose, in nominating a member of parliament; and its annual revenue amounts to about L.2300. Before the opening up of the new views consequent on the civil war of 1745, and the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, Inverness enjoyed a considerable commerce. It exported great quantities of malt and oat-meal, and enjoyed an exclusive traffic in skins with the north of Europe. Subsequently, the Highlanders of the western districts directed their trade to Greenock and Glasgow, and Inverness became no longer the depôt of Highland produce. Latterly the trade has revived and increased. About the year 1803, an intercourse was opened up with London, and at present the town has four regular traders or smacks in communication with London; three engaged in trading with Liverpool, three with Leith, and three with Aberdeen. Three steam-vessels also ply betwixt Glasgow and Inverness, by the Caledonian Canal; and during the summer months a steam-vessel arrives and departs weekly, in communication with Leith or Edinburgh. The general shipping of the port has altogether greatly increased. It has at present 142 vessels, (38 of which belong to the town,) the aggregate burden of which amounts to 7104 tons. In 1802, the shore-dues produced only L.140: in 1816 they were L.680. Part of the trade has been transferred to the canal basin, but the dues are yet about L.560. The increase of trade has raised the value of property very considerably; of which an instance is found in the property of Merkinch, situated betwixt the bridge and the canal, which, twenty-five years ago, rented at from L.70 to L.80, and now lets for L.600. In recent times, the establishment of regular steam-vessels, sailing from the above ports, has been of much service to the trade and comfort of Inverness, which, from its great distance from the low countries, is difficult of access by land, or, at least, a journey thither in that way is so fatiguing and expensive, that but for the new conveyances by water, many who now visit it would never have thought of doing so. Should nothing interfere to prevent the increase and capabilities of steam-ves-

sels, it may be anticipated that such conveyances for the transport of cattle, sheep, and wool, to ports in England, will soon be established here and elsewhere in the northern counties. Stage coaches were long in reaching this distant part of the empire. The first that arrived in the town was one established in 1806, which did not pay, and was soon after abandoned. It was afterwards reinstated on the Highland road, and has proved no bad speculation. It alternates between Inverness and Perth three times a-week. No mail coach came to the town for some years after that event; and it was only in 1819, that, in consequence of the earnest solicitations of the gentlemen of Ross and Sutherland, that important instrument of civilization was conducted further northward—to Thurso, namely, the northern extremity of Great Britain, eight hundred and two miles from the capital, and one thousand and eighty-two from Falmouth, the opposite extremity of the island; throughout which extent of country there is now a continuous mail-coach road. There are several annual fairs held here, the chief of which is a great sheep and wool market, held on the first Tuesday after the third Wednesday of June. At this fair the whole fleeces and sheep of the north are generally sold, or contracted for in the way of consignment. No less than 100,000 stones of wool, and 150,000 sheep are yearly disposed of. The market is attended by the Dumfriesshire and other Lowland sheep-dealers, and by wool-staplers from Huddersfield. The only manufactures of the town are some hempen and woollen goods. The weekly market-day is Friday. The trade of Inverness and the surrounding district is aided by branches of the Bank of Scotland, British Linen Company, Commercial Bank, and National Bank, settled here; and there are a number of agencies of Insurance Offices. The government offices are—a tax, customs, excise, and post-office. The town possesses a subscription library, two circulating libraries, two Bible societies, a Sabbath school society, a school library of select religious books, and two mason lodges. It is further the appointed seat of a society for the education of the poor in the Highlands, the Medical Society of the North, the Inverness-shire Farming Society, and the Northern Institution, whose place of meeting is above noticed. This body is composed of a considerable number of noblemen and gentlemen in the northern counties, associated for

purposes of local utility. Horse races are run under their auspices, and their meeting generally induces the temporary residence of the fashionables of the district. Besides the academy of Inverness, which is governed by a body of directors, whose qualification is the payment of £50 to the funds of the institution, the list of schools in the town in 1830 exhibited the following:—Two boarding schools for young ladies; Rain-ing's endowed school; Education Society's central school; female school of industry; two music schools; a dancing school; a ladies' day school; and four private schools. The encouragement which is given by the burgh and the community to these seminaries, much to the credit of the place, gives a very different idea of the anxiety now displayed for the general promotion of education from that offered by certain records in the books of the town-council, by which it appears, that in 1662, the magistrates prohibited all persons, excepting the town teachers, from giving instructions in reading or writing within the burgh; and in 1677, "enacted that Mary Cowie shall not teach reading beyond the Pro-verbs." The ecclesiastical establishments are, the parish church (with three clergymen,) a chapel of ease, a Seceder chapel, Episcopal chapel, Methodist chapel, Independent chapel, and a Roman Catholic chapel. The fast day of the church is generally a Thursday early in July. There have of late been various improvements made in the town and neighbourhood, which are well worthy of being made known. A very important step towards perfecting the local establishments has been made in the institution of a joint stock company, having in view the double object of lighting the town with gas, and supplying it with water by means of pipes. In 1825, a company of this description was associated, by shares of £10, creating a capital of £12,000. In 1826, the gas was introduced, and it is now reckoned the best and purest in Scotland. The supplying of the town with water by pipes from the Ness was carried into effect in 1830. An act of parliament was recently obtained, empowering the levying of an assessment on the inhabitants for paving and causewaying the streets; the works will be entered upon this year, and will be executed in the best manner. The want of some place of recreation in the open air was long felt in Inverness, but this can hardly be said to be now the case. Two long narrow islands in the Ness, above the



town, have been planted and beautified in a variety of ways, so as to make them a most delightful place for promenading in fine weather. The lower island is connected with the right bank of the stream by a handsome suspension bridge. Another suspension bridge, to connect the latter island with the left side of the river, is now in progress, and when finished, the whole will form one of the very finest things of the kind in Britain. The expense consequent on these great improvements has been defrayed by subscriptions. The environs of Inverness, enriched by the fresh green foliage of these small islands, are perhaps not excelled in Scotland, and their beauties have even had the effect of drawing praise from the querulous Macculloch:—"When I have stood in Queen Street of Edinburgh," says he, "and looked towards Fife, I have sometimes wondered whether Scotland contained a finer view of its class. But I have forgotten this on my arrival at Inverness. Surely, if a comparison is to be made with Edinburgh, always excepting its own romantic disposition, the Firth of Forth must yield the palm to the Moray Firth, the surrounding country must yield altogether, and Inverness must take the highest rank. Every thing too is done for Inverness that can be effected by wood and by cultivation; the characters of which here have altogether a richness, a variety, and a freedom, which we miss around Edinburgh. The mountain screens are finer, more various, and more near. Each outlet is different from the other, and each is beautiful; whether we proceed towards Fort George, or towards Moy, or enter the valley of the Ness, or skirt the shores of the Beaulie Firth; while a short and commodious ferry wafts us to the lovely country opposite, rich with woods and country seats and cultivation." A remarkable curiosity, called Tom-na-heurich (the hill of fairies,) which rises abruptly out of the plain on the north side of the river, "and the hill of Craig Phadrig, add much variety to the valley of the Ness, nor do the extensive sweeps of fir wood produce here that arid effect which so commonly attend them; contrasted and supported as they are, by green meadows, by woods of other form, and by the variety of the surface. Tom-na-heurich, not ill-compared to a vessel with its keel uppermost, is, or rather was, a reputed haunt of fairies; and is plainly a relic of the

ancient alluvium, the remainder of which has been carried forward to the sea." It is considered by the country people to be the sepulchral mound of Thomas the Rhymer; a personage, by the way, as well known here as in Lauderdale. The walks all around it, and along the banks of the Ness, are extremely beautiful. It is near this place that the Caledonian Canal terminates. At no great distance, the singular hill called Craig Phadric rears its woody brow, coronetted by a splendid vitrified fort, the wonder of travellers. The handsome house of Muirtown, embosomed in the woods which cover the side of that hill, has a capital effect in the landscape, forming, it may be said, one of the finest points in the environs of Inverness.—Population of the parish and burgh in 1821, 12,264, of which the burgh had 10,500.

**INVERNETTIE**, a small harbour in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

**INVERNSNAID**, a small fortress in the parish of Buchanan, Stirlingshire, two miles east from Loch Lomond. It was erected in the early part of the eighteenth century, to repress the depredations of the clan Macgregor and other turbulent Highlanders of the district. For many years it has not been possessed by a garrison.

**INVERUGIE**, a small village, county of Banff, parish of St. Fergus, situated at the mouth of the river Ugie. The ruined castle of Inverugie, once a seat of the Marischal family, and which gave accommodation for a night to the chevalier de St. George, after he landed in 1716, is adjacent.

**INVERURY**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying at the termination of the peninsula between the river Urie on the north, and the Don on the south; extending from west to east upwards of four miles; bounded by Chapel of Garioch on the north and west, Kemnay and Kintore on the south, and Keithhall on the east. The area of the parish contains about 4000 acres, much of which in the western part is hilly and pastoral. Towards the banks of the above rivers the land is under cultivation. In the south-western part of the parish, near the Don, stands the Roman Catholic college of Aquhorties, which is a beautiful and pleasantly situated building, and in which the limited number of twenty-seven young gentlemen are educated in this religious persuasion.

**INVERURY**, a royal burgh, the capital of

the above parish, is pleasantly situated in the angle of land near the confluence of the Urie and Don, at the distance of sixteen miles north-west of Aberdeen. It is related by tradition, that the town obtained the privileges of a royal burgh from Robert Bruce, on the occasion of a signal victory obtained by him there, over Comyn, Earl of Buchan, the king of England's general in Scotland, which proved the beginning of that good fortune that attended him ever after during the whole of his reign. The oldest charter is a *novodamus* by Queen Mary, narrating that Inverury had been a royal burgh time immemorial, but the charter of its erection had been lost in the civil wars. In virtue of this renewed charter, the burgh has been since governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and thirteen councillors; and joins with Kintore, Cullen, Banff, and Elgin, in sending a member to parliament. Inverury gives the title of Baron to the Earl of Kintore, who is one of the chief proprietors of the district. The town is small, and its trade is only in manufactures for local use. The road from Aberdeen is carried across the Don, a short way above its junction with the Urie, by a stone bridge, erected in 1791. Between the bridge and the confluence of the streams, the Don receives the Inverury Canal, which here terminates; the other extremity is near the harbour of Aberdeen. This artificial canal has been of much advantage in an agricultural point of view to this quarter of the shire, by permitting the cheap and easy introduction of lime, and the export of country produce; but it has yielded no profit to the capitalists, at whose expense it was made. A cattle market is held at Inverury, once a-month in summer, and every fortnight in winter. Besides the parish church, there are chapels for an Independent and a Methodist congregation.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 750, including the parish, 1129.

IONA.—See ICOLMKILL.

IRONGRAY.—See KIRKPATRICK-IRON-GRAY.

IRVINE, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the coast of the Firth of Clyde. At its greatest length it is about five miles, extending from the sea on the south-west, to the parish of Stewariton on the north-east. At its greatest breadth it is about two miles, being bounded on the south-east and east by the Annock, which separates it

from the parish of Dreghorn, on the north and north-east by the parish of Kilwinning, on the north-west by the river Garnock, and on the south by the river Irvine, which separates it from the parish of Dundonald. A small portion of the latter belongs to Irvine parish, in ecclesiastical matters. On the coast and banks of the river, the surface is flat and sandy, towards the north-eastern extremity the land is more elevated, and the whole, assisted by improvements, is fertile and pleasing in appearance. This quarter of the country is much beautified by the plantations and pleasure-grounds of Eglinton Castle.

IRVINE, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, a sea-port, and the capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated on the banks of the river of the same name, about a mile from its junction with the sea; at the distance of eleven miles north of Ayr, sixty-seven from Edinburgh, twenty-five south-south-west of Glasgow, thirty-four south of Greenock, seven south-east of Saltcoats, and six and a half west of Kilmarnock. It is a town of considerable antiquity, as appears by the records of the burgh, Alexander II. having granted a charter to the burgesses, confirming some other royal grants. From a charter granted by Robert II. it appears that the burgesses of Irvine were in possession of the whole barony of Cunningham and Largs. Perhaps its early importance was enhanced by the establishment of a monastery of Carmelite or white friars, in the year 1412, which was consecrated to the Virgin Mary, and endowed with the lands of Fullerton. In the present times it is a small but thriving town, standing on a rising ground on the right bank of the Irvine, the estuary of which forms its harbour. The situation is dry and airy, a broad street running from south-east to north-west, the whole length of the town, on the south side of the river, but connected with the town by a bridge; there is a row of houses on each side of the road leading to the harbour; these are built on a uniform plan, and are mostly inhabited by sea-faring people. A number of the same kind of houses are built on the road leading to Ayr. None of these suburbs are within the royalty. The bridge of Irvine is the widest and handsomest in the county. At the centre of the burgh there is a town-house, which happens to bear a striking resemblance to that of Annan. The church is an ornament to the place, being situated on a rising ground betwixt

the town and the river, and surmounted by a spire of extraordinary elegance. It commands extensive views of the Firth of Clyde, and of the stupendous mountains of Arran. There are three other places of worship, all of them neat structures. At the north end of the town an academy was erected in 1814, at an expense of £2250, of which sum the burgh gave £1633. 4s. 6d; and the remainder was supplied by public subscription. In this useful institution, which is an ornament and honour to the town, are taught Latin, Greek, French, English, the mathematics, writing, arithmetic, &c. Besides these, there are a subscription free school, some private schools, and several Sabbath schools. The town possesses a good news-room and subscription library. The trade of the port consists principally of the export of coals, of which 28,500 tons are said to be shipped yearly to Ireland. The imports are iron, timber, slates, limestone, and grain. The number of vessels employed was lately about ninety. The port has a regular custom-house establishment. The trade of the town is assisted by some branches of banks. There are mills belonging to the burgh, which in point of architecture and machinery are unequalled in Ayrshire. Irvine, as a royal burgh, is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. It joins with Ayr, Campbellton, Inverary, and Rothesay, in sending a member to parliament. A small market is held on Saturday, and there are some annual fairs, as well as occasional horse races. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house belonging to the United Associate Synod, one to the Relief body, and a Baptist chapel. The fast days of the kirk are the Wednesday before the second Sunday of June and the third or fourth Sunday of October. "Irvine is remarkable," says the *Picture of Scotland*, "for having been the birth-place of two admired living authors, and the temporary residence of an illustrious poet deceased; Mr. Montgomery, the poet, and Mr. Galt, the novelist, are natives of the town, and Burns once lived in it. The house in which Mr. Montgomery was born stands on the north side of the entrance to an alley called the Braid close, in a long regular street leading to the harbour; and the little chapel in which his father, a Moravian clergyman, long preached, is to be seen behind the house, being now used in the capacity of a weaver's shop, though still known by the

name of 'the Moravian Kirk.' The ingenious author of the 'Annals of the Parish' first saw the light in a more respectable part of the town; namely, in a goodly house of two storeys upon the south side of the main street, near to the west end of the town. Regarding Burns's place of residence in Irvine, there prevails considerable obscurity. The site of the house where he lived and worked as a flax-dresser, after a tedious inquiry, is conjectured with great probability to have been the spot now marked 4, in a narrow street, called the Glasgow Vennel, being the second house from the main street on the right hand side. Another situation pointed out is in the Seagate, near an old castellated building formerly occupied by the dowagers of the Eglinton family." It will be recollected that while the poet was endeavouring to establish himself in business here, his shop was unfortunately burnt, and his prospects blighted.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 7007.

IRVINE, a river in Ayrshire, rising from the east side of Loudon Hill, parish of Loudon, on the eastern confines of the county, and passing Derville, Newmills, Galston, and Riccarton, falls into the Firth of Clyde below the above mentioned town of Irvine. The course of the Irvine water is very direct from east to west, and throughout serves as the boundary betwixt Kyle and Cunningham. Its chief tributaries, which join it on the right bank, are the Kilmarnock, the Carmel, and the Annock waters.

ISAY, an islet of the Hebrides, in the west Loch Tarbet, in the district of Harris.

ISHOL, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

ISHOL, an islet on the south-west coast of Islay.

ISLA, a river in Banffshire, having its origin in the parish of Keith, and adjacent districts, and pursuing an easterly or south-easterly course for about twelve miles, joins the Deveron above Rothiemay. The vale through which it flows is sometimes called Strathisla.

ISLA, a river of Forfarshire, and the third in point of size in the county. It rises among the Grampian Mountains, in the northern part of Glenisla parish, through which it pursues a southerly, and latterly, a south-easterly course. After receiving the Back water, from the parish of Lentrathen, it makes several bends tending



westward, and receiving the Dean water, at the south-west corner of Airly parish, it enters Perthshire. Its next and only tributary of consequence is the Erich, near Cupar, and pursuing a south-westerly course it joins the Tay, which it very much increases, above Kinclaven. Its banks throughout are generally beautiful, and it yields excellent salmon fishing.

ISLAY, or ILAY, a large island belonging to Argyleshire, and the most southerly of those entitled the Hebrides. It lies in a westerly direction from the peninsula of Cantire, distant from it about twelve miles, and is separated on the north from the island of Jura by a narrow channel. The island of Islay is shaped somewhat like a heart, with the indentation on the south side, caused by the bay of Loch Indal, and the apex of the figure towards the north. It measures twenty-eight miles long, and at the broadest part it measures about eighteen across. In ancient times this insulated territory was the chief strong-hold of the Macdonalds, when Lords of the Isles, and it was here that, with rude patriarchal ceremonies, they were installed in their office of chiefs. Instead of a throne, the chieftains stood on a stone seven feet square, in which was a hollow to receive their feet. In this place, in presence of their vassals, they were crowned and anointed by the Bishop of Argyle and seven inferior priests. After putting on their armour, helmet, and sword, they took an oath to rule as their ancestors had done; that was, to govern as a father would his children. Their people, in return, swore that they would be obedient, as children pay obedience to the commands of their parents. The spot where these ceremonies were enacted is still pointed out. Near the end of the sixteenth century, this and other possessions were confiscated by the crown; and by grant or purchase, the whole is now in different hands. On the east side of the island the surface is hilly, and covered with heath; but the greater part of the land is flat, and where uncultivated, is covered with a fine green sward. The whole is not very interesting to the stranger, unless as he may take pleasure in witnessing the rise and progress of agricultural improvement and wealth. It retains so few marks of Highland manners, as scarcely to excite any feelings different from the low country. Opulent tenants, Lowland agriculture, and good houses and roads make the traveller forget that he is in the ancient kingdom of the

Norwegian Lords of the Isles. The coast is rugged and rocky, but indented by numerous bays and harbours, which are safe landing places for vessels. Loch Indal, on the south side, forms a spacious but shallow bay, much frequented by shipping, and the village or town of Bowmore on its east side is of a respectable size and appearance. On the western shore, there is a very large and open cave called Uaimhmore, which, in the days of poverty, was inhabited by different families. The cave of Sanig, further to the south, is narrow, dark, wet, and uninteresting. Loch Greinord also on the west side, is a deep narrow indentation; but shallow and marshy; giving ample evidence of having been once united to Loch Indal, so as to have cut the island into a larger and smaller part. The sea banks, which it has long left dry, and the still progressive shoaling of both these inlets, are proofs that cannot be mistaken. The east coast is without interest. The island has several small lakes, which originate a variety of streamlets, all abounding with trout and salmon. Islay is rich in minerals. Lead has been long wrought, and copper is nearly as abundant. The island also possesses abundance of limestone, and marble. The crops raised are principally of barley and oats, and much of the grain is used in the distillation of whisky. For this article the island has been long celebrated, and for many years there has been a contest among connoisseurs, whether that of Islay or Campbellton, in Cantire, ought to carry the palm of superiority. There are at present, or were lately, fourteen distilleries on the island, constantly at work in the preparation of whisky for the Lowland market. The trade thus carried on has been the cause of many improvements, and the island now presents a spectacle of thriving industry. Islay composes three parochial divisions, namely, Bowmore (see KILLARROW), Kilchoman and Kildalton. The only town is Bowmore.—The population of Islay in 1821, 11,008.

ISLAY SOUND, the strait betwixt the above island of Islay and Jura. The tides run through it with the violence of a rapid river, by which the navigation is very dangerous.

ISLE-MARTIN, an island in Loch Broom, Ross-shire, on which is a fishing station.

ISLE TANERA.—See TANERA.

ISSURT, an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

**JAMES' TOWN**, a small village in the upper part of the parish of Westerkirk, district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the Meggot Water, and was built for the residence of miners in the vicinity.

**JED**, or **JED WATER**, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising in Carter Hill, in the upper part of the parish of Southdean. After a tortuous course tending northward, it passes the town of Jedburgh; and, about two miles below, drops into the Tiviot, the well known tributary of the Tweed. The Jed is an excellent trouting stream, and the scenery on its banks is reckoned very beautiful. The vale through which it flows is not spacious, and therefore presents no such view as that of the Tweed at Kelso. But, as it is serpentine and irregular, its views, if not so extensive or imposing, are much more varied, infinite, and even picturesque. At every step one takes along the banks of the stream, he discovers a novel and striking variety in the general tone of the landscape. On this account the tourist will find as much gross amount of good landscape in a walk of two miles along the Jed, as he will find it possible to obtain even in the Highlands, in a whole day's ride. If better authority be wanting, reference may be had to Burns, who speaks somewhere of "Eden scenes on crystal Jed," and has expressed the highest satisfaction with this part of his tour through the Arcadia of his native land. Thomson also eulogizes the "sylvan Jed," on whose banks he spent the years of his boyhood and early youth, in the parish of Southdean.

**JEDBURGH**, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, consisting of two detached portions, situated in the territory betwixt the Tiviot and the heights of the border fells. The lower division lying on either side of the Jed, forms the great body of the parish. The second, which is the smallest division, is the district of old Jedburgh. In this division there was anciently a chapel, opposite to Dolphinston Mill. In the upper portion of the parish, is the barony of Edgerston. The barony of Upper Crailing, attached to the east side of the lower division, was anciently a separate parish. At the elevated extremity of the upper part of the parish, is the Reid Swire, where a sanguinary border fight took place, on the 7th of July 1575. The two old parishes of Jedburgh are the most ancient parochial divisions in Scotland, of which any record exists.

The country here is for the greater part hilly and pastoral, with cultivation only in the vales, and chiefly on the Jed and Tiviot. The lower division is now finely planted in many places, and the district is generally under an excellent course of improvement.

**JEDBURGH**, a royal burgh, the seat of a presbytery, and the capital of the above parish, as well as the county town of Roxburghshire, is agreeably situated on the left bank of the Jed water, at the distance of forty-six miles (by Lauder) south of Edinburgh, ten west of Kelso, ten east of Hawick, and twelve north of the borders of England. The town is of a very ancient date, and was originally entitled Jedworth, from Jed, the appellation of the river, and *weorth*, the Saxon term for a hamlet. In the course of time it has been perverted into its present designation; but, throughout a very extensive district in the south, the old appellation is partly preserved in the name of Jeddart, or Jethart, which are exclusively used by the common people. The name of Jed has led some antiquaries to suppose that it was the capital town of the people denominated the Gadeni, who, in the period immediately subsequent to the dissolution of the Roman power in Britain, possessed the central part of the marches, between Cumberland and Lothian. The consequence of the town was considerably enhanced in the twelfth century, by the foundation of a monastery by David I., to the canons-regular of which establishment he gave the churches of the two parishes of Jedburgh, with the tithes and other dues. David also gave to the canons the chapel of Scarsburgh, lying in a recess of the forest, to the east of the Jed; and in a later epoch, the monastery was put in possession of the dependencies of Restennet in Angus, and Cannoby in Dumfries-shire. Thus enriched by such a splendid religious establishment, the importance of the town was secured by the erection of a castle, the strongest and most extensive on the borders. In the year 1285, Jedburgh was the scene of the festivities which attended the second marriage of Alexander III.; when a masker, resembling the usual skeleton figure of death, joined in one of the dances, and had such a powerful effect upon the nerves of the queen, and the rest of the revellers, as to cause the ball to be suddenly closed. Though afterwards ascertained to be a mere jest, this strange apparition made a deep impression upon the popular mind, and was afterwards held

to have been an omen of the childless bed of Alexander, his early death, and the consequent mishaps, which befel his country. Little else is heard of the town throughout the obscure era of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries; but after this period it frequently enters into the history of the wars carried on betwixt the Scots and English. Placed in a remote part of the country, so near the scene of constant strife, it had the misfortune to be seven times burnt, at least, so says tradition, but as regularly reviving from such a disaster. Before being burnt by the Earl of Surrey in 1523, it was so important a place as to be thus described by that general, in a letter to his master, Henry VIII. "There was two times more houses therein than Berwick, and well builded, with many honest and fair houses in garrison, and six good towers therein." The castle of Jedburgh was at this time of great strength, as is testified by the circumstance, that on the Scottish government determining to destroy it, it was meditated to impose a tax of two pennies on every hearth in Scotland, as the only means of accomplishing so arduous an undertaking. If the quality of self-sufficiency in the magistrates be any proof of prosperity in the town, Jedburgh must have been in a truly flourishing condition during this century. In what are called "the Queen's Wars," Jedburgh had the hardihood to espouse the interest of King James and the Protestant faith, in opposition to Ker of Ferniehirst, their powerful neighbour, who stood out for the unfortunate Mary. This daring feud was accompanied with some ludicrous, but fully as many tragical circumstances. When a pursuivant under the authority of the queen, and countenanced by Ferniehirst, was sent to proclaim that every thing was null which had been done against her during her confinement in Lochleven, the provost commanded him to descend from the cross, and, says Bannatyne the journalist, "caused him eat his letters, and thereafter loosed down his points, and gave him his wages on his bare buttocks with a bridle, threatening him that if he ever came again he should lose his life." In revenge of this insult, and of other points of quarrel, Ferniehirst, having made prisoners ten of the citizens of Jedburgh, hanged them, and destroyed with fire the whole stock of provisions which had been laid up for winter. The distinction of the people of Jedburgh in arms

at this early period, is indicated by their proud war-cry of "Jethart's here!" as well as by their dexterity in handling a particular sort of partisan, which therefore got the name of the "Jethart staff." Of this celebrated species of weapon, which is proverbial in the country, Mair, in his history, fortunately supplies us with a description, as also with the fact that it got its name from being made at Jedburgh: "*Ferrum chalybeum quatuor pedes longum in robusti ligni extremo Jeduardiensis.*" It is said to have been the bravery of the burgesses of Jedburgh that turned the fate of the day at the skirmish of the Reidswire, already noticed, and one of the last fought upon the borders. The change of affairs produced upon the marches by the union of the crowns, caused Jedburgh to retrograde in prosperity for a century and a half; and it has only been within the recollection of the present generation that the town can be said to have recovered any part of its original prosperity. At the Reformation of religion the abbey was abolished, its revenues confiscated, and its property erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir Andrew Ker of Ferniehirst, ancestor of the Marquis of Lothian. The citizens of Jedburgh founded a monastery for Franciscan or Gray friars, in 1513. As these religionists were of an order which obliged them to live by mendicity, they could have little property to offer to the aristocratic spoilers at the Reformation. We mention this obscure convent for the purpose of saying that here lived and died Adam Bell, a monkish writer of considerable eminence in the sixteenth century, whose chief work was the *History of the Scottish Nation* from the beginning of the world till the year 1535, entitled *Rota Temporum*. This literary curiosity is often alluded to by antiquaries, and it is understood that the original copy was lost at Roslin, at the Revolution, when the mob spoiled the chapel. An imperfect copy, and we believe the only one, was in the library of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh.—The town of Jedburgh, in the present day, has four principal streets, which cross each other at right angles, and terminate in a square or marketplace. The Town-Head and High Street run parallel to the river. The street which crosses these is one running from the Castle-hill to the New Bridge, having a declivity to the water. In recent times the town has been generally improved, and many elegant and spa-



cious buildings have been erected. The principal object in the town is the abbey, which stands on a piece of ground betwixt the houses and the river. Though the west end of this venerable structure has been mutilated into a parish church in a style inconsistent with good taste, while the eastern extremity is partly ruinous, enough remains to impress the spectator with a high idea of its original beauty and magnificence. Some patriotic individuals have lately expended a considerable sum upon such repairs as seemed calculated to prevent further dilapidation; and these operations have been conducted with the greatest taste and success. The great tower of the fabric is still in tolerably good preservation. Near the abbey formerly stood the cross, and there also were the court-house and jail. The court-house and jail of Jedburgh are objects of more than ordinary interest in the eyes of a south-country man, for Jedburgh is a transient seat of the court of justiciary, and these buildings have proved fatal to many a stalwart borderer. It is on this account that the name of the town is constantly associated in the mind of a Merse, Tweeddale, or Tiviotdale man with ideas of sheep-stealing and hanging. Nor does the fearful import of the phrase "Jethart justice" alleviate the horrors of this concatenation of ideas. Jedburgh justice implies the circumstance of first hanging and then judging a criminal, and is a piece of popular obloquy, supposed to have taken its rise in some instance of summary and unceremonious vengeance, executed here by either a feudal chief or a sovereign, in one of his justiciary tours through the borders. There is a new jail, denominated the castle, in consequence of its occupying the site of the ancient fortress, and perhaps of its architecture being of that castellated description which has lately become so prevalent. The elegance of the building is such as to disguise its real character as completely to the eye as its name does to the ear. The height of the situation at the head of the town conduces greatly to its fine appearance, and causes it to be seen from a distance all round the town. Executions have, from time immemorial, taken place on this eminence, from which a view is obtained so charming, and so calculated to make one in love with this world, that it seems almost an act of cruelty to add to the misery of the criminal's situation by depriving him of life in sight of such a prospect. In Jed-

burgh may yet be seen the house in which Queen Mary lodged, after her visit to Bothwell at Hermitage. "It is a large old house," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, from whom we quote, "with a sort of turret behind, more like a mansion-house of the reign of Charles II. than what it is said really to be, one of the bastel-houses, of which Surrey enumerates six, as existing early in the sixteenth century. It is situated in a back street, and, with its screen of dull trees in front, has a somewhat lugubrious appearance, as if conscious of its connexion with the most melancholy tale that ever occupied the page of history. Mary remained in Jedburgh several days, with a sickness contracted in her forced march, from which, for a time, she gave up hopes of ever recovering. The same appearance of entire antiquity which so strongly marks the Abbey Wynd or Close, prevails in a larger district of the town in a situation resembling the castle-hill of Edinburgh, and denominated the *Town-heid*. The *Town-heid* is composed solely of very old houses, which seem to have never either needed or received any of that species of mutilation, called by antiquaries ruin, and by tradesmen repair. The secret is, that the inhabitants of the *Town-heid* all possess their own houses, and being a quiet unambitious kind of people, not overmuch given to tormenting themselves for the sake of comfort, or killing themselves with cleaning and trimming, just suffer their tenements to descend peaceably from father to son, as they are, have been, and will be. The houses, therefore, are venerable enough in all conscience; but it is impossible for them to be more old-fashioned than the people who live in them. The *Town-heid folk*, for such is their common appellation, are in fact a sort of problem even to the other people of Jedburgh. They are a kind of knitters in the sun; a race who exercise, from the morning to the evening of life, a set of humble trades which do not obtain in other parts of the town. For instance, one would not be surprised to find that the *Town-heid* boasts of possessing an ingenious artizan, who can make cuckoo clocks, and mend broken china. And the trades of the *Town-heid*, not less than the houses thereof, are hereditary, even unto the rule of primogeniture. A *Town-heid* tailor, for example, would as soon expect his eldest son to become chancellor of Great Britain, as he would form the ambitious wish of making him a haberdasher in the lower part

of the town. There was once a barber in the Town-head, who lived seventy-one years without ever being more than two miles from Jedburgh on any occasion except one, and that was a call to Oxnam, (*three miles*,) which he was only induced to attend to because it was a case, not of life and death, but of death itself; being to shave a dead man. There have not been more instances of Town-head folk descending to the lower part of Jedburgh, than of Town-fit folk ascending to the Town-head. The cause is plain. There is never such a thing in the Town-head as a house to be let. The Town-head is a place completely built, and completely peopled; no change can ever take place in it; fire alone could diminish the number of its houses, and the gates of life and death are the only avenues by which people can enter or go out of it."—As a royal burgh, whose charters of erection are as ancient as the dawn of record, Jedburgh is governed by a provost, four bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, assisted by a select council of the principal citizens. Besides the courts of the magistrates, there are justice of peace courts held at regular intervals. The town is also the seat of the sheriff-courts for the county of Roxburgh; and the circuit courts of judicature, as above alluded to, are held at stated periods. The jurisdiction of this supreme judicature is extended over the whole of the vale of the Tweed, delinquents, witnesses, and juries being carried thither even from the upper part of Peebles-shire, by a most tedious and expensive route, while that district is within an easy half day's journey of Edinburgh! Besides the established church, Jedburgh possesses two meeting-houses of the United Associated Synod, and one of the Relief body, which latter denomination of Christians took its rise in this town. The dissenters here form a large and influential class. The chief trade of the town consists in the manufacture and sale of flannels, tartans, carpets and stockings, and in the spinning of woollen yarn; it draws some additional wealth from fruit, which is produced in greater quantities in the private gardens throughout the town than in any other part of Scotland, with the exception of Clydesdale. There is reared in and about the town a peculiarly fine species of apple, which is believed to have been introduced from abroad, by the inmates of the abbey, before the Reformation. The town has the right to hold four annual fairs and two hiring markets. Jedburgh

possesses branches of the British Linen Company and National banks. There is now an excellent grammar and English school, conducted on the best principles. The inhabitants support three public libraries, and there are letter-press printers in the town. In recent times Jedburgh has become noted for the manufacture of a new description of printing presses, under a patent by the inventor, Mr. Hope, an iron-founder in the place, by whose name they are known. There is daily communication with Edinburgh, Newcastle, and intermediate places, by means of stage coaches. The appearance of the town has of late been much improved by the erection of a number of elegant villas on the eminences around.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 2500, including the parish, 5251.

**JOCK'S LODGE**; see article **EDINBURGH**, under the head *Environs*.

**JOHN O'GROAT'S HOUSE**, the most celebrated and extensively known *house* in Great Britain, but which now does not exist; its site, however, being still known by the name. *John o' Groat's House* is supposed—for the fact only rests upon the suspicious legends of the north—to have been a small cottage of a peculiar form, which existed several ages ago, upon one of the most northerly points of the mainland of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. The accredited site of this famed domicile is still pointed out, on the flat shore of the Pentland Firth, in the parish of Canisbay, a mile and a-half from Duncansby-head on the east, and the inn of Houna on the west. Being thus at the very verge of the island of Great Britain, (though not so far north as Dunnet-head, lying fifteen miles to the west,) in popular colloquy it is often mentioned as one of the extremities of the united kingdom, Penzance, at the Land's-end in Cornwall, being the other. John o' Groat's House is said to have been founded for the following reason. A lowlander of the name of Groat, along with his brother, arrived in Caithness, in the reign of James IV., bearing a letter from the king, which recommended them to the gentlemen of the county. They procured land at this remote spot, settled, and became the founders of families. When the race of Groat had increased to the amount of eight different branches, the amity which had hitherto characterised them was interrupted by a question of precedency or chieftainship. One night, in the course of some festivity, a quarrel arose, as to who should sit at the head of the table next the door; high words ensued, and

the ruin of the whole family seemed to be at hand by means of their injudicious dissension. In this emergency one of them, named John, who was proprietor of the ferry over to Orkney, rose, and, having stilled their wrath by soft language, assured them, that at next meeting he would settle the point at issue. Accordingly, he erected upon the extreme point of their territory an octagonal building, having a door and window at every side, and furnished with a table of exactly the same shape; and when the next occasion of festivity took place, desired each of his kin to enter at his own door, and take the corresponding seat at the table. The striking originality of the idea fairly overcame all scruples; and, with perfect equality, the former good humour of the fraternity was also restored. The foundations, or ruins of this house, which is perhaps the most celebrated in the whole island, are still to be seen. As to the above story of its origin and properties, there are different versions, all nearly alike, and all bearing a resemblance to the fable of the knights of the round table. In all likelihood, the accounts have a foundation in fact, for among the ancient Gauls a custom of this nature, to prevent contests as to superiority, was very general, and might have been here enacted from a traditionary remembrance of its efficacy. Rabelais had been made acquainted with such an ingenious device, as he notices it in these words, in one of his productions: "Tous les chevaliers de la table ronde estoient pauvres gaigne-derniers, tirans la rame pour passer les rivières de Coccyte, Phlegeton, Styx, Acheron, and Lethe, quand messieurs les diables se veulent abattre sur l'eau." If this passage alluded to John o' Groat, it would lead us to suppose that the whole of the eight Groats were ferrymen.

JOHN'S (St.) a modern village, in the parish of Dalry, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, twenty-one miles north-west of the town of Kirkcudbright. It has been built on feus from the Earl of Galloway.

JOHN'S-HAVEN, a thriving sea-port village, in the parish of Benholme, Kincardineshire, situated nine miles from Montros, twenty-nine from Aberdeen, and four from Inverberie. It lies between the coast road and the sea, and is inhabited by fishers, and persons engaged in the manufacture of brown linens for the Dundee merchants. It possesses a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The population in 1821 was estimated at 1020.

JOHNSTON, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-Juxta, on the east by Wamphray and Applegarth, on the south by Lochmaben, and on the west by Kirkmichael. It extends about six miles in length by three in breadth, and is formed like the figure of a heart, the apex of which points to the south. It is intersected by the Kinnel Water, is now generally enclosed and cultivated, and ranks as one of the most fertile and pleasant parishes in the district. The river Annan runs along a great part of its eastern side. The parish kirk stands on its banks. The parish contains some remains of antiquity, in particular, the old and strong ruined castle of Lochwood.—Population in 1821, 1179.

JOHNSTONE, a modern and thriving village within the landward part of the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, situated on the right bank of the Black Cart river, at the distance of about three miles west from Paisley. In bringing this industrious little town under notice, we cannot do better than introduce the description of its origin and character, given by Mr. G. Fowler, in that very serviceable manual, the Commercial Directory for Renfrewshire, published in 1830-1. "Few places in Britain exhibit so striking an illustration of the effect of manufactures in originating and increasing towns, in attracting, condensing, and augmenting population, as does this thriving seat of business. Forty-six years ago, near that bridge over the Black Cart, which, till lately, gave to the place the popular appellation, 'Brig of Johnstone,' merely a few cottages [inhabited by ten persons] were to be seen, where now is a town consisting of two large squares, many considerable streets, and public works, with a population of about 7000 souls. It is probable that the town of Johnstone never would have existed, or at most been confined to the few cottages that were placed upon the ground near to the *Brig*, had not the late public-spirited Laird of Johnstone, by his influence and example, excited a spirit of industry among its inhabitants, and cherished and supported it by his fatherly care and protection; and, we are happy to say, that the seed has been sown in good ground, as it continues to manifest itself by the increasing wealth and prosperity of the enlightened and enterprising merchants and traders belonging to the place. Towards the end of October 1782, nine houses of the New



Town of Johnstone had been built, two others were building, and ground on which forty-two more were to be built had been feued. In 1792, the inhabitants were 1434 in number; in 1811, 3647; in 1818, by computation 5000. As the introduction of the manufacture of cotton yarn by mill-machinery led to the founding of Johnstone, so has the extension of the same manufacture caused its rapid increase and present prosperity. There are now, within the precincts of the place, seventeen cotton mills of varied extent, some propelled by water, others by steam; also, Elderslie, Cartside, and Linwood mills, in the neighbourhood of Johnstone, making in all twenty mills. Total amount of spindles in these mills 151,203. There are also in the town two brass foundries, and two extensive iron foundries; five machine manufactories, and a public gas work. Johnstone is very regularly laid out. Besides Houstoun Square in the centre of the town, which is now built on every side, there is to the southward a large area, meant for a second square, as well as market-place, and which is also now beginning to be built round with neat houses. High Street, extending from the Bridge of Johnstone on the west, to Dick's Bridge on the east, is closely built; as are several other streets branching at right angles from both its sides. It is in length three furlongs, thirty-six poles. The houses are, for the most part, two stories high, substantially constructed, and roofed with slates—to many of them belong gardens. The shops are numerous, and well stocked with cheap, various, and excellent commodities. Besides the chapel of ease, (an octagonal fabric, to which, about five years ago, a neat spire, after a design of Sir Christopher Wren, was added,) Johnstone contains a United Secession and Relief church, a Universalist, and a Methodist chapel. The Universalists' chapel is furnished with an excellent organ. The inhabitants have formed themselves into a society for guarding the church-yard from the depredations of resurrection men; and this society, in all its labours, is aided by the venerable sexton, who has now held his place thirty-six years, and in that time has performed the last duty to upwards of 5200 of the villagers. In Johnstone are also a town-school, a subscription library, two news rooms, a mechanics' institution and library, sundry religious and friendly societies, various Sunday schools, &c.

The Ardrossan Canal from Glasgow terminates in a basin at the east end of the town, to the advantage of which it greatly contributes. Some years ago an act was passed, authorizing the formation of a rail-road from Johnstone to Ardrossan: active operations have now commenced at Ardrossan; and if the work be carried on with spirit, it will soon be finished. Near Johnstone are four collieries, highly beneficial to the public, and sources of considerable revenue to their proprietors. The southern neighbourhood of this place is greatly beautified by Johnstone Castle, a stately mansion, after the antique, situated among extensive pleasure-grounds and valuable plantations. A similarly ornamental effect is produced by the house and pleasure-grounds of Milliken to the westward of the town. The former is the seat of Ludovic Houston, Esq. of Johnstone; the latter, that of Sir William M. Napier, Bart. of Milliken."

JOPPA, a village of modern growth in the parish of Duddingston, Edinburghshire, situated on the public road and the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of a quarter of a mile east from Portobello. At one time it had an extensive brick and tile work. A freestone quarry some years since was opened near it, and there was recently discovered a mineral spring, which induces the visits of valetudinarians from Portobello. A number of neat villas have lately been built near the road. About half a mile further east is a suit of salt-works receiving the name of Joppa Pans.

JURA, an island of the Hebrides, lying immediately north of Islay, from which it is separated by the narrow sound of Islay, and divided from North Knapdale, in Argyleshire, by the sound of Jura, a strait of about seven miles in breadth. On the north it is separated from Scarba by the gulf of Corryvreckan. It belongs politically to the county of Argyle. In extent it is fully twenty-six miles in length; seven miles broad at the southern or widest part, and tapering to about two miles at its northern extremity. Jura is little else than a continuous mountain ridge, elevated to the southward into five distinct points, of which the three principal are called the Paps of Jura, and the flat land which it contains is of an extent so trifling as scarcely to merit notice. The agriculture being thus very limited, the island supports but a scanty population. The different peaks of Jura, which are distinguished

by particular names, have been the theme of various travellers, from their prominent appearance. When Pennant visited the island, he ascended the most elevated, which is named Bein-an-oir. He tells us that it is composed of large stones, covered with mosses near the base; but all above were bare, and unconnected with each other: "the whole," says he, "seemed a vast cairn, erected by the sons of Saturn. The grandeur of the prospect from the top compensated for the labour of ascending the mountain. From the west side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock into the sea, called "the Side of the Old Hag." Jura itself displayed a stupendous front of rock, varied with innumerable little lakes, of the most romantic appearance, and calculated to raise grand and sublime emotions in the mind of the spectator. To the south, the island of Islay lay almost under his feet, and, beyond that, the north of Ireland; to the east, Gigha, Cantire, Arran, and the Firth of Clyde, bounded by Ayrshire, and an amazing tract of mountains as far as Benlomond, and the mountains of Argyre Proper. Scarba terminated the northern view. Over the western ocean were seen Colonsay, Mull, Iona, Staffa, and the neigh-

bouring isles; and still further, the long extended islands of Coll and Tirey." This huge peaked mountain is elevated 2420 feet above the level of the sea. Bein-acholais, is the name of another of these conspicuous peaks. The western shores of Jura are wild and rugged, intersected by many torrents which come rushing down from the mountains. The coast is here perforated with many of those caves which are so common in the Hebrides. About the middle of the same side the shore is indented with the long narrow inlet of Loch Tarbet, which possesses no beauty. The whole of the west side of the island, from its mountainous and wilderness character, is, with hardly an exception, destitute of human habitations, the population being resident on the eastern shores. On this latter side is almost the only made road in the island. The country here is pleasing, being embellished with trees and laid out in arable fields. The little fishing village of Jura is on this side, and also the church of the district. Jura, and the islands of Colonsay, Ormsay, Scarba, Lunga, and four islets, compose but one parochial division.—Population of the parish of Jura, including Colonsay, in 1821, 1264.

**KAILE**, or **KALE**, a rivulet in Roxburghshire, rising in the higher grounds on the borders, in the parish of Oxnam, running through the parishes of Hownam and Morebattle, and falling into the Tiviot in the parish of Eckford, after a tortuous course of seventeen miles. It is reckoned an excellent trouting stream.

**KAIM**, a small village in the parish of Duffus, Morayshire.

**KALLIGRAY**.—See **CALLIGRAY**.

**KANNOR (LOCH)**.—See articles **CANNOR** and **GLENMUCK**.

**KATTERLINE**, or **CATTERLINE**, a suppressed parish in Kincardineshire, attached to Kineff. It gives its name to a small harbour on the coast, at the south corner of Dunnotar parish.

**KATRINE (LOCH)** a lake in the western part of the district of Menteith, Perthshire, forming, for a considerable space, the boundary between the parishes of Callander and Aberfoil, and extending, in a serpentine

form, about nine miles from east to west, while the breadth is in no place so much as a mile. From its eastern extremity flows a stream, which, after widening into two minor lakes, called Loch Achray and Loch Vennachar, becomes the river Teith, a considerable tributary of the Forth. All along the banks of the three lakes is a range of beautiful sylvan scenery, enhanced by the rough and Alpine character of the country. Immediately to the east of Loch Katrine is the singular piece of scenery called the Trosachs, which may be described as a valley covered with large fragments of rock, and flanked with naked precipices, amidst which grow many beautiful trees and shrubs, giving a delightful softness to what would otherwise be a scene of untamed and savage magnificence. The banks of Loch Katrine consist of slopes descending from the neighbouring mountains, the most of which are covered with beautiful natural woods, and supply innumerable picturesque points of view

to the tourist. Formerly, the extraordinary beauty of this Highland paradise lay entirely concealed and unknown; but since the publication of Sir Walter Scott's poem, the *Lady of the Lake*, of which it was the scene, it has become a favourite object of tourists, and is daily visited by multitudes during the summer and autumn. A good road is now formed between Callander and Loch Katrine, and also along its northern bank; and the convenience of a boat to traverse the lake from one end to the other, may at all times be procured by tourists, whether they approach from the east or west extremity. A tract of three or four miles of mountain road intervenes between it and Loch Lomond. There is an excellent inn at Loch Achray, near the east end of the lake. It affords a curious notion of the late indifference of the people of Scotland to their own fine scenery, that a place of such transcendent loveliness as this should have continued, till a recent period, to exist within sixty miles of the capital, and between twenty and thirty from Stirling, without being accessible by a road. Near the east end of Loch Katrine is a beautiful little island, which has evidently supplied the poet with the imaginary residence of his fair Naiad of the Lake. The neighbouring country was formerly possessed by the Macgregors.

**KEARN**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, now united to Auchindoir; see **AUCHINDOIR**.

**KEIG**, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Alford on the west, and Monymusk on the east, being divided from the latter by an elevated hilly range. It extends from three to four miles in diameter, and is for the greater part hilly and pastoral. It has also some natural wood and moss. The river Don intersects it.—Population in 1821, 562.

**KEILLESAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, lying five miles north-east of Barra.

**KEIR**, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, bounded on the north-west and north by Tynron and Penpont, on the east by Closeburn, on the south by Dunscore, and on the west by Glencairn. The parish is the smallest in this quarter, not extending much beyond five miles by two miles in breadth. It is hilly and pastoral on the west side. On the east side the parish is bounded by the Nith, to which the land beautifully declines. On the banks of this river stands the church.—Population in 1821, 987.

**KEITH**, a parish in the county of Banff, with a portion belonging to the county of Moray. It is of an elliptical figure, and is bounded by Bellie and Rathven on the north, by Grange and Cairny on the east, by Cairny on the south, and on the west by Botriphnie and Boharm. It comprehends the greater part of the lands of Strath-Isla, granted by William the Lion to the abbots of Kinloss. Anciently, the parish extended from Malloch to Fordyce, and comprehended all the fertile lands on the Isla. That it was a large and rich parish is evident from the rental of the bishopric of Moray, for, in 1565, we find the *Rentale Ecclesie de Keyth*, L.333, 6s. 8d., while that of Rothiemay was but L.40. The word Keith is derived from the Gaelic *Ghaith*, signifying *wind*. The remains of Druidical temples being found in the district, it is evident that it has been inhabited previously to the introduction of Christianity. It is generally affirmed that Keith was the station of a Culdean establishment. Agriculture continued long in a backward condition in the parish, and it was not till the inspiring times of the revolutionary wars, that any activity or improvements were displayed in its husbandry. Almost every portion of the open waste land is now brought into cultivation, and in a few years all will be tilled. Those parts incapable of culture, belonging to the Earl of Fife, have been adorned by that nobleman with plantations of fir and other forest trees, and the Earl of Seafield and other proprietors have begun to follow that excellent example. In the parish of Keith there are three lime-works, a tan-work, three distilleries, a brewery, two mills for carding and spinning wool, three grain-mills, one of which is very extensive, and a snuff-mill, which, with the exception of one at Inverness, is the only one north of Aberdeen. At the lime-work of Maisly there is a vein of sulphurate of antimony, which was wrought for a short time, and the ore sent to London. Fluor spar, which is of rare occurrence in Scotland, is also found here. In the eastern part of the parish there are indications of alum. About half a mile below Keith, besides the ruins of a castle, anciently a seat of the Oliphant family, there is a beautiful cascade formed by the Isla. A very few years ago the roads in the parish of Keith were almost impassable, during a great part of the winter and spring. There remained a



portion of an ancient way in the western section of the parish, which was once the main road from Edinburgh to Inverness, and which from being that chosen by royalty was still called the *Court Road*. It has now entirely disappeared, and the general thoroughfares are among the best in Scotland. At a place called Killiesmont, in this parish, there is one of those pieces of ground, sometimes found in Scotland, variously known by the name of the *Guid-man's Craft*, or the "*Gi'en Rig*," that is, given or appropriated to the sole use of the devil, in order to propitiate the good services of that malign being. This piece of land is on the southern declivity of a lofty eminence. At the upper end of the ridge, there is a flat circular stone of about eight feet in diameter, in which there are a number of holes, but for what purpose tradition is silent. Like other crofts of this description in Scotland, the present remained long uncultivated, in spite of the spread of intelligence. The first attempt to reclaim it was made not more than fifty years since, when a farmer endeavoured to improve it; but, by an accidental circumstance, it happened that no sooner had the plough entered the ground than one of the oxen dropped down dead. Taking this as an irrefragable proof of the indignation of its supernatural proprietor, the peasant desisted, and it remained untilled till it came into the possession of the present occupant, who has had the good taste to allow the large flat stone to remain, a memorial of the idle fancies of preceding generations. James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was a native of Rothiemay, and spent his earliest years in the parish of Keith.

KEITH, a town in the county of Banff, the capital of the above parish, and one of the principal towns in the shire, is situated in lat. 57° 30' north, and in long. 3° west, at the distance of twenty miles south-west of Banff, seventeen east-south-east of Elgin, eight east by south of Fochabers, and twelve south of Cullen. It is divided into three distinct towns, namely, Old-Keith, New-Keith, and Fife-Keith, the whole lying on the banks of the Isla, in the centre of an amphitheatre of hills. Old-Keith, which stands on the south bank of the Isla, is of notable antiquity, and by its trade and jurisdiction of regality was of superior consequence to Banff, Cullen, and Fordyce—at one period the only other towns in the county. The court of regality sat in the church, and

here were judged all crimes, including the four pleas of the crown. In early times, the magnitude of the town corresponded with the importance of its judicial authority, as it seems to have stretched a good way along the stream; but being built in a most inconvenient irregular manner, it was gradually abandoned, and has latterly dwindled into a mean hamlet. On the south-west extremity of this antique village is the burial-ground of the parish, in which formerly stood the parish church, a very ancient building, and coeval with those of Mortlach and Fordyce. It was removed in 1819. This old edifice and its contiguous town are not without connexion with some moving historical events. In the civil war of 1645, on the last day of June, the armies of Baillie and Montrose met near the church. Baillie had the advantage of being posted on ground capable of defence, and where he could not be assailed without great risk. When Montrose learned the peculiarities of his adversary's position, he sent him a message, offering to fight him a set battle on fair ground. But the covenanting general answered, that he would not receive an order to fight from an enemy. The church-yard was the scene of a desperate skirmish, in the spring of 1667, between the inhabitants of the parish and a band of outlaws, under the command of one Patrick Roy Macgregor, a Highland freebooter. The peasantry, headed by Gordon of Auchinachy, and Gordon of Glengarrick, succeeded in defeating these banditti and capturing their chief, who was conveyed to Edinburgh, and there suffered on the gallows. In September 1700, the celebrated James Macpherson, who was among the last of the Highland freebooters, was apprehended at a fair in Old-Keith, and was executed at Banff, under circumstances narrated in that article. During the civil war of 1745, a rencounter took place in Old-Keith, between Captain Glasgow, an Irish officer in the French service, and a party in the service of government, stationed there. Glasgow completely defeated the latter, and carried off 150 prisoners, whom he presented to Prince Charles at the encampment on the banks of the Spey, where the insurgent troops then lay. To pass from Old to New-Keith: This modern town, which was feued out at the middle of the last century, is agreeably situated on the eastern declivity of a gentle eminence, to the south-east of Old-Keith, and consequently on the

same side of the stream. The plan of this town is very regular, consisting of five principal streets, three furlongs ninety-six yards in length. The distance between three of these is 120 yards, and between the other two, sixty yards, the intervening spaces being appropriated for gardens. Three of the streets are complete, and a fourth is half built. The streets are intersected at right angles by lanes of twelve feet in width, and distant from each other thirty yards. Near the centre of the town is the market-place, a spacious square, 712 feet in length, and 150 wide. In this square is the town-house, an inelegant mass of building. There are six places of public worship in the place. The parish church, which is of Gothic architecture, finished in 1819, is the most conspicuous, and is perhaps the most tastefully-built church in the north of Scotland. This church has a tower 104 feet in height, containing two bells and a very fine turret clock, with three dials. A handsome Roman Catholic chapel of Roman Doric architecture was lately erected. The plan of it was taken from the much-admired church of St. Maria de Vittoria at Rome, and is quite unique in Scotland. The interior is tastefully ornamented. A row of massy pilasters, surmounted by handsome Corinthian capitals, supports a cornice of correct proportions, upon which rests a light arched roof. Charles X. of France, in 1828, ordered an altar-piece for this beautiful chapel to be painted by his principal artist. It is a picture of great merit, representing the incredulity of Thomas, and the figures are as large as life. Both the chapel and painting are much admired by visitors. The other places of worship are two Secession meeting-houses and an Episcopal chapel, all plain buildings. There is also a Methodist chapel, but it has had neither minister nor congregation for some years. Keith has four public libraries. The chief is the Subscription Library established in 1810, by the Rev. James Maclean, the then parish minister, and a number of other gentlemen. It consists of a very extensive collection of useful and amusing works, and the terms of subscription amount only to a guinea of entry-money, and eight shillings of future annual payment. Strangers are admitted in a very liberal manner, on recommendation by a member. The other three libraries are chiefly of a religious nature. There are two public schools of good repute, besides the

parochial one. A branch of the Aberdeen Commercial Bank has been in operation here for sixty years. A branch of the Aberdeen Town and County Bank was established in 1825, and a branch of the National Bank in 1826. There are some friendly and masonic societies in the town. Keith, at one time, carried on a pretty extensive trade in the yarn and linen manufactures; but owing to the general introduction of cotton into this country, those branches of trade are now almost extinct. There are two establishments for the manufacture of tobacco. The Earl of Seafield, in 1823, built a very commodious inn, containing a large hall in which the courts are held. There are four annual fairs held at Keith, two of which are large cattle-markets. Summer-eve fair, held in September, was at one time the largest fair in the north of Scotland, and was attended by trading people and manufacturers from Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and other towns in the south, who were met by all the merchants in the western Highlands and northerly part of the kingdom. For cattle and horses it is still by far the greatest fair in the north. A weekly market is held on Friday, for the disposal of agricultural and other produce; grain is a staple commodity. Having thus described two of the Keiths, we now proceed to the third—Fife-Keith. This village lies on the north side of the Isla, opposite Old-Keith. It is of very recent growth, dating its origin only in the year 1816. It consists of a main street—lining the great road from Aberdeen to Inverness—three parallel streets running south and north, and a crescent, in a line with the course of the Isla. There is a small neatly built square in the centre of the town, and the houses are in general well built. It is joined to Old-Keith by two bridges over the Isla; and as Old-Keith is connected with New-Keith by a street of 250 yards in length, the whole appears like one town, extending in all to about a mile in length. The government of Keith is confided to a baron-bailie.—Population of the parish, including the above towns, in 1821, 3926.

**KEITH-HALL AND KINKELL**, a united parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying on the left banks of the Ury and Don, which unite opposite its centre, extending about six miles in length by five in breadth, bounded by Fintray on the south and east, and Bourtie on the north. The district

is hilly, but not mountainous. The western part, having a fertile soil, produces good crops ; but the eastern is in general very unfruitful. Some parts of the parish are now under thriving plantations. We are informed in the Statistical Account that Johnston, next to Buchanan, the best Latin poet of modern times, was born in the parish, at a place called Caskiebean, which he celebrates. The high constable of Dundee, Scrymgeour, who fell at the battle of Harlaw, was buried at Kinkell, where there is an ill-preserved monument to his memory, with a Latin inscription. Many others who fell in that battle are said to have been buried at Kinkell, which was the principal church in that part of the country at the time. It is related by tradition that in this part of Aberdeenshire a sanguinary and decisive battle was fought with the Danes, in which the invaders were routed.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 838.

**KEITH-INCH**, a promontory in the parish of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, being the most easterly point of land in Scotland.

**KELLS**, an extensive parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in its north-west quarter, lying between the Ken on the east (which separates it from Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Parton,) and the Black Water of Dee, one of its tributaries, (separating it from Girthon and Minniegaff) on the south and west ; Carsphairn bounds it on the north. Its extent is not less than sixteen miles, by a breadth of nine at the widest part. The district is altogether mountainous and pastoral, except along the banks of the rivers in the low grounds, where cultivation is attended to and where there are some fine plantations, and gentlemen's seats. Near the southern extremity of the parish, Loch Ken is formed by the river of the same name, and from thence a good road proceeds along the river towards the north. In travelling in this direction there is much pleasing scenery and some interesting objects to attract notice. The first and most distinguished seat is Kenmure Castle, the residence of Viscount Kenmure, an ancient castle situated upon a lofty mount overlooking the head of Loch Ken, and approached by a noble avenue of old trees. The older parts of this castellated edifice are in the turretted style of the fifteenth century, and even the more modern parts exhibit an antiquated taste. The Viscounts Kenmure are a respectable and ancient branch of the family of Gordon, and were

for a long time knights of Lochinvar. The title was granted by Charles I., in 1633, to Sir John Gordon of Lochinvar. It was forfeited in 1716 by William the seventh Viscount, who was beheaded on Towerhill for his concern in the insurrection of 1715. After being thus extinct for a hundred and eight years, it was revived in favour of the grandson of the above unfortunate Viscount, who now enjoys it. Near this mansion stands the royal burgh and small town of New Galloway, already noticed. A few miles further up the vale is situated Glenlee-Park, the seat of Sir William Miller, Bart., a Senator of the College of Justice, who has hence assumed the title of Lord Glenlee. The lofty series of hills called Kell's Range, the most elevated and conspicuous mountains in Galloway, are within the northern part of the parish. A great natural curiosity is to be seen on the side of one of these hills, namely, a rocking stone of eight or ten tons weight, so nicely balanced on two or three points that it moves from one to the other by the pressure of the finger. Whether this stone be of natural or Druidic origin is uncertain.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1104.

**KELLY-BURN**, a rivulet separating the northern part of Ayrshire from Renfrewshire, and falling into the Firth of Clyde at the place called Kelly-bridge port. Kelly, a gentleman's seat, is in the vicinity, in Renfrewshire.

**KELSO**, a parish in the county of Roxburgh, lying in two almost equal parts on both sides of the Tweed, bounded on the east by Ednam and Sprouston, on the west by Roxburgh, Makerston, and Smailholm, and on the north by Nenthorn. On the south the parish is narrow, and adjoins Eckford parish. Its medium length is rather more than four miles, by a breadth of three at the widest. The present parish comprehends the three old parochial districts of St. James, Maxwell, and Kelso, as well as a portion of that of Roxburgh, including the ancient castle of Roxburgh. The division of the parish on the left bank of the Tweed was within the diocese of St. Andrews, while that on the south side belonged to Glasgow, the river being here the boundary of these ecclesiastical jurisdictions. The modern parish of Kelso is one of the most beautiful and most productive in Scotland ; everywhere cultivation being on the



best system, and the whole being enclosed and ornamented with the most exuberant plantations. The district is watered (sometimes in too great a degree) by the Tweed and the Tiviot, both excellent rivers for salmon and trout fishing. On the peninsula near the junction of the streams, stands, or rather stood, Roxburgh Castle, one of the most interesting objects of historical and antiquarian disquisition in the country, and noticed at length under its proper head.

KELSO, a considerable town of great but unknown antiquity, the capital of the above parish, and the largest town in the county of Roxburgh, though not the seat of its various jurisdictions, occupies a most delightful situation on the north bank of the Tweed, in the midst of a rich and picturesque district, at the distance of forty-two miles south-east of Edinburgh, twenty-three west from Berwick-upon-Tweed, sixty-four from Carlisle, ten from Jedburgh, and about five from the nearest point of the borders of England, which is at Carham on the Tweed. Before describing the present condition of this interesting place, it will be a matter of entertainment and instruction to offer a few particulars on its ancient and varied history.\* The original title of Kelso seems to have been indifferently Calceo, Calcou, Kalchow, Kelcow, Kelsou, besides other variations of the same word, whose etymology, according to Chalmers, is *calc* and *how*,—the chalk heugh, which is significant of its local situation. Situated on the borders, it was repeatedly desolated by fire and sword, during those unhappy conflicts which devastated both countries for so many ages. Kelso, or its immediate neighbourhood, was the usual rendezvous of our armies on the eastern marches, when the vassals were summoned either to repel the invading enemy, or to retaliate on English ground the injuries which had been committed on their own. Kelso is also famous as a place of negotiation; and many truces, or treaties, were here concluded between the two nations. It was likewise frequently honoured by the presence of the sovereigns of both kingdoms; and derived a consi-

derable importance from being in the near neighbourhood of Roxburgh Castle, with which its history is intimately associated. The earliest incident in the history of the town worth mentioning, was the erection of an abbey at the beginning of the twelfth century, through the piety and munificence of David I. This establishment was first settled at Selkirk, but the monks not being pleased with the situation of that place, and appreciating the beauties of the sunny vale of the Tweed, long before consecrated by the erection of the Abbey of Melrose, induced David to remove their house to Kelso, a locality much nearer the royal residence at Roxburgh. The abbey of Kelso, agreeably to this arrangement, was finished in 1128, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John the Evangelist. The edifice was constructed in the form of a Greek cross, in a beautiful style of Saxon or early Norman architecture, with the exception of four magnificent central arches, which were of the Gothic order, and thus it differed in its appearance from the Abbeys of Melrose and Jedburgh, but in a style akin to the subsequently erected Abbey of Dryburgh. When the latter was completed, in 1150, no part of Scotland, within so small space, could boast of containing so many splendid religious houses, and it may be supposed that when in full operation the whole of this beautiful district would be a complete halidome, teeming with ecclesiastics, the only learned men of their times, a great part of whom were foreigners; and that a society would be formed of a comparatively refined description. Such a concentration of churchmen, we may conjecture, would be much enhanced by the occasional residence of the bishops of Glasgow at Ancrum. The monks of Kelso were of a more useful class than the others, being of the order of Tyronenses, who, as may be seen at large in one of our preliminary dissertations, were admitted only when instructed in some branch of science or art; their house at this place was, therefore, a college of industrious artisans, among whom were found painters, sculptors, joiners, locksmiths, masons, vine dressers, horticulturists, &c. who were employed over a wide district of country, and brought their earnings into one common fund for general maintenance. By the rules of the society, the members were enjoined to poverty; but luxury and the love of ease, in-

\* To the topographical and historical account of Kelso, from the pen of Mr. James Haig of the Advocates' Library, published as a goodly octavo in 1825, we have to acknowledge particular obligations in the composition of this article.

herent in human nature, fostered by the endowments of pious princes, in time injured the primitive character of the association, and ultimately tended to bring about the Reformation of religion. David, the founder, gave to this house the monastery of Lesmahagow, with all its lands and all its *men*; as also the privilege of sanctuary, which that monastery enjoyed; and before the end of the thirteenth century, it had thirty-four parish churches, several manors, many lands, granges, farms, mills, breweries, fishings, rights of cutting turf, salt-works, and other possessions, spread over the several shires of Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Dumfries, Ayr, Edinburgh, Berwick, and even as far north as Aberdeenshire. David II. (1329-32) further granted to the monks the whole forfeitures of all the rebels within Berwick. Owing to the enormous wealth they thus enjoyed, the abbot was reputed to be more opulent than most of the bishops in Scotland, and he was, at least, nearly as powerful, as he had received a mitre from the Pope, in the year 1165. At the Reformation, after many previous injuries, this splendid establishment was violently broken up, and the edifice being destroyed, it is now in that ruinous condition we shall soon have occasion to describe. Its immense property was confiscated by the crown, and, in the year 1594, was parcelled among the greedy favourites of the court. No event of historical importance appears to have occurred at Kelso, prior to the reign of William the Lion, when, in 1209, the bishop of Rochester left his see in England, and came to take refuge in the town, the kingdoms of England and Wales having been laid under an interdict by the Pope, on account of the contumacy of King John. William de Valoines, Lord Chamberlain of Scotland, died at Kelso in the year 1219, and was buried at Melrose. In the course of the visit of Henry III. of England and his Queen, to their relative, Alexander III. at Roxburgh, these personages, with a splendid retinue, were introduced with great pomp into Kelso, and sumptuously banqueted in the abbey, in the company of most of the Scottish nobility. Truces between the kings of England and Scotland were made at Kelso in 1380 and in 1391. James II. on being unfortunately killed at the siege of Roxburgh, on the 3d of August 1460, by the bursting of a cannon, was carried to Edinburgh for interment, and his widowed Queen, the pious Mary of

Guedres, with her infant son, being at the time in the camp, she brought him to the nobles, who, availing themselves of the opportunity of their being assembled with the royal army, conducted him to the abbey, where he was crowned with great solemnity, and received their oaths of fidelity and allegiance. In 1487, commissioners met at Kelso to prolong a truce then about to expire, in order to afford time for concluding a treaty of marriage between the eldest son of James III. and the eldest daughter of Edward IV. The fatal battle of Flodden, in 1513, does not seem to have been attended with injury to Kelso; but we learn that the abbey, unprotected by the king, was seized on the following night by one Carr, a friend or dependant of Lord Hume, who turned the abbot out of the monastery, and took possession of it. This was the first of a series of troubles, which ended in the dissolution of the house. During the subsequent minority of James V. the Duke of Albany, as governor of the kingdom, arrived in Kelso in the year 1515, in his journey through the country, for the purpose of ascertaining the measures proper to be adopted, in order to put a stop to the murders and robberies then so frequent. Here the people presented many heavy complaints against Lord Hume, the Earl of Angus, and others, who, by their feuds and oppressions, tormented this district of the kingdom. Seven years later, in 1522, Kelso and the adjoining district received the first shock of the war entered into by Henry VIII. in resentment for the continued domination of the Regent Albany. The fleet of the English sovereign, under the Earl of Shrewsbury, having arrived in the Forth, the forces were landed and marched into the interior, laying the country waste in their route; and in their progress being joined by Lord Dacre, they entered Kelso, one half of which they destroyed by fire; the other they plundered, and falling upon the abbey, they reduced the vaults, the houses adjoining, and the chapel of the Blessed Virgin, (in which some beautiful Episcopal seats or stalls were constructed,) to a heap of ruins. They also burnt all the cells and dormitories; and what is still worse, they unroofed all the houses of the monastery, carrying off the lead with which they were covered. From the interruption to all kinds of work arising from those aggressions, the walls fell into a state of de-

cay, and for some time continued to fall down piecemeal. During the time the abbey continued in this state, the monks resorted to the adjoining villages, where they, reduced to a state of great poverty and want, celebrated divine worship. Kelso again suffered similar misfortunes in the war of 1542, levied by Henry VIII. in his rage against the king of Scots. In the course of the march of the English forces through the district of the eastern marches, under the duke of Norfolk, they arrived at Kelso, which, in spite of the army of Huntly which hovered on the Lammermoor hills, they burnt along with the abbey, destroying at the same time several neighbouring villages. In the year 1545, Henry, a third time enraged at the Scots, on account of their refusing to give the young princess Mary in marriage to his son, afterwards Edward VI., sent in a hostile army by the eastern marches, under the Earl of Hertford, who plundered and destroyed Jedburgh and Kelso, at the same time ravaging the neighbouring villages and hamlets. This lamentable event once more brought ruin to the abbey, which was again burnt, but not till it had held out a short siege; being manfully defended by three hundred Scotsmen, who were at length forced to yield to an overpowering force, after a great number had been slain. The towns and villages burnt on this occasion amounted to five score, and the abbey destroyed were those of Kelso, Jedburgh, Melrose and Dryburgh. In 1557 Kelso was again involved in a border war. The queen regent, Mary of Loraine, having collected a numerous army, it was marched to Kelso, under the command of the Earl of Arran; where being joined by the French with their artillery, it crossed the Tweed, and encamped at Maxwell-heugh, a village about half a mile distant from the town, and afterwards proceeded to Wark castle, which, however, they were not able to reduce. It was therefore thought advisable to withdraw the army, leaving only a garrison at Kelso and Roxburgh, for the protection of the Borders. An annoying war to both sides now ensued, and Kelso being nearest to danger, was put into a state of defence by Lord James Stuart, afterwards Earl of Moray, who along with the Queen Regent, and the French general D'Oysel, concerted measures here for the defence of the kingdom. The year 1560 witnessed the final destruction of

the abbey by the reformers. Having expelled the monks, they first plundered the edifice of its most valuable materials, and then the great altar with all the images of a combustible nature were committed to the flames. One year after this event, Mary Queen of Scots, having now the reins of government in her own hand, commissioned Lord James, with James, Earl of Bothwell as his assistant, to be her lieutenant and judge over this border district, at that time open to every species of robbery. In 1566, Mary herself visited Kelso in the course of her expedition to repress disturbances on the borders, remaining two nights in the town. At a subsequent era, in the reign of James VI. (1594), Kelso and the border country around it were subjected to the vexatious marches and warlike operations carried on by the lairds of Cessford and Buccleugh against Francis Stewart, Earl of Bothwell, which ended in the expatriation of the latter. In the reign of Charles I. Kelso comes again into notice, having, in 1639, been made the quarters of a detachment of the covenanting army sent to oppose the king. According to Law's Memorials, Kelso was totally destroyed by an accidental fire in the month of March 1684. We believe that the town was assisted in being re-built by a general contribution throughout the country, as a public proclamation was made for that purpose. About eighty years ago, says Mr. Haig, it met with nearly a similar fate; and since that period, it has suffered considerably at different times, from the acts of wilful incendiaries. So frequent at one time were the attempts at wilful fire-raising, that the inhabitants were put into a state of the utmost consternation, and it was deemed necessary to institute a nightly watch for their safety. The next historical incident connected with Kelso occurred in 1715, during the disturbances of the civil war. Invited by the promising appearance of a rising in the north of England, Macintosh of Borlum, with his party in the Jacobite interest, departed from Seton house, whither they had come from Leith, and arrived at Kelso, where they effected a junction with the forces from Northumberland and Nithsdale. Thus increased in magnitude, they remained in Kelso a few days, and proclaimed James VIII. at the market cross; at length, hearing of the approach of General Carpenter, by way of Wooler, it was agreed to retire from the town, which was



speedily done, and taking the road to the south by Jedburgh, the whole proceeded to Preston, where they were surrounded by the government troops, and forced to surrender prisoners at discretion. On the occasion of the civil war of 1745, Kelso a second time sustained, against the inclinations of the inhabitants, a visit from an army of the house of Stuart. Prince Charles, on departing from Edinburgh southward, headed a division of 4000 men, who took the route to England in this direction. After a stay of a single day, and having sent a small party down the Tweed to Carham, as the nearest English ground, to proclaim King James, he marched towards Carlisle by Hawick and Langholm. With the departure of this prince, the last of a long line of kings who had, in many instances, been munificent patrons of Kelso, closes its historical memoirs. Since this event it has steadily increased in size, opulence, and respectability, and has attained a high rank among the provincial Scottish towns. The beauty of the situation of Kelso, which is hardly excelled by any in this country, is not more striking than the cleanliness, the substantiality, and the city-like appearance of the town itself. Built, as we have said, on a plain on the north or left bank of the Tweed, and indebted to the great fire of 1684 and subsequent conflagrations for the restoration of its houses in a modern and uniform style, it consists of a spacious square or market-place, with four streets and some considerable wynds, diverging from it in different directions. The principal street, which bears the name of Roxburgh Street, is upwards of a quarter of a mile in length, and is esteemed the most healthy, as it certainly is the most pleasant, in the town, running in a parallel direction with the river. Bridge Street, though not equal to Roxburgh Street in extent, surpasses it in general appearance, as it contains many elegant houses. The market-place is chiefly composed of modern buildings, containing the principal shops, and from its aspect would not be unworthy of the metropolis. In very few towns are the houses built so lofty or with so dignified an air, and in still fewer is there seen such regularity and general neatness. Some handsome villas embellish the environs, and there are some pleasing residences close upon the Tweed, standing amidst luxuriant gardens and shrubberies. From the bridge

across the stream, which is here of a much enlarged size, being just augmented by the Tiviot on its right bank, the view up or down is equally delightful, and can perhaps be only matched by the prospect from the bridge of Perth. The view up the stream to the west is met, on the south side, by the the woody locality whereon once stood the castle of Roxburgh, and, on the opposite side, by the plantations and pleasure-grounds of Fleurs, the princely seat of the Roxburghe family, which is seen on the face of a declining bank. A pretty little verdant islet, ornamented with a few shrubs, lies in the centre of the river, in the foreground, and assists in forming one of the most charming pictures. The bridge of Kelso, which was erected in the year 1800 to supply the place of the former bridge, swept away by a flood in 1797, and which cost altogether with its approaches about L.18,000, is the best on the Tweed, and is of the most elegant proportions. It consists of five elliptical arches, and is the model of Waterloo bridge over the Thames. Rennie was the architect of both. Unfortunately it has been necessary to subject the passage to a pontage both for carriages and foot passengers. Recently this toll let for L.900 per annum. In entering Kelso by this thoroughfare from the south, the stranger passes on his right hand the conspicuous ruin of the abbey church, still noble in its decay. It stands almost close upon the street, but is secluded from intrusion by a rail. Of the very extensive erections little now remains but the transept, and the great central tower, which rises to the height of about ninety feet. The arches are clustered with admirable strength and beauty, and those which support the lantern are more magnificent than any in the island, except those of York Minster. The building was begun to be used as a parish church, at an unknown period subsequent to the Reformation, and continued as such till within the last sixty years, when public worship was discontinued in it, on account of its dangerous state. The modern additions which had been made, either to render it useful as a church or for some other cause, till lately greatly disfigured its ancient simplicity and beauty; such were, however, removed by the two last Dukes of Roxburghe, and now the side arches and several windows are exposed to view. In consequence of an apprehension that the ruin, from its decayed condition,

would soon fall, the heritors and others subscribed L.500 to keep it in repair, and it was rendered firm and durable in the most tasteful manner, under the professional and gratuitous superintendence of Mr. Gillespie Graham. Next to the ruin of the Abbey church, the most prominent object, in the character of a public edifice, is the Town House, a modern building in the Grecian style, of considerable elegance; it has a good situation on the east side of the market-place, and is surmounted by a neat spire. The other public erections, as churches, &c. do not bear or require description. The government of the town, (which was originally a burgh of regality,) is vested in a baron bailie, appointed by the Duke of Roxburghe, assisted by fifteen stent-masters or councillors, who act in conjunction with him in the assessment of the inhabitants. Of these stent-masters, his Grace has the nomination of eight, who hold their appointment for two years; the others are elected annually by the different corporations, of which there are five. The bailie holds a court every Saturday, for the recovery of small debts within the jurisdiction of the town; and the justices of the peace sit here once a-month for the recovery of small debts within the county. The streets are kept in a very cleanly condition, a cart with a bell, taking away, as in Edinburgh, all the refuse of the domiciles. Though not ranking as a manufacturing or commercial town, Kelso enjoys a considerable trade, from being the chief seat of population in a wide agricultural district, which affords employment and support to a numerous body of the working classes. The first and principal branch is the dressing of lamb and sheep skins, the tanning of hides, and the currying of leather, all which are carried on to a great extent; the number of lamb and sheep skins dressed annually, amounts, on an average, to not less than 100,000. Pork is here cured to a great extent, and finds a ready sale in the English market. The manufacture of flannel is pretty extensive, as is also that of different kinds of linen. Woollen cloth is likewise made here, but not in any great quantity. The manufacture of hats forms an important branch of the trade of the town, and the quantity of stockings made annually is considerable. Boot and shoe-making is carried on upon a very large scale, supplying not only the town and neighbourhood, but the different fairs and markets in the north of England,

where immense quantities are disposed of. The town has a great variety of respectable shops, dealing in nearly all kinds of goods for inland consumpt. A distillery upon a large scale was commenced shortly after the law was passed, allowing the introduction of whisky into England. A severe drawback upon nearly all manufactures, as well as the general comfort of the town, is the absence of coal in the neighbourhood, this article having to be carted from a great distance. Kelso has a weekly market on Friday for the sale of corn by sample, and is the best attended in the county. There are besides twelve monthly markets, or fairs, which, by a recent regulation of the Border Agricultural Society, are held on the third Friday after the Coldstream market, which is permanently fixed to take place on the last Thursday of each month. Besides these markets there are four annual fairs; the first held on the second Friday of May; the second, or Summer fair, on the second Friday in July; the third, St. James' fair, on the fifth of August; and the fourth, or Winter fair, on the second of November. The privilege of holding St. James' fair was originally granted to the burgh of Roxburgh, but that town being now extinct, it is ranked with the Kelso fairs, although it is still held on the spot once occupied by Roxburgh, about a mile from the town. This fair is the largest, for its show of horses and cattle, in the south of Scotland—St. Boswell's excepted. Kelso has a neat butcher market, fitted up in the style of the high market at Edinburgh. The trade of Kelso, and its vicinity, is aided by branches of the Bank of Scotland and Commercial Bank; the former was settled here as early as 1774—a great antiquity for a Scottish Branch Bank. The town has also a Savings Bank. There are seven places of public worship in Kelso—the Parochial church (a very inelegant edifice) an Episcopal chapel, (a tasteful Gothic building on the banks of the Tweed) and a Relief, Burgher, Antiburgher, Cameronian, and Quaker meeting-house. The town possesses a good Grammar-school for the learned languages, and an English school, also some private schools, including those for female education, and two Sunday schools;—a charity school was instituted in 1816. The inhabitants support an excellent subscription library, of the date 1795, and some others less extensive. Some years ago one of those

valuable establishments, named Schools of Arts, was begun here with every prospect of success. Kelso has the credit of publishing a newspaper, which has a good circulation on the borders. It is entitled the *Kelso Mail*, and was begun in 1797. It is published on Mondays and Thursdays. There was at one time another paper, which has been lately discontinued. A public Dispensary was established in a healthy situation, at the head of the town, in 1789, chiefly by the philanthropic exertions of Mrs. Baillie of Jerviswood, and, as it also answers the purposes of an Infirmary, it has been of great benefit to the place. Kelso owns several benefit societies, and two lodges of free masons, besides two or three clubs. An association composed of the noblemen and gentlemen residing in this quarter, styled the Bowmen of the Border, was instituted in 1788, by a diploma from the Royal Company of Archers. Kelso has been long celebrated for its horse-races. About ten years since a very suitable new course was opened at the request of the Duke of Roxburghe, and prepared by the voluntary labour of the inhabitants, at the distance of a mile to the northward of the town. There is an excellent stand on the model of that at Doncaster. Races are here run twice in the year—in Spring and Autumn, and never fail to attract a concourse of persons, of the upper ranks, from both sides of the border. The Royal Caledonian Hunt meets occasionally, and during the stay of the noblemen and gentlemen of that association the town presents a more than ordinarily gay appearance; and at this period, and while the races last, brilliant assemblies are held almost every evening. The town possesses a neat small theatre, in which scenic representations take place generally in the summer season. This place of public amusement was first fitted up by a body of French officers, who were here as prisoners on parole, during the last war, and who, in gratitude for the polite attention and kind treatment they had experienced, left the whole standing, with all the scenery and decorations, as a present to the town. The beauty of the scenery around Kelso, and the neat city-like appearance of the town, are not more observable by strangers than the polite manners of the inhabitants, which, as Mr. Haig says, may be traced to the place being “the resort of all the fashion in the vicinity, and of numerous visitors of the first rank in both kingdoms.

The higher classes are allowed to be affable and courteous in their address, and benevolent and liberal in their dispositions. The middle classes are polite and obliging, hospitable and friendly. The poorer orders are, in general, sober, honest, and industrious. The upper ranks dress in the first style of fashion, and the balls and assemblies present an elegance of female attire not to be exceeded out of the metropolis.” Notwithstanding the well-known affability and hospitality of the people of Kelso, whose peculiarities in this respect are by no means only of modern date, the town, by some strange fatality, is the subject of a popular proverbial expression of a contrary import. The phrase is “*a Kelso convoy*,” which has been in use from time immemorial in the Lowlands of Scotland, to signify the circumstance of being accompanied by one’s host no farther than the threshold, or rather, as it is commonly termed, “a step and a half over the door-stane.” The origin of this stigma upon the hospitality of Kelso is unknown; but, that the reader may the better understand the extent of satire which it implies, it is necessary to inform him, that at all old Scottish mansion-houses, there was a tree at some distance from the door, called the coglin tree, (variously the covan tree,) where the landlord met his guests, and to which he always accompanied them uncovered, when they took their departure. In old society, accustomed to such punctilio, and with whom any neglect of the laws of hospitality was held more heinous than at least two of the pleas of the crown, it is easy to conceive how the coldness of *a Kelso convoy* would be appreciated.—Population of the town in 1821, about 4000, including the parish, 4860.

KELTIE WATER, a rivulet in the parish of Callander, Perthshire, a tributary of the Teith.

KELTON, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, somewhat of a triangular figure, with its apex to the north, having its western side presented to the river Dee, which separates it from Tongland and Balmaghie, bounded on the north by Crossmichael, on the east by Buittle, and on the south by Rerrick and Kirkcudbright. The length of the parish is about six miles by a breadth nearly as great at the widest part. The present parish comprehends the three ancient parochial divisions of Kelton, Gelston, and Kirkcormack. The surface is uneven, and in some parts hilly, but



in the northern district it is chiefly flat, though not characterised for its fertility. In this quarter is situated the modern thriving town of Castle Douglas, which has been already noticed. From one to two miles south from thence is the Kirk of Kelton, and near it is the village of Keltonhill, a place once noted for its great annual horse-market, on the 17th of June O. S., now transferred to a more eligible locality at Castle Douglas.—Population in 1821, 2416.

**KELTON**, a sea-port village on the east side of the embouchure of the Nith, Dumfriesshire.

**KELTY**, a small village in the parish of Cleish, Kinross-shire, five miles south from Kinross.

**KELVIN**, a river equally belonging to Stirling, Dumbarton, and Lanarkshires. It originates at a place called Kelvin-Head on the borders of the parishes of Kilsyth and Cumbernauld, from whence it flows, a mere rivulet, in a direct south-westerly course, not reckoning small sinuosities, fifteen miles, dividing Stirlingshire from Dumbartonshire and Lanarkshire, when turning towards the south-east, it flows a few miles in that direction, and again wheeling into a south-westerly course, it flows into the Clyde about two miles below Glasgow. This river resembles the Leven in Fife, though not large, being of similar importance in communicating a water-power to mills, and of equal use to bleachfields. Having a natural tendency to overflow its banks, its channel has been in many places greatly improved by straightening and banking up. While entering the parish of New or East Kilpatrick, a few miles from its mouth, it passes beneath an aqueduct bridge of the Forth and Clyde Canal, which is 350 feet in length, 57 feet broad, and 57 feet in height. The bridge is of four arches, each 50 feet in span, and 37 feet high; it is reckoned one of the chief objects of interest in this part of the country. Before steam-power came so much into use, the Kelvin was chosen for the settlement of a great number of mills, mostly in the proprietary of houses in Glasgow. These and other trading characteristics on its banks have very much detracted from the original beauty and romantic appearance of the scenery through which it passes, which has furnished a theme for at least one beautiful Scottish song; but still the Kelvin is not destitute of a variety of delightful land-

scapes throughout its course, and is well worthy of the visits of the tourist. The above canal pursues a line parallel to and at a short distance from the Kelvin on its south side.

**KEMBACK**, a parish in Fife, lying between the parishes of St. Andrews and Ceres, and Cupar, and having Dairsie and part of Leuchars on the north: The river Eden is the boundary with the two latter. Its length and breadth is about three or three and a half miles, being somewhat triangular in its figure, with the broadest side to the Eden. This parish is not very level in its surface, but it is one of the richest and most beautiful districts in Fife, having now many fine plantations, everywhere the best enclosures, and a variety of improvements. Freestone, coal, and limestone abound.—Population in 1821, 634.

**KEMNAY**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its western side on the Don, which separates it from Chapel-of-Garioch and Monymusk. Inverury, also separated from it by the Don, lies on the north. It is bounded by Kintore on the east, and Cluny on the south. The length of the parish parallel with the Don is between four and five miles; the breadth being not more than two. The district is arable adjacent to the river, and in the low parts. Kemnay house is pleasantly situated among plantations and pleasure-grounds, near the centre of the parish.—Population in 1821, 657.

**KEN**, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, rising in the upper part of the north-west division of that district, and in its course separating it into two almost equal divisions. The Ken rises in the parishes of Carsphairn and Dalry, and its first tributary is the Deugh water, or rather we may say the Ken is a tributary of the Deugh, for it appears the most direct fountain of the river. After this junction the Ken flows in a south-easterly direction for about eight miles, separating the parish of Kells from Dalry and Balmacellan, when it expands into a lake, termed Loch Ken, which extends four and a half miles in length, by half a mile in general breadth, and is continued nearly an equal length under the name of the Dee, in consequence of that water falling into it on the west-side. The waters of the joint rivers fall into the Solway firth at Kirkcudbright. The vale of the Ken, and the district adjacent on both sides is usual.

ly styled Glenkens, and enjoys a high reputation in the south of Scotland for its peculiarly fine breed of sheep.

**KENETHMONT**, or **KINNETHMONT**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, having Gartly on the north, Insch on the east, Leslie and Clatt on the south, and Clatt on the west. It extends six miles in length from east to west, by three in breadth, and is six miles from Huntly. The surface is diversified with hills and eminences, and is generally productive, with a variety of plantations. Kenethmont has a parish in whole, or in part, annexed to it, named Christ's Kirk, the church of which is in ruins.—Population in 1821, 974.

**KENLOWIE**, a small stream in the eastern part of Fife, parish of St. Andrews.

**KENMORE**, a parish in the Highland district of Breadalbane, Perthshire, surrounding the large beautiful lake called Loch Tay; bounded on the north by Fortingall, on the east by Dull, on the south and west by Comrie, Killin, and Weem; twenty-one miles in length from east to west, by an irregular breadth of five to twelve. There is also a large detached portion of this parish, a considerable way to the west, in the beautiful and sequestered vale of Glenlochay. *Kenmore* signifies "the great head," and we must therefore suppose that the origin of the name is reflective. Loch Tay, which in some measure gives figure and character to the parish, is twenty-one miles long, a breadth of about one, and from that to two miles; the great river Tay issuing from its north-east extremity. The banks of this loch are densely peopled by a race of small crofters, who, having been permitted to remain upon the *paupera regna* of their fathers, while the greater part of the country around is thrown into sheep farms, form a rather extraordinary feature in the population of the Highlands. It is to the benevolence of the earl of Breadalbane, the proprietor of the parish—we ought to say of the province—that we are indebted for this existing memorial of a former state of things. The parochial church is situated at the village of Kenmore, at the north-east extremity of the parish; but this disadvantage is now counterbalanced by the establishment of various subsidiary places of worship in different parts of the district. With the exception of the banks of the lake, where the crofters have their little patches of potato ground and their humble clay-built cottages, the

parish is generally mountainous: **Ben Lawers**, which is 4015 feet high, rises on the north-east side of the loch. The waters of Loch Tay seldom or never freeze, and it is remarkable that they are occasionally liable to strong agitations, which only can be accounted for on the supposition that they are connected with earthquakes in other parts of the world. The loch abounds in salmon and other fish. The clean, elegant village of Kenmore, with its church, its inn, and its few white cottages, occupies a lovely eminence at the north-east end of the loch, close by the point where it opens into a river. Over that river is thrown a handsome bridge of three arches. Kenmore ranks unquestionably as among the most beautiful villages in Scotland; a kind of object, it must be confessed, which Scotland does not as yet possess in great numbers, while it is decidedly one of the most remarkable features of the sister kingdom. It is a favourite point in a tour to the Highlands, and hence is much visited in summer. In the fine alluvial vale below the village, are the park and castle of Taymouth, the seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. The original name of this place was Balloch, from its situation at the bottom of a lake. It became the property of the Breadalbane branch of the Argyle family in the sixteenth century, ere it was as yet ennobled. Sir Colin Campbell, ancestor of the earls, built the castle in 1580. Within the last few years, the Earl of Breadalbane has improved the original narrow residence of his fathers into a splendid modern castellated mansion, consisting of one huge square tower, with turrets at the corners, after the fashion of Inverlochry, together with several additional portions of less altitude, but equally beautiful architecture. The varied turretted outline of the building renders it one of the most pleasing architectural objects in the whole kingdom. The park, which spreads away around the house till it meets the fine wooded hills which rise on all sides except towards the lake, is laid out in admirable taste, and has few equals in beauty. Within Taymouth castle is a large collection of portraits of the principal personages of the reign of Charles I., painted by the Scottish Vandyke, Jamieson of Aberdeen; in addition to which, are many fine miscellaneous pictures and portraits, rendering "the Breadalbane gallery" one of the best in Scotland. At the opposite extremity of Loch

Tay, near the village of Killin, is a little island, whereon Alexander I. founded a small priory, in 1122; it was dependent on the abbey of Scone. Sybilla, consort of Alexander I., was buried there. The Earl of Breadalbane has, by his charters, liberty to fish for salmon upon Loch Tay at all seasons, without any regard to statutory restriction. The privilege, it is said, was intended for supplying the nuns who lived in this convent with fish.—Population in 1821, 3347.

KENNET, otherwise NEW KENNET, a neat small village, of modern growth, in the parish and county of Clackmannan, in the proprietary of the family of Bruce—of Kennet—a seat in the vicinity. About a mile south from thence, at a place on the coast of the Firth of Forth called Kennet-Pans, there has long been a considerable distillery.

KENNOWAY, a parish in the county of Fife, extending from north to south about four miles, by nearly an equal breadth at the widest part, bounded on the north by Kettle, on the east by Scoonie, on the south by part of Wemyss and Markinch, and on the west altogether by Markinch. The whole parish lies with a pleasing exposure to the south, and is in the present day nearly altogether under the most productive tillage or thriving plantations, and is well enclosed. The village of Kennoway, situated twelve miles north-east of Kinghorn, and eight south-west of Cupar, is built along the top of a very beautiful and romantic den, the sides of which are steep and rocky, and contain some caves. Besides the parish church there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The inhabitants are chiefly employed as linen weavers; the place has two annual fairs. Population of the parish and village in 1821, 1649.

KERERA or KERRERA, an island belonging to Argyshire, in the Sound of Mull opposite Oban, at the distance of five miles from Mull, and one from the mainland, on which Oban is situated. Kerera measures four miles in length by two in breadth; “but,” says an intelligent traveller who visited it, “excepting on its shores, it has no features of any kind to attract attention, unless it be the inequality and confusion of the surface, which is extreme. Not only is there nothing like level ground, but the hilly parts are so steep and frequent, the valleys so deep, and the whole so intermixed, that the toil of walking

over it is incredible. Its want of beauty is however much recompensed by the noble prospects which it affords of the bay of Oban, and of that magnificent range of mountains which encloses the Linnhe Loch, with all the islands that are scattered about its variegated sea. The southern shore of the island affords one very wild and picturesque scene, of which Gylen Castle proves the chief object. On the margin of a high cliff impending over the sea is perched this tall grey tower; the whole bay, rude with rocks and cliffs, presenting no traces of land or of verdure; appearing as if it had, for uncounted ages, braved the fury of the waves that break in from over the whole breadth of the inlet and far out to sea. A scene more savage and desolate, and more in character with the deserted and melancholy air of this solitary dwelling, that seems to shun all the haunts of man, is not easily conceived. This castle must have belonged to the Macdougalls, as it is of a date at least equal to Dunolly, and to the times when this family were lords of Lorn. It was in Kerera that Alexander II. died, (July 8, 1249,) when preparing to invade the western islands, then under the supreme dominion of Norway and of Haco. The tale has something of the superstition of the times, when there was a solution for every dream in its being a warning from the land of shadows. As his majesty lay in his bed, there appeared to him three men; one of them dressed in royal garments, with a red face, squinting eyes, and a terrible aspect, the second being very young and beautiful with a costly dress, and a third of a larger stature than either, and of a still fiercer countenance than the first. The last personage demanded of him whether he meant to subdue the islands, and on receiving his assent, advised him to return home; which warning he having neglected, died. The three persons were supposed to be St. Olave, St. Magnus, and St. Columba; although what interest the latter could have in taking part with the two Norwegian saints, does not appear; as the piratical invaders of that country had been early and bitter enemies to his monastery. There is a short ferry from this island, though an indirect one, to Oban, constituting a part of the greater ferry to Mull, and therefore well known to all tourists.”

KERSHOPE BURN, a rivulet belonging equally to England and Scotland, rising in the heights on the east side of the parish of



Castletown, Roxburghshire, and running a course of about eight miles, forms, from head to foot, with very small exceptions, the boundary of the two kingdoms. It falls into the Liddel about four miles below the village of Castletown, and abounds in trout of an excellent quality.

KET, a rivulet in Wigtonshire, which passing Whithorn, falls into the sea at the bay termed Port Yarrock.

KETTINS, a parish in the south-west corner of Forfarshire, extending three miles and a half in breadth from east to west, and four miles and a half in length, bounded on the east by Newtyle and Lundie, and on the west by Cupar-Angus in Perthshire. The district has a pleasant exposure to the valley of Strathmore, on the northern descent of the Sidlaw hills; the greater part is now well cultivated, enclosed, and embellished with plantations. It possesses several fine seats and some villages, that of Kettins being the largest. It has also some bleachfields. The road from Perth to Forfar passes through the parish. The church of Kettins, prior to the Reformation, belonged to the ministry of the Red Friars at Peebles.—Population in 1821, 1215.

KETTLE, a parish in the county of Fife, extending nearly eight miles from north-west to south-east, by a breadth of about three miles and a half in the middle part, bounded by Falkland on the west, Markinch, Kennoway, and Scoonie on the south, Cults on the east, and by Collessie on the north. The parish forms a large portion of that rich and beautiful territory on the north side of the Howe of Fife, and, whatever was its original condition, it is now under an excellent system of cultivation. The small river Eden, with a slight exception, bounds the district on its northern side, and in this quarter the land is still moorish. The parish contains two villages, styled Kettle and Hole-Kettle; the latter is of small size, and lies on the main road through Fife to Cupar. Kettle, the capital of the parish, is situated away from all thoroughfare, in the lower ground, about a mile to the north-west, at the distance of  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west from Cupar. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, and besides the church has a Relief meeting-house. The strange name of Kettle is of very obscure etymology, and all that can be said of it is, that anciently it was called Katul; in common phraseology it is invariably

entitled *the Kettle*. At one period the parish was denominated King's Kettle, from being the property of the crown.—Population of the parish, in 1821, 2046.

KIL, or KILL. When names of places begin with this adjunct, it is generally imported that the place was originally the cell or hermitage of a saint, whose name is frequently found forming the second half of the appellation. In the Highland districts, *Kil* as often implies a burial-place.

KILARROW.—See KILLARROW.

KILBAGIE, a place in the parish and county of Clackmannan, celebrated for the whisky which has been long manufactured at its extensive distillery. We feel inclined to suggest that it must have anciently been the spot on which stood the cell or residence of St. Bega, a pious virgin, who flourished in Scotland in an early age, and for a notice of whose life, Camerarius refers to the history of the Sinclairs and others.

KILBARCHAN, a parish in Renfrewshire, lying like a peninsula betwixt the river Gryfe (which separates it from Houston) on the north, and the Black Cart (which separates it from the Abbey parish of Paisley) on the south-east. Lochwinnoch chiefly bounds it on the south. It extends between six and seven miles in length, by a breadth of nearly four at the widest end. In the quarter near the junction of the above rivers, the land is of a mossy nature; in other places, the parish has undergone various improvements as to cultivation and planting. The parish contains some remains of antiquity, but they do not appear to be of much interest. It appears that John Knox, the Scottish reformer, was descended from a very ancient family in the parish, his ancestors having been originally proprietors of the lands of *Knock*, in the parish of Renfrew, from whence they assumed the surname of Knocks or Knock. They afterwards obtained the lands of Craighends and Ranfurly in this parish. The family failed in the person of Mr. Andrew Knox, a clergyman of the moderate party in the reign of James VI., who gave him the bishopric of the Isles, and afterwards the see of Raphoe in Ireland. The Sempills of Belltrees, a family in which poetical talent was long hereditary, were also at one time distinguished proprietors in the parish. Besides the large village of Kilbarchan, the parish contains the thriving village of the

Bridge of Weir, which is situated on the Gryfe, two miles north-west from Kilbarchan, and about a mile from Houston. The Bridge, or Brig' o' Weir, originated in 1790 as a seat for a cotton manufactory, and it has now four considerable cotton mills moved by the water of the Gryfe, besides a tanyard. The inhabitants are supposed to be about 1000 in number, and are said to be sober and industrious. The village has a dissenting meeting-house.

KILBARCHAN, a considerable village or town in the above parish, at the distance of four miles from Lochwinnoch, one mile and a half from Johnstone, five and a half from Paisley, and thirteen from Glasgow. It is delightfully situated on a southern declivity, sheltered on both sides by two large eminences rising to the height of nearly 200 feet above the valley in which the lower part of the town is built. Of these eminences, the one on the east side of the village is mostly within the policies of Milliken, and is tastefully adorned with fruit-trees. From a quarry of excellent freestone, on the west side of this hill, almost contiguous to the village, the houses are mostly built. The other eminence, which is called Bankbrae, is partly within the policies of Glentyan, and is similarly embellished. Kilbarchan, originally the settlement of an apostle of Christianity in this part of the country, who appears to have been a foreigner, from not having his name noticed by Camerarius, has been long a place of great activity and trade. Linen weaving was introduced by the establishment of a large factory in 1739, but this branch of trade has completely given way before the cotton and silk manufacture, in which six hundred looms were lately engaged. The inhabitants, who are mostly weavers, are characterised by their ingenuity in different branches of the trade; and the young women are reputed as being among the most expert in the art of tambouring, embroidering, or making flowers on fine muslin and silk. Two annual fairs are held here, one on Lillia's day, the third Tuesday of July, O. S., the other on Barchan's day, the first Tuesday of December, O. S., the last, which was formerly a celebrated fair for lint and tow, is now a noted horse market. Kilbarchan possesses, besides the parish church, a Relief Meeting-house, and a Baptist Chapel. We are informed by our authority, Fowler, that "there is a strong turn for letters, antiquities, and natural history,

and especially a taste for poetry, among the inhabitants: many of them write good verses; and some of them are acquainted with the learned languages." Perhaps such poetical qualifications might be traced to the example given to the people by the above-mentioned Sempills, one of whom, Robert Sempill, son of Sir James, the ambassador to England in 1599, was the author of "the Life and Death of the Piper of Kilbarchan," a poem which has enjoyed its full share of celebrity, though now valuable merely as being the first of that popular race of hobbling elegies in which Scottish poets have taken such great delight, and which Burns carried to a state of perfection. Francis, the son of this poet, a zealous partizan of the Stuart family, exercised the poetical talent of his own in panegyrics on James VII., addresses on the births of his children, and satires aimed at the Whigs. If these have little merit, his "Punishment of Poverty," and his well-known songs entitled "Maggie Lauder," and "She rose and loot me in," display no mean poetical genius. Habbie Simson, the piper so honourably alluded to in the former of these songs, it seems, was the town-piper of Kilbarchan, and a personage of whom the inhabitants, from his notoriety, have had occasion to be proud. With that taste for popular antiquities which is noticed above, and which is now insensibly creeping upon people in authority, a statue of Habbie, copied from an original picture, has lately been affixed to the steeple of the school-house of the town. Kilbarchan is placed under a committee of town-management, with justices of peace resident in the neighbourhood; the inhabitants have formed themselves into a variety of Friendly Societies; a society for mutual protection against loss by fire; a Curlers society; and the Kilbarchan and Neighbourhood Agricultural Society, which has stated shows of cattle, when premiums are awarded. There is also a mason lodge in the town; and there are two public libraries, containing several thousand volumes.—Population of the parish, including the villages, in 1821, 4213.

KILBERRY, a parish in Argyleshire, united to Kilcalmonell.—See KILCALMONELL.

KILBIRNY, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, bounded on the north by Largs, on the east by Lochwinnoch, on the south by Beith, and on the west by Dalry. The surface is uneven, and though at one time

moorish to a considerable extent, is now under improvements, and in the lower parts adjacent to the Garnock water, is ornamented with plantations, and well enclosed. The Garnock, in its upper part, is the only river of any consequence, and intersects the parish. On its banks stands the village of Kilbirny, inhabited chiefly by weavers. Kilbirny House, a very ancient settlement of the Crawford family, situated amidst pleasant parks and plantations, is situated in the vicinity. At the distance of less than a mile east from the village lies the Loch of Kilbirny, which extends about two miles in length by half a mile in breadth, and is well stored with pikes, perch, trout, and eel.—Population in 1821, 1333.

KILBRANDON, a parish in Argyleshire, lying on the Sound of Mull, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilchattan, and owning the islands of Luing, Seil, Shuna, Forsa, and Easdale. The total length of the united parish is ten miles, by a breadth of six, including the narrow sounds intersecting the islands. The greater part is of the usual hilly and pastoral character of Argyleshire, with some arable land. Kilbrandon appears to derive its name from having been a cell of St. Brandan, one of those early apostles of Christianity, whose names are found in so many of the local appellations throughout Scotland, and who was a holy man of such distinction, that the people of Bute, over which island he peculiarly presided, were frequently called by the epithet of Brandanes. We translate an account of St. Brandan from Camerarius :—" Saint Brandan, abbot and apostle of the Orkneys and Scottish isles, who, when a boy, stuck close to the side of that erudite man, Bishop Hercus, from whom he derived the elements of learning. His father was Finlag: his mother was called Cara. She one night dreamt that her lap was filled full of gold, that her breasts took fire, and shone with a great light; which having told to her husband, he immediately related the case to Bishop Hercus, who, understanding the mysterious dream, said, ' Finlag, your wife shall bring forth a son, in power very great, in holiness very illustrious; wherefore I request that you will bring him to me to be nursed.' This was done, and, as we said, he adhered to the instructions of this holy bishop. One St. Peter's day, St. Brandan, seeing an immense multitude of fishes, commanded them to praise

God, whereupon they leapt out of the water, and began to tune their voices. At another time, being brought to the grave of a young man, whose parents and friends were lamenting him bitterly, the holy man, full of piety and faith, commanded him who was dead to become again alive, and the order was obeyed." St. Brandan appears to have lived in the sixth century.—Population of Kilbrandon in 1821, 1492, and of Kilchattan, 1152.

KILBRANNAN SOUND, an arm of the sea, between the peninsula of Cantire, and the isle of Arran; and which most probably derives its name from the saint noticed in the above article.

KILBRIDE, a parish in Argyleshire, united to Kilmore.—See KILMORE.

KILBRIDE, a parish in the county of Bute, isle of Arran, being about one half of the island, on the east side, extending eighteen miles in length, by a breadth of from four to six. On the east side of the parish are Brodick Bay and Lamlash Bay; Holy Island, which belongs to this parochial division, lying in the latter. Goatfield, and the other exceedingly high mountains of Arran, are within the parish. This parish and the places beneath of the same name are understood to have derived their title from St. Bride or Bridget, a pious virgin, who is said to have been coeval with King Congalus, and who, after a life of great piety, died and was buried at Abernethy, in the lower part of Strathearn, having wrought a great variety of miracles, both before and long after her death. The fame of this sainted Scottish female seems to have been extended over the whole of Britain.—Population in 1821, 2714.

KILBRIDE, (EAST) a parish on the west side of Lanarkshire, extending nearly ten miles in length by from two to five in breadth, bounded by Carmunnock and Cambuslang on the north, Blantyre and Glassford on the east, Strathaven on the south, and Ayrshire on the west. It comprehends the abrogated parish of Torrance. A considerable portion remains in a moorish state, especially in the southern quarter of the parish, while the other parts are generally arable. In the parish are some extensive lime works. The village of Kilbride lies on the road from Glasgow to Muirkirk, eight miles south-south-east of the former, eight north of Strathaven, and six south west of Hamilton. Its inhabitants



are chiefly weavers, and, besides the parish kirk, it has a relief meeting house. The parish has produced several eminent men, among whom are found Dr. William Hunter, and his brother, Mr. John Hunter, the celebrated anatomist and physiologist.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 3685.

**KILBRIDE, (WEST)** a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Clyde, opposite the Cumbray Islands, and bounded by Largs on the north; Kilbirny and Dalry on the east, and Ardrossan on the south. In extent it stretches six miles along the shore by a breadth inland of from two to three miles. The whole is part of a mountainous tract of country, which, commencing at its southern boundary, extends all the way to Greenock. It, therefore, presents everywhere a broken, unequal surface, rising in many places into high hills, interspersed with a number of romantic rivulets. From the tops of these hills an extensive and varied view may be obtained. A great part of the parish is pastoral. The district, besides possessing the ruins of some old castles, has other objects of antiquity, and it may be remarked that near the shore of the parish one of the largest of the vessels composing the Spanish armada sunk in ten fathoms water. An attempt was made about eighty years since to examine the condition of this ship, and the operation succeeded so far, that a piece of ordnance was raised. The village of Kilbride is situated about four miles north-west from Ardrossan.—Population in 1821, 1371.

**KILBUCHO**, a parish in the county of Peebles on its western side, now incorporated with the adjoining parish of Broughton. It is a pleasing pastoral district; and its name has been traced to St. Bega, a Scottish saint of early times, noticed above under the head of **KILBAGIE**.

**KILCALMONELL**, a parish in the county of Argyle, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilberry, situated in the most northerly part of the peninsula of Cantire, and bounded on the north by the isthmus of Tarbert. For a short distance, it comprehends the whole breadth of the peninsula, from Loch Tarbert on the west to Loch Fyne on the east, till separated from the latter by the narrow but long parish of Skipness, whose northern extremity once formed a part of Kilcalmonell.

On the west, the parish stretches twelve miles along the shore. The face of the country has the greatest variety in its appearance, consisting of flats and hills, vallies, woods and lakes. The original character of the district has been considerably altered by improvements in cultivation, planting, &c., especially on the west coast.—Population in 1821, 2511.

**KILCHATTAN**.—See **KILBRANDON**.

**KILCHOMAN**, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyleshire, extending twenty miles in length by six in breadth, and occupying the south-western corner of the island. The general description given of ISLAY under that head precludes the necessity of specifying the peculiarities of this district.—Population in 1821, 3966.

**KILCHRENAN**, a parish in Argyleshire incorporating the abrogated parish of Dalavich, extending twelve miles in length by eight in breadth, and lying on both sides of Loch Awe. The parish kirk stands on the west side of this beautiful lake, whose vicinity is now finely embellished and improved by a road along its banks.—Population in 1821, 591.

**KILCHRIST**.—See **URRAY**.

**KILCONQUHAR**, a parish in the east part of Fife, extending, in an oblong form, almost seven miles from north to south, and about five from east to west at the broadest, but more generally about two miles. It is bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth and the parish of Elie, on the east by the parishes of St. Monance, Carnbee, and Cameron, on the north by Ceres, and on the west by the parishes of Largo and Newburn. Its surface is somewhat irregular, being flat in the south for a mile and a half from the sea, and rising gently to the north for about two miles; the rest being all of an upland character. The flat part to the south is a sandy soil and very fertile. There are a number of elegant seats in this parish; Balcarras, the seat of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, and from which the family of that gentleman takes the title of Earl of Balcarras, Kilconquhar, the seat of Mr. Bethune, Newton, Lathallan, Kincaig, and Grange. The royal burgh of Earlsferry, and the villages of Colinsburgh, Kilconquhar, and Barnyards are in the parish. The village of Kilconquhar has an extensive tanwork, besides which there are a number of shoemakers and weavers. For some particulars regarding the neighbourhood of Earlsferry, see that article. Kilconquhar Loch is a fine

sheet of water, three quarters of a mile in length, and nearly the same in breadth, with two small islands, which harbour a few swans. Coal and limestone are found in the parish. Besides the parish church at Kilconquhar, which is a remarkably elegant modern structure, with a fine tower, there is a dissenting meeting-house at the village of Colinsburgh. Kilconquhar might be supposed to imply the cell or religious place of some holy man of the name of Conquhar; and such is the etymology suggested by the writer of the Statistical Account. The ordinary name it bears is *Kinnuchar*, which is a word so different from the above that we consider the one to have no relation to the other; believing rather that Kinnuchar is of Celtic etymology, and is significant of the character of the *locale*.—Population in 1821, 2317.

KILDA (ST.), or HIRTA, a solitary isle in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the range of the Hebrides, though removed to such a distance, as not only to seem distinct from them, but from Scotland itself. The nearest land to it is Harris, from which it is distant sixty miles in a west-south-west direction; and it is about 140 miles from the nearest point of the mainland of Scotland. It belongs to the parish of South Uist, one of the district of the Long Island. It is about three miles long, from east to west, and two broad, from north to south. An island so solitary and remote, so small, and containing such a slender population, naturally excites a lively interest, and we shall therefore treat it more at large than some districts of greater political importance. The island consists of a lofty uneven ridge, fenced round on all sides by one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except a part of the bay or landing-place, and even there the rocks are of great height; and the narrow passage to the top is so steep that a few men with stones could prevent any hostile multitude from landing on the island. The bay is also of difficult access, as the tides and waves are so impetuous, that unless in a calm, it is extremely dangerous of approach. The surface of the island is rocky, rising into four eminences, the tallest of which, called Conachan, is ascertained by Dr. Macculloch to be 1380 feet above the level of the sea. The general surface of the ground is a black loam, six or eight inches deep, and presents a nearly uniform, smooth, and green surface. Excepting some imperfect peat on the

highest point, the whole is covered by a thick turf of the finest and freshest verdure. The sides of the island go sheer down to the sea, as at the Bass in the Firth of Forth, and thus there is clear riding ground for vessels all round. The hill Conachan is cut down abruptly on one side into a steep-down precipice of about 1300 feet high, being thus perhaps the highest cliff in Britain. "It is a dizzy altitude," says Macculloch, "to the spectator who looks from above on the inaudible waves dashing below. There are some rocky points near the bottom of this precipice, one of them presenting a magnificent natural arch, which in any other situation, would be striking, but are here lost in the overpowering vicinity of the cliffs that tower above them. In proceeding, these soon become low; but at the north-western extremity, the island again rises into a hill nearly as high as Conachan, terminating all round towards the sea by formidable precipices, which are continued nearly to the south-eastern point of the bay. Here, a rock, separated by a fissure from the island, displays the remains of an ancient work; whence it has derived the name of *Dune*. The island contains three principal springs, of which, one called Tober-nam-buy, rises by a large well, producing at once a considerable stream. Of St. Kilda, who communicated his name to the island, nothing seems to be ascertained. At least I have searched the Irish hagiology for him in vain. In Martin's time (1690) it appears to have been known by the name of Hirt or Hirta, a term derived from the parent of Terra by the same inversion as our own earth. It is a remarkable instance of the zeal or influence of the early clergy, that in a spot like this three chapels should have existed. They were extant in Martin's time, and the traces of two still remain." St. Kilda is the property of the chief, or laird of Macleod, and the island was formerly visited annually by his steward, to collect the rents, which used to be paid in sheep, butter, and wild fowl, particularly the solan geese. The property is now under the supervision of a tacksman, which must have occasioned a considerable change in that particular. The people who, in Martin's time, amounted to 180 persons, and in 1764 were reduced by an attack of small pox to 88, are at present a little above 100. They are evidently the same race with the natives of the other Hebrides; but, though the Gaelic is

the vernacular language, they show no trace of tartan, or of that distinct fashion of clothes which is peculiar to the Highlands. They all live in a small village about a quarter of a mile from the bay, on the south-east, consisting of two rows of houses, with a pavement in the middle, and their habitations are nearly flat in the roof, like those of the Oriental nations, in order to avoid injury from the storms which sweep over the island. Excepting a small tract near the village, the whole island is in pasture, though the soil would admit of cultivation to any extent. But the violence of the west winds limits the agriculture to the south-east declivity where there is most shelter. This tract is held conjointly by all the village, on the system of run-rig, the ridges being interchanged after three years, and the work is performed by the spade and *caschrom*, or hand-plough. The produce consists chiefly of bear, as in the Long Isle, which is said to be the finest in the Highlands. The oats are very inferior in quality, and are scantily cultivated; nor are potatoes grown to nearly the extent which is usual in Highland farming. There is nowhere any attempt at a garden. A few horses are kept for the purpose of carrying peat, together with some goats, which are milked like sheep. But the pasture is principally allotted to sheep and black cattle. In Martin's time the former amounted to about 1000, and the latter to 90; a tolerable measure, probably, of their present proportion. As the adjacent islets of Soa and Borera contain also from 400 to 500 sheep each, the whole amount of the flocks must be about 2000. The breed of sheep is exclusively the Norwegian, distinguished by the extreme shortness of their tails—and the wool is both thin and coarse. They are occasionally of a dun colour, and are subject here, as in Iceland, to produce an additional number of horns. The mutton is peculiarly delicate and high-flavoured. The cattle are small, and both the ewes and the cows are milked. The cheese, which is made of a mixture of these milks; is much esteemed; forming one of the prevailing articles of export to the Long Island, the mart in which all their little commerce centres. Their other exports consist of wool and feathers, and with these they purchase the few articles of dress and furniture which they require. The St. Kilda system of husbandry is quite original and peculiar. The soil, though

naturally poor, is rendered extremely fertile by the singular industry of the inhabitants, who manure their fields so as to convert them into a sort of garden. All the instruments they use, or indeed require, according to their system, are a spade, a mallet, and a rake or harrow. After turning up the ground with the spade, they rake it very carefully, removing every small stone, every noxious root or growing weed that falls in their way, and with the mallet pound down every stiff clod to dust. They then manure it with a rich compost prepared in the manner afterwards to be described. It is certain that a small number of acres, prepared in this manner, must yield a greater return than a much greater poorly cultivated, as in the other isles. The inhabitants of St. Kilda sow and reap much earlier than others in the same latitude. The heat of the sun, reflected from the high hills upon the cultivated lands to the south-east, is very great, and the climate being rainy, from the attraction which the hills exercise upon the clouds from the Atlantic, the corn grows fast and ripens early. The harvest is commonly over before September; and if it unfortunately happens otherwise, the whole crop is liable to be destroyed by the equinoctial storms, which, in this island, are generally attended with the most dreadful hurricanes and excessive rains. Potatoes have been lately introduced, and cabbages and other garden-plants are now beginning to be used. The walls of the cottages are built of coarse freestone, without lime or mortar, but made solid by alternate layers of turf. The doors have bolts of wood, which, we should think, are scarcely necessary for security. In the middle of the walls are the beds, formed also of stone, and overlaid with large flag-stones, capable of containing three persons, and having a small opening towards the house. All their houses are divided into two apartments, the interior of which is the habitation of the family; the other, nearest the door receives the cattle during the winter season. The walls of their houses are raised to a greater height than the cottages in the other western islands. This is done to allow them to prepare the manure for their fields, which they do in the following manner; after having burnt a considerable quantity of dried turf, they spread the ashes, with the greatest care, over the apartment in which they eat and sleep; these ashes, so exactly



laid out, they cover with a rich vegetable mould or black earth; and on this bed of earth they scatter a proportionate quantity of peat dust; this done, they water, tread, and beat the compost into a hard flour, on which they immediately kindle large fires, which they never extinguish till they have a sufficient quantity of new ashes on hand. The same operations are punctually repeated, till they are ready to sow their barley, by which time the walls of their houses have sunk down, or rather their floors have risen about four or five feet. The manure thus produced is excellent, and scattered every year over their fields causes the land to yield large crops. They speak highly in its praise, and call it a "commodity inestimably precious." Though cleanliness is highly conducive to health and longevity, yet, in spite of the instance of indelicacy already given, and many more which might have been added, the St. Kildians are as long-lived as other men. Their total want of those articles of luxury which destroy and enervate the constitution, and their moderate exercise, keep the balance of life equal between them and those of a more civilized country. Besides the habitations we have mentioned, there are a number of cells or store-houses, scattered over the whole island. These are spoken of by Martin as pyramids, but are in reality of a conical form. They are used for saving the produce,—the peats, the corn, the hay, and even the birds. They are described by Macculloch as "round or oval domes, resembling ovens, eight or ten feet in diameter, and five or six feet in height. They are very ingeniously built, by gradually diminishing the courses of dry stone—affording free passage to the wind at all sides, while the top is closed by heavy stones, and further protected from rain by a covering of turf. No attempt is made to dry the grass or corn out of doors; but when cut they are thrown loose into these buildings, and thus secured from all risk. It is remarkable that this practice should have been alluded to by Solinus as common in the Western Islands, and that it should now be entirely unknown any where else. It is well worthy of being imitated on the western shore, where the hay and corn are often utterly lost, and generally much damaged by the rains, and by the slovenly method in which the process of harvesting is managed. "It would be a heresy worthy of Quemadero," continues this lively

writer, "to suppose it possible that Arthur's Oven, the temple of the god Terminus, the never-to-be-forgotten cause of anti-quarian groans and remonstrance, had been one of Solinus's ovens; a St. Kilda barn. Yet there is a most identical and unlucky resemblance between them, in construction, form, and magnitude; and, indeed, I have been long inclined to think that this Otho was only a bad halfpenny." The people of St. Kilda, placed thus far "amid the melancholy main," are a kind of moral phenomenon in our Scottish population. They have probably maintained the same manners, customs, and general style of life for centuries. It very seldom happens that any one migrates either to or from the island; and hence, the community is as essentially peculiar as any large nation living within the pale of continental Europe. Though it appears that there were three religious buildings on the island before the Reformation, the inhabitants continued for ages after that event unsolaced by the blessings of religion, being only connected with a parish by name. They were also unable to read and write. These disadvantages are now obviated by the establishment of a missionary and a schoolmaster, under the patronage of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. From the remoteness of the island, the people can scarcely be imagined to have any political connexion with Great Britain. They probably never heard of the revolution of 1688 till this blessed hour. After the suppression of the insurrection of 1745, a rumour was propagated that Prince Charles had sought refuge in St. Kilda. General Campbell repaired to the island with a large fleet, which no sooner approached, than the people fled to the caves and the tops of mountains; and it was not without considerable difficulty that the general could procure a hearing among them. His men asked those whom they found, "what had become of the Pretender?" to which they answered, that "they had never heard of such a person." It turned out that all they had heard of the late troubles, by which the tranquillity of the mainland was so effectually shaken, was, that their laird (MacLeod,) had been at war with a woman a great way abroad, and that he had got the better of her! The land had been in arms for King George, and they probably supposed that if any other body was concerned on that side, it must have been under him.

Clarke, who visited the island, gives an account of the terror which had been inflicted upon them by a French privateer; and Dr. Macculloch relates that though he visited the island in 1815, the people not having heard of the conclusion of the recent American war, thought his vessel a privateer from that quarter, and were with difficulty assured of the contrary. A writer of the last century gives an account of a native of St. Kilda, who could conceive, though not write poetry; and some specimens of his genius, which have been preserved, are certainly found to throw the ideas that might be expected to enter an untutored mind amidst such a scene, into very poetical forms. But this person must have been a rare wonder in St. Kilda. The people live much upon the wild sea-fowl, with which the precipices abound, and their mode of catching them is very entertaining. The men are divided into fowling parties, each of which generally consists of four persons, distinguished for their agility and skill. Each party must have at least one rope, about thirty fathoms long, made out of a strong raw cow-hide, salted for the purpose, and cut circularly into three thongs of equal length. These thongs being closely twisted together form a threefold cord, able to sustain a great weight, and durable enough to last two generations. To prevent its receiving injuries from the sharp edges of the rocks, it is covered with sheep skins, dressed in the same manner. This rope is the most valuable piece of furniture a St. Kildian can be possessed of: it makes the first article in the testament of a father, and if it falls to a daughter's share, she is esteemed one of the best matches of the island. By help of these ropes, the people of the greatest prowess examine the fronts of rocks of prodigious heights. Linked together in couples, each having the end of the cord fastened about his waist, they go down and ascend the most dreadful precipices. When one is in motion, the other plants himself in a stony shelf, and takes care to have so sure a footing, that if his fellow-adventurer makes a false step and tumble over, he may be able to save him. When one has arrived at a safe landing-place, he sets himself firmly, while the other endeavours to follow. Mr. Macaulay gives an instance of the dexterity of the inhabitants in catching wild-fowl, to which he was an eye witness. One of them fixed himself on a craggy shelf, his companion des-

cended about sixty feet below, and, having darted himself away from the face of a most alarming precipice, hanging over the ocean, he began to play his gambols, sung merrily, and laughed very heartily; at last, having afforded all the entertainment he could, he returned in triumph, full of his own merit, with a large string of sea-fowls round his neck, and a number of eggs in his bosom. Upwards of 20,000 solan geese are annually consumed by the natives of St. Kilda, besides an immense number of eggs. The following is from the ever vivacious Macculloch. "Swift, in his Tale of a Tub, describes a land of feathers, and perhaps he drew the hint from St. Kilda. The air here is full of feathered animals, the sea is covered with them, the houses are ornamented by them, the ground is speckled by them like a flowery meadow in May. The town is paved with feathers, the very dung-hills are made of feathers, the ploughed land seems as if it had been sown with feathers, and the inhabitants look as if they had been all tarred and feathered, for their hair is full of feathers, and their clothes are covered with feathers. The women look like feathered Mercuries, for their shoes are made of a gannet's skin; every thing smells of feathers; and the smell pursued us over all the islands, for the Captain had a sackful in the cabin." "The rent of St. Kilda," says this writer, in reference to the island before the arrival of the tacksman, "was then extremely low, compared with the average of insular farms, being only L.40, or L.2 per family; a sum far inferior to the value of the land, excluding all consideration of the birds. Independently of the food which these afford, that value is considerable, as the whole of the rent was paid in feathers, not in money, while a surplus of these also remained for sale. Thus the land was in fact held rent free; the whole amount being also paid by a small portion of that labour which was more than compensated by the food it produced. It is evident that this rent might have been augmented without any refusal; if, however, St. Kilda chose to refuse payment and rebel, it would not be easy to execute a warrant of distress or ejectment without a fleet and an army. All this may be pretty speculation for an economist; but I shall be sorry to find that it has influenced the conduct of the proprietor. When we have been saddened at every step

by the sight of irremediable poverty and distress in all its forms, it is delightful to find one green place in this dreary world of islands, where want is unknown. I trust that St. Kilda may yet long continue the Eden of the western ocean. It is in a state of real opulence. Their arable land supplies the people with corn, their woods with game, and their cattle with milk. If this island is not the Utopia so long sought, where is it to be found? Where is the land which has neither arms, money, law, physic, politics, nor taxes? That land is St. Kilda. War may rage all around, provided it be not with America, but the storm reaches it not. Neither Times nor Courier disturbs its judgments, nor do patriots, bursting with heroic rage, terrify it with contradictory anticipations of that 'which will ne'er come to pass.' Francis Moore may prognosticate, but it touches not St. Kilda. No tax-gatherer's bill threatens on a church-door; the game-laws reach not gannets. Well may the pampered native of the happy Hirta refuse to change his situation. His slumbers are late, his labours are light, and his occupation is his amusement, since his sea-fowl constitute at once his food, his luxury, his game, his wealth, and his bed of down. Government he has not, law he feels not, physic he wants not, money he sees not, and war he hears not. His state is his city, and his city is his social circle; he has the liberty of his thoughts, his actions, and his kingdom, and all his world are his equals. If happiness be not a dweller in St. Kilda, where shall it be sought?"

**KILDALTON**, a parish in Islay, Argyleshire, occupying the south-east part of the island, extending fifteen miles in length by about six in breadth. Its ancient primitive character has been greatly improved. The kirk of Kildalton, now in a ruined state, is situated at Ardmore point, a foreland at the centre of the east side of the island, and the church in common use is at Lagambuilin, some miles to the southward, where there is a small village.—Population in 1821, 2427.

**KILDONAN**, an extensive pastoral parish in Sutherlandshire, near its east side, separated from the county of Caithness by the mountain range terminating at the Ord of Caithness, bounded by Loth on the south and south-east, Clyne on the south-west, and Farr on the north. The centre part is the vale through which flows the water of Helmsdale,

the lower part of which, wherein the church stands, being wooded, and in the upper part there is a variety of lakes, the sources of the stream. The parish is computed to extend twenty miles in length, and though narrow in the lower part, widens out to a breadth of eight miles. It contains some lofty mountains. The population, as elsewhere in this wild pastoral country, has prodigiously diminished. In 1755, there was a population of 1433, which remained steady till within the last twenty years, when by the too well-known process of expulsion, it had sunk to 565 in 1821. The vale of Kildonan before this expatriation took place, was remarkable for producing the tallest and handsomest men in Sutherland. Among five hundred strapping fellows whom this district boasted of containing, scarcely one was found beneath six feet. They seemed, in fact, a distinct race from the rest of the dalesmen. It is affectionately remembered of the Kildonan men, many of whom are now over the Atlantic, that they were such hearty fellows as to be able even to *sup whisky with their porridge*.

**KILDRUMMY**, a parish in the upper parts of Aberdeenshire, intersected by the river Don, about twenty miles from its source, and having a valley of two or three miles square on its banks, bounded by Kearn and Auchindoir on the east, and Towie and Cabrach on the west. In the vale of the Don stands the ruins of the once magnificent castle of Kildrummy, anciently the property of David, Earl of Huntingdon and Garioch, and at one period a seat of Robert Bruce, whose queen enjoyed a retreat here in the winter of 1306.—Population in 1821, 496.

**KILFINAN**, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the east side of Loch Fyne, extending fifteen miles in length by from three to six in breadth. The parish church stands on the borders of the lake. The district is beautified by a considerable extent of natural wood and shrubs, and shows a variety of pleasing improvements.—Population in 1821, 1839.

**KILFINICHEN** and **KILVICEUEN**, a united parish in Argyleshire, island of Mull, of which it forms the south-western limb or Ross, which is peninsulated by the projection of Loch Seriden; it has also a portion on the north side of this salt-water lake. Its superficies may be twenty-two miles in length by twelve in breadth. The district is bleak and



mountainous, and is only interesting as connected with the early history of Christianity in this part of Scotland. To the parish is attached the island of Icolmkill, already sufficiently described, Eorsa and Inch-Kenneth.—Population in 1821, 1839.

**KILL**, a rivulet in Ayrshire, parish of Stair, a tributary of the water of Ayr.

**KILLALLAN**.—See **HOUSTON**.

**KILLARROW**, a parish in the island of Islay, Argyleshire, occupying the central division and incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilmeny (in which is now a parliamentary church.) The appellation of Killarrow is now almost sunk in the modern title of Bowmore, from the name of the chief or only town, where the parish church is situated. The parish extends about eighteen miles in length by eight in breadth, and is of a hilly nature, but greatly improved, particularly on the shores of Loch Indal. On the east side of this arm of the sea, stands Bowmore, a thriving small town begun in 1768 on a regular plan. Besides the church, which is a circular building with a neat spire, there is an edifice of recent erection, containing a jail and an assembly room. There is likewise a large and excellent parochial school, built and liberally endowed by Campbell of Shawfield, a considerable proprietor in the island. It stands on an eminence at a short distance from the town, and commands a beautiful prospect of the lake and Islay House, environed in plantations at its upper extremity. In the school, the learned languages, mathematics, geography, &c. are taught. Much to the credit of the patroness of this useful institution, Lady Ellinor Campbell, she has awarded thirty elegant prizes for distribution at the public examinations, and furnishes books for the poorer pupils. Bowmore has a good pier for shipping at the harbour, with eight or nine feet of water at ordinary full tides. Distillation is here carried on to a considerable extent. At the village of Bridgend, about three miles from Bowmore, a justice of peace court is held. A road leads across the island from near Bowmore to Port Askaig on the sound of Jura, at which steam-boats touch.—Population of the parish of Killarrow or Bowmore in 1821, 3777—of Kilmeny district, 2001.

**KILLASAY**, an islet of the Hebrides on the west coast of Lewis.

**KILLEAN** and **KILCHENZIE**, a united parish in Cantire, Argyleshire, extending

eighteen miles in length by about four in breadth, bounded on the south by the parish of Campbelton, on the north by Kilcalmonell, on the east by the united parish of Saddle and Skipness, and on the west by the Atlantic ocean.—Population in 1821, 3306.

**KILLEARN**, a parish in Stirlingshire of an irregular figure, but in a general sense consisting of a large portion of the south side of the vale of the Endrick, and altogether measuring twelve miles in length by two and a half in breadth. It is bounded by Finty on the east, Strathblane on the south, Drymen on the west, and Balfroun on the north. The beautiful, though small, river Endrick runs along the greater part of its north side, and on its banks and the adjacent district the land is finely cultivated and wooded. The scenery is justly esteemed as among the most picturesque and charming in "sweet Innerdale." The banks of the Blane, a tributary of the Endrick, likewise possess much beauty. In proportion as the land recedes from these waters, it rises higher, and finally is elevated in a lofty hilly range. The village of Killearn stands in the centre of the district in a pleasant part of the country, at the distance of  $16\frac{3}{4}$  miles from Glasgow, and 20 from Stirling. The parish abounds in gentlemen's seats and pleasure-grounds, and contains localities consecrated by the birth or residence of men eminent in the biography of Scotland. In its more secluded recesses, Sir William Wallace is known to have occasionally found a retreat; and in a much later age, Napier of Merchiston, inventor of the logarithms, when he was making his calculations, resided for some years at Gartness, a place on the Endrick, to the west of Killearn. The house in which this ingenious man resided adjoined a mill erected on the water; and it is a tradition in these parts, that the rushing of the cascade, though very noisy, gave him no uneasiness, because of its non-intermission, but that the clack of the mill, which was only occasional, greatly disturbed his thoughts. He was, therefore, when in deep study, sometimes under the necessity of desiring the miller to stop the mill, that the train of his ideas might not be interrupted. "No spot in the parish, or perhaps in Scotland," writes the author of the Statistical Account, "has a better claim to the attention of the public, than the indisputable birth-place of **GEORGE BUCHANAN**, the celebrated poet and histori-

an. This great man, whose name is deservedly famous through Europe, was born at a place called the *Moss*, a small farm-house on the bank of the water of Blane, and about two miles from the village of Killearn. The farm was the property of George Buchanan's father, and was for a long time possessed by the name of Buchanan. The place is called the *Moss*, because it is situated in the vicinity of a peat-moss, which is part of the farm. The dwelling-house, considered as a building, is very far from being conspicuous; although it is no worse, and probably never was worse, than the ordinary farm-houses in this part of the country. Its appearance of meanness arises from its being very low, and covered with straw thatch. Part of it, however, has been rebuilt, since George was born, in the year 1506. Mr. Finlay is highly to be commended for preserving, as much as possible, the ancient construction and appearance of this far-famed and much-honoured house. The most superb edifice would sink into oblivion when compared with the humble birth-place of George Buchanan. Long may the *Moss of Killearn* afford mankind a striking proof that the GENIUS of learning does not always prefer the lofty abodes of the great and powerful. It must, however, be remarked, that the parents of Buchanan, although not very opulent, yet were not in abject or indigent circumstances. The farm, which consists of a plough of land, was able, by the aid of industry and economy, to keep them easy. A place in the neighbourhood is, to this day, called *Heriot's Shields*, so denominated from Buchanan's mother, whose name was Agnes Heriot, and who first used that place for the shielding of sheep. It is reported, that he received the first rudiments of his education at the public school of Killearn, which was for a long time in great repute, and much frequented. He afterwards, by the liberal assistance of his uncle George Heriot, after whom he was named, went to Dumbarton, Paris, &c. &c. to complete his studies. A considerable number of old trees yet remain adjacent to the house, and are reported to have been planted by George when a boy. A *mountain ash*, famous for its age and size, was blown down a few years ago; but care is taken to preserve two thriving shoots that have risen from the old stool. The gentlemen of this parish and neighbourhood, led by a laudable ambition to

contribute a testimony of respect to their learned countryman, lately erected, by voluntary subscription, a beautiful monument to his memory. By such public marks of approbation bestowed upon good and great men, the living may reap advantage from the dead. Emulation is thereby excited, and the active powers of the mind stimulated, by an ardour to excel in whatever is praiseworthy. Buchanan's monument is situated in the village of Killearn, and commands an extensive view. It is a well proportioned obelisk, 19 feet square at the basis, and reaching to the height of 103 feet above the ground."—Population in 1821, 1126.

KILLEARNAN, a parish in Ross-shire, bounded on the west by Urray, on the north by a range of common dividing it from Ferintosh, on the east by Kilmuir-wester and Suddie, and on the south by the Firth of Beaul, along which it is pleasantly situated. Population in 1821, 1371.

KILLIECRANKIE, a noted pass in the district of Athole, Perthshire, formed by a narrow vale or chasm, through which flows the tumultuous river Garry, a tributary of the Tay, and which, moreover, forms part of the great access to the Highlands between Perth and Inverness. Previous to the general revival of the Highland roads, this pass was the most wild in appearance, and the most dangerous, in the whole of the north of Scotland; the road being led along a narrow tract by the left bank of the river, with a stupendous precipice rising almost perpendicularly above it. Here, according to the account given by one of the present writers in a former work (*History of the Rebellion of 1689, Constable's Miscellany*) the bold dark hills which range along the vale of the Garry on both sides, advance so near, and start up with such perpendicular majesty, that the eagles call to each other from their various tops, and the shadow of the left range lies in everlasting gloom upon the face of the right. The road (now) passes along the brink of a precipitous brae on the north-east side, the bare steep face of the hill rising above, and the deep black water of the Garry tumbling below, while the eye and the imagination are impressed by the wilderness of dusky foliage which clothes the opposite hills. This road, formerly so difficult and dangerous, is now no longer terrible, unless to an imagination unaccustomed to such wild scenes. The pass of

Killiecrankie, which extends two or three miles in length, is remarkable as giving name to a battle fought upon the rough ground at its north-west extremity, July 27, 1689, between the forces of General Mackay, commander of the government troops for the protection of the Revolution settlement, and the Highlanders, who assembled under Viscount Dundee, in behalf of King James VII. The former being defeated, were driven back through the vale, amidst whose tortuous and contracted recesses great numbers were slain by the pursuing Highlanders. On the other hand, the cause of King James suffered more by the death of Dundee, who was killed by a musket bullet near Urrard House, while cheering on his men to victory. So dreaded was the pass of Killiecrankie by regular soldiers after this event, that, in 1746, when the Hessian troops furnished to this country to assist in the suppression of the insurrection, were brought to enter the Highlands at this point, they started back and returned to Perth, declaring it to be the *ne plus ultra* of a civilized country.

KILLIN, a parish in the Highland district of Breadalbane, Perthshire; bounded generally on the south by Balquhider, on the east by Kenmore, on the north by Fortingall, and parts of Weem and Kenmore, and on the west by Glenorchy in Argyleshire; being in length about twenty-eight miles, and from six to eight in breadth. The parish consists chiefly of the vale of the Dochart, which is the principal feeder of Loch Tay; and the church town, called also Killin, is situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, where that river falls into the lake. Glendochart is, upon the whole, an arid, moorish, and marshy valley, and does not support a great population. The Highland road from Stirling to Fort William passes through it. The mountains on both sides rise to a great height, the highest being the well known Benmore. The name Killin, which has extended from the town to the parish, signifies the cell or religious building at the waterfall, an etymology justified by circumstances, as in the very centre of the village the river forms a series of beautiful, though gentle cascades. A small eminence in the neighbourhood of the village is pointed out as the burial place of the famed Highland hero Fingal. It has been already noticed under FILLANS (St.), that that celebrated saint, who died in 649, spent the latter part of his life and gave his

name to a vale in this parish (Strathfillan), where a chapel and priory were afterwards erected to his honour by Robert Bruce, who gave the church of Killin to the Abbot of Inchaffray, on condition that one of the canons should always officiate in St. Fillan's chapel. The king was induced to pay this respect to St. Fillan, from gratitude for the *hand*, or rather the arm, which his reverence was supposed to have had in the battle of Bannockburn; such a relic of the saint having been present in a box, and understood to be very powerful in bringing about the victory. It would appear from these circumstances that Killin has been a seat of population, and a scene of public worship, from a very early period. At present, the village is famed for the picturesque beauty of its situation at the south-west end of Loch Tay, and is therefore, like Kenmore, from which it is distant sixteen miles, a favourite point in the tour of the central Highlands. There is a good inn. Besides this village, there is another called Clifton, in the western part of the parish, which contains about 200 inhabitants, chiefly employed in working the lead mine of Cairndoom.—Population of the whole parish in 1821, 2103.

KILMADAN, or KILMODAN, a parish in Cowal, Argyleshire, extending twelve miles in length by one in breadth, consisting chiefly of a vale bounded by hills on the west and east. The parish of Kilfinnan lies on the west, separating it from Loch Fyne. The rivet Ruail pursues a southerly course through the vale and falls into Loch Ridon. The extent of sea-coast is about three miles. The small village of Kilmodan is situated in the vale of Ruail, on its left bank, and here an annual meeting of the Cowal Agriculture Association takes place, on the last Wednesday of September, with a show of cattle and sheep.—Population in 1821, 731.

KILMADOCK, or DOUNE, an extensive parish in the southern part of Perthshire, district of Menteith, bounded by a detached part of Strowan, united to Monivaird on the north; Dumblane, and part of Lecropt on the east; Kincardine and the Forth, which separates it from Gargunnoch and Kippen on the south, and by a part of Kincardine and Callander on the west. The Teith intersects the district from the northwest to south-east. Altogether the parish consists of a superficies of about 64 square miles. The original, and still legal,



title of the parish, **Kilmadock**, is derived from a locality in the district, once honoured by the residence of St. Madock or Madocus; but this appellation has been gradually dropped since 1756, when the old parish church being removed, the seat of worship was transferred to the village of Doune, where a new kirk was erected. For a description of this thriving village, with the Castle of Doune, and the scenery around them, we refer to the article **DOUNE**. The parish of Kilmadock and part of Kincardine parish on the south comprise a series of most beautiful rural and woodland scenes in the vale of the Teith, which is now highly cultivated and enclosed. This part of the country is populous, and has been enriched by being made the settlement of certain extensive cotton works at a place called Deanston, which lies on the west bank of the Teith, opposite Doune. Adjacent to Doune are the small villages of Buchany and Burn of Cambus.—Population of the village of Doune in 1821, nearly 1000, including the parish, 3150.

**KILMAHOG**, a small village in Perthshire, parish of Callander, situated on the left bank of the Teith, about a mile west from the village of Callander. Immediately to the westward is the celebrated pass of Leny.

**KILMALCOLM**, a parish in the western part of Renfrewshire, having Port-Glasgow and the Clyde on the north, Erskine, Houston, and Kilbarchan on the east, Lochwinnoch and part of Ayrshire on the south, and chiefly Greenock on the west. This district, which may be a square of six miles, is among the most moorish and unpromising in the county, a very great part of it in the south being a waste called Kilmalcolm Moss. It is not mountainous, though there are frequent risings on the surface, and some parts of it are rocky. The Gryfe and the Duchal, in their upper parts, intersect and water the parish, and have their banks cultivated, and in some places planted. The village of Kilmalcolm is situated on the east side of the parish, on the road from the Bridge of Weir to Port-Glasgow.—Population in 1821, 1600.

**KILMALIE**, an extensive mountainous parish in the West Highlands, partly belonging to Argyshire, but the greater proportion to Inverness-shire, and being a part of the country of Lochail. It is intersected in three different places, by as many arms of the sea,

and, measuring by straight lines, is sixty miles in length by thirty in breadth. Altogether, its superficies will be nearly 600 square miles. The chief indentation of the sea is Loch Eil, into which falls the Caledonian Canal. Near the junction of the latter with the Loch, and on the northern side, stands the parish kirk. On the other side of the canal and river is the castle of Inverlochy, the military strength of Fort-William, and the village of Maryburgh, all described in this work in their proper places. Upon the banks of the rivers Lochy and Nevis, and in several other places, there is a good deal of arable land.—Population in 1821, 5527.

**KILMANIVAIG**, an extensive pastoral and mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, lying to the east of the above parish of Kilmalie, having Fortingal on the south-east, Laggan on the east, Glenelg and Kintail on the north, and Boleskine on the north-east. Its appearance is very much diversified by ranges of lofty mountains towards the extremities, intersected by extensive glens in different directions, and rapid rivers, which all discharge themselves into the river Lochy. The Kirk-toun of Kilmanivaig is situated at the south-western extremity of Loch Lochy. The chief natural curiosity of this district is the series of parallel roads in the vale of Glenroy;—see **GLENROY**.—Population in 1821, 2842.

**KILMANY**, a parish in the county of Fife, separated by Balmerino and Forgan from the Tay, having Logie, Dairsie, and Cupar on the east and south, and Moonzie and Crieche on the west. In figure, the district is very irregular, being six and a half miles in length by five in breadth at the west end, and tapering to two miles and less in the eastern part. The parish is wholly agricultural and highly productive. In modern times it has, in many places, been much improved by plantations, &c. The small village of Kilmany, with its kirk placed in a romantic and beautiful situation on the face of a bank rising from a small stream, is situated on the old road from Cupar to Dundee, about five miles north from the former, and three and a half from the harbour of Balmerino on the Tay. Rather more than a mile westward is the village of Rathillet, and near it is the house of Rathillet, the ancient seat of the Hackston family, one of whom obtained great distinction during the troubles in Scotland betwixt the Restoration and Revolution.—Population in 1821, 751.

KILMARNOCK, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, about nine miles long and four broad, bounded by Loudon on the east, by Fenwick and Stewarton on the north, by Kilmaurs upon the west, and by the river Irvine, which divides it from Riccarton and Galston, on the south. The surface is level, or with only a slight declination towards the Irvine, and the whole is in a state of the highest cultivation. The name Kilmarnock, or Cellmarnock, evidently denotes a religious place originating in reference to St. Marnoch, a holy man who is said to have died so early as 322, though it is hardly credible that he could have lived here. The Duchess of Portland, and the Marchioness of Hastings, (Countess of Loudoun,) are the principal proprietors of the parish. The most remarkable object in the parish is the ruin of Dean Castle, an ancient, extensive, and well defended house, formerly the property of the Earls of Kilmarnock. It stands in a dean or hollow, less than a mile north from the town of Kilmarnock, and is an august object. It was burnt down in 1735, in consequence of the inattention of a servant girl, who, in preparing some lint for spinning, unfortunately let it take fire. There afterwards sprung up in one of its ruined halls, a large ash-tree, which verified, it was said, a prediction uttered in the time of "the Persecution." Half a mile north-west from the town is an extensive coal-field, whence coal is driven for the works in Kilmarnock, besides large supplies which are transmitted by a rail-way to Troon, where they are shipped for various places.

KILMARNOCK, a town in the above parish—the principal one in Ayrshire, for population, wealth, and appearance, though neither a royal burgh nor the capital of the county. This large and flourishing town is situated on level ground near the debouche of the Kilmarnock water into the Irvine, distant from Edinburgh, (through Glasgow,) sixty-five and a-half miles; Glasgow, twenty-one and a-half; Ayr, twelve; Irvine, six and a-half; Ballantrae, forty-six; Girvan, thirty-two; Maybole, twenty-one; Largs, twenty-eight; and Mauchline, nine and a-half. The aspect of the town is agreeable, especially in its central parts, where the streets are regular, and the greater part of the houses are erected in an elegant style in freestone. Recently the town has extended considerably to the south and east, and in these directions

has now many handsome edifices. Two centuries ago, Kilmarnock was a mere hamlet, depending upon the baronial castle in its neighbourhood. It received its first charter as a burgh of barony in 1591, a second in 1672, and in 1700, its magistrates were able to purchase, from its feudal superiors, the whole *common good* and customs of the burgh. The five incorporated trades which now exist in the town, namely, the bonnet-makers, skimmers, tailors, shoemakers, and weavers, have all been created within the last two hundred years; the bonnet-makers, in 1646, being the first incorporated. For many years and generations, the place seems to have been only distinguished by the manufacture of the broad flat bonnets, which so long were the characteristic wear of the Scottish lowland peasantry, as also the striped cowls which yet bear the name of the town. As this business increased, so grew the population; and in 1731, the number had swelled so much, that the parish church was found inadequate for its accommodation, and a new church was built. Some years later, according to the Rev. Dr. Mackinlay, in his Statistical Account of the parish, "the principal trade was carried on by three or four individuals, who bought serges and other woollen articles from private manufacturers, and exported them to Holland. When the demand afterwards increased, a company was formed, who erected a woollen factory for different branches of that business, which has ever since continued in a very flourishing state. The shoe trade was introduced about the same time." At the time when this gentleman wrote (1791), the proportion of the produce of the chief manufactures was as follows:—

Carpets manufactured,	-	L.21,400
Shoes and boots,	-	21,216
Tanning,	-	9000
Gloves,	-	3000
Bonnets, night-caps, and mits,	-	1706

And the whole amount, including a variety of different articles, was L.86,850. The advantages of the place as a site of manufactures were coal, healthiness of situation, a populous country around, and abundance of provisions; the chief disadvantage the distance from the sea, (six or seven miles,) and the consequent expense of land carriage. It would appear that the former have been much too powerful for the latter; for Kilmarnock, since the date of the above statement, has made prodigious

advances in business, in all its former branches of manufacture. It is now a rival to Kidderminster in the manufacture of carpets; the number of firms in that line in 1826 being six. It continues to enjoy its pre-eminence as a place for making shoes, the number of professors of this art in the same year amounting to thirty-three. Since 1791, it has entered into and carried on to a large extent, the cotton manufacture; the number of agents for the management of that branch of employment in 1826 was twenty. Shawls, gauzes, and muslins of the finest texture and most elegant pattern are here produced upon an extensive scale. Bonnets and plaids, now that they have become articles of fancy wear, are wrought in greater quantities than ever, no fewer than seventeen houses being employed in 1826 in making bonnets alone. The tanning and dressing of leather, extensive dye-works, a large calico printing concern, breweries, together with several large nurseries, all add to the wealth and importance of the town. It must also be mentioned, that the whole of the different branches of business are carried on in an amazingly active and liberal spirit. A good idea of the value and extent of the manufactures of this thriving town may be gained from the following statistical facts, published in the newspapers in July 1831:—“In Kilmarnock, about 1200 weavers and 200 printers are engaged in the manufacture of harness and worsted printed shawls. From 31st May 1830 to June 1, 1831, there were no less than 1,128,814 of these shawls manufactured, the value of which would be about L.200,000. In the manufacture of Brussels, Venetian, and Scottish carpets and rugs, the quality and patterns of which are not surpassed by any in the country, there are upwards of 1000 weavers employed. The annual amount of this important branch of manufacture cannot be less than L.100,000. About 2400 pairs of boots and shoes are made every week, of which three-fourths are for exportation; annual value about L.32,000. The manufacture of bonnets is also extensive, there being upwards of 224,640 yearly made by the corporation, the annual value of which is L.12,000. The number of sheep and lamb skins dressed annually exceeds 140,000.” The town, both in its public and private business, is a notable example of the negative advantage which is so often seen to attend the exemption from political privileges. Its magistracy, consisting of

two bailies, a treasurer, and sixteen councillors, are in a great measure a committee of the inhabitants for the management of the town, and, being under no particular control or temptation, from neighbours anxious to obtain a place in parliament, they conduct public affairs simply with a regard to the general good, neither swerving to the right nor the left. The three magistrates, the baron bailie, and the convener of the trades, *ex officio*, together with sixteen ordinary commissioners, form a commission for the management of the police. There is, besides, an association entrusted with the improvement of the town. Kilmarnock was lighted with gas in 1823, by a joint-stock company formed of shareholders of ten pounds each share, the management being entrusted to a committee of twelve gentlemen. The shops throughout the town are filled with elegant assortments of goods, and a degree of animation prevails among the inhabitants, which makes a favourable impression upon strangers. The trade of Kilmarnock is assisted by branches of the Commercial and Ayr banks. A handsome new edifice at the east end of the town is in the course of erection for a new branch bank. The town-house, built in 1805, contains a court-room for the magistracy and public offices. In 1814, an elegant news-room was built in the centre of the town; this serves the double purpose of a reading-room, and a place of general resort, and is supplied with most of the London, Edinburgh, and Scottish provincial newspapers. Kilmarnock possesses an excellent academy, in which a variety of branches of education are taught by four masters; and, besides, there are nine private schools throughout the town. An association, under the title of a Society for Promoting Knowledge, has been established, and the town is furnished with a large subscription library, besides those which are managed by booksellers. There are three printers in Kilmarnock, one of whom prints a newspaper lately established; and it is not to be forgotten in the literary history of the town, that here was put to press and published the first edition of the poems of Robert Burns. The town contains several respectable and well-conducted societies, among which are the Procurators', the Merchants', with several benefit societies and clubs. A very fine observatory, some valuable machinery, and excellent telescopes have been constructed by the inventive genius of Mr. Thomas Morton, a



self-instructed mechanist residing in the neighbourhood. The religious culture of the people is superintended by three town clergymen, two of whom are colleagues in one church; by two ministers of the United Secession; and by one minister of each of the following denominations:—Relief, Original Seceders, Original Burghers, Independents, and Reformed Presbytery. Almost the only antiquity in the town used to be a cross, called Lord Soulis' Cross, commemorating the assassination of this nobleman by one of the family of Boyd. This stood in one of the streets, till it gradually fell to ruin. The incident took place in 1444. At Kilmarnock, strangers should inquire for a museum of curiosities, the property of Mr. David Gray, vintner. It consists of coins, minerals, natural curiosities, arms, &c., and is well worthy of a visit. Kilmarnock was a modern earldom in the old family of Boyd, attainted in 1745.—Population of the town in 1821, 12,500, including the parish 12,769.

**KILMARNOCK WATER**, a considerable rivulet in Ayrshire, rising in the upper parts of the parish of Fenwick (by whose name it is sometimes called) and after a course of eight or nine miles, and having intersected the above town of Kilmarnock, falls into the Irvine a short way to the east, at Riccarton.

**KILMARONOCK**, a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying at the south end of Loch Lomond, by which and the Endrick water, it is bounded on the west and north; Bonhill and Dumbarton lie on the south. From near Balloch on the west to Spittal on the Endrick, the direct distance is about seven miles, and from Loch Lomond to the boundary with Dumbarton, the distance is five miles. Within these dimensions, the parish is diversified with hill and dale, beautiful plantations and pleasure-grounds, and arable fields now in a good state of cultivation. Ardoch is one of the chief seats. The village of Kilmaronock is situated near the Endrick.—Population in 1821, 1008.

**KILMARTIN**, a parish in Argyleshire, lying on the west coast in Argyle Proper, extending twelve miles in length by about three in breadth, bounded on the north-east for six miles by Loch Awe. The parish of Glassary or Kilmichael lies on the east. The district, like other parts of Argyleshire, in this quarter is hilly with arable fields intermixed. The parish comprehends the Crinan canal. The

church of Kilmartin is situated about four miles northward from thence, in a valley which proceeds to Loch Awe, and is esteemed for its romantic beauty.—Population in 1821, 1452.

**KILMARTIN WATER**, a small river in the parish of Kilmuir, Isle of Skye.

**KILMAURS**, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending six miles from east to west, by at most three miles from north to south, and situated betwixt Kilmarnock and Dreghorn. The surface consists of large flat fields, with many gentle risings and declivities interspersed. The summits of these are covered with trees, and the whole district has a pleasing appearance. The village or town of Kilmaurs, the capital of the parish, is situated on the right bank of a rivulet which rises in Fenwick parish, and is here called Kilmaurs Water, but which is more properly styled the Carmel Water, at the distance of two miles north-west from Kilmarnock. "It was erected into a burgh of barony," says the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, "by James V., at the instance of Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, and William his son, Lord Kilmaurs. That noble family then resided in this parish, where they had a house, some small ruins of which yet remain on the farm, which is called *Jock's Thorn*, near to the road leading from Stewarton to Kilmarnock, and their house known by the name of *the Place*, was situated, where the late Lord Chancellor had laid the foundation of a very extensive building. By a charter, written in Latin, and signed by the said Cuthbert and his son at Glasgow, 15th November 1577, it appears, that the five-pound land of Kilmaurs, consisting of 240 acres, was disposed to forty different persons in feu farm and free burgage, and to be held in equal proportions by them, their heirs and successors, upon the yearly rent of eighty merks for every fortieth part." The charter which thus erected the then village of Kilmaurs into a free barony, contains many remarkable clauses, and among the rest, one to the effect that "no woman succeeding to an inheritance in the said burgh, shall marry without the special licence of the Earl of Glencairn." It was the design of this nobleman to bring together into one place a number of tradesmen of different professions, and to lay the basis of a manufacturing and commercial population; but here, as almost everywhere, it was soon made

evident that trade and manufactures can hardly be coerced with a chance of success. The feuars, instead of turning their attention to the arts, in time drew their entire subsistence from the soil, and ultimately the place became noted for its production of the best *hail plants* in the country. The only trade which settled in the little town was the manufacture of clasp knives or whittles, the sharpness of the edge of which instruments gave rise in Ayrshire to a form of speech yet in use through the country: A man of acute understanding and quickness of action, is said to be *as sharp as a Kilmaurs whittle*, a mode of expression once so common that it is known to have entered into the pulpit eloquence of a certain old presbyterian clergyman, who, on one occasion, in addressing himself to his audience, upon rising to speak after a young divine, who had delivered a discourse in flowery language and English pronunciation, said, "My friends, we have had a great deal of fine English ware among us the day, but aiblins my Kilmaurs whittle will cut as sharply as ony English blade!" In later times this species of manufacture was abandoned, and trade has subsequently been directed into the channel of weaving, &c. There is plenty of coal in the vicinity. The town now consists principally of one street, in the middle of which is a small town-house with a steeple and clock. It is governed by two bailies, chosen annually by a majority of the portioners, before whom debts may be recovered. Before the Reformation the church of Kilmaurs was a collegiate institution, founded in 1503, for a provost and several prebendaries, with two singing boys, by Sir William Cunningham of Kilmaurs. Besides the present parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession body. In the cemetery of the Glencairn family, near the church, is a piece of beautiful ancient sculpture, erected as a monument to the memory of William, the ninth Earl, who was raised to the dignity of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland by Charles II.—Population of the town in 1821, 900, including the parish 1660.

**KILMENY**, an abrogated parish in the Isle of Islay, now united to Killarow;—see **KILLAROW**.

**KILMORACK**, a parish in the north-eastern part of Inverness-shire, bounded on its north-eastern quarter by Beaully Firth and the parish of Kirkhill, and on the south-west

by Kintail and Lochalsh. This parish is among the largest in Scotland, and stretches from Farradale to the eastward of the village of Beaully, in a direction pretty nearly from east to west, till within a short distance of the Croe of Kintail,—a tract of ground upwards of sixty miles in length, by ten, twenty, and even thirty in breadth. Pastoral mountains and hills, glens, rivers, some arable grounds, and waterfalls enter into the description of this vast extent of country. Adjacent to the Beaully Firth the district is exceedingly beautiful and productive, and there are in this quarter large plantations of firs. The principal river is the Beaully, composed of three lesser ones, the Farrar, Canich, and Glass, which give names to as many glens. The falls of Kilmorack on the Beaully river, are noticed under the latter head.—Population in 1821, 2862.

**KILMORE**, a parish in Lorn, Argyleshire, to which the abrogated parish of Kilbride has been united, lying opposite the entrance to Loch Linnhe on the sea-coast, extending seven miles in length, by six in breadth, and including the island of Kerera. The country is hilly, but not mountainous. The hills, though low, are covered with heath. The valleys are generally arable. The parish includes the town of Oban, which, as well as Kerera, lying opposite to it, are described under their respective heads. The parish also includes the ruined Castle of Dunstaffnage, at the entrance to Loch Etive, a notice of which will also be found under its appropriate head.—Population in 1821, 804.

**KILMORICH**, a parish in Argyleshire, united to that of Loch-goil-head;—See **LOCHGOIL-HEAD**.

**KILMORY**, a parish in the isle of Arran, county of Bute, occupying about the half of the island on its west side,—Kilbride parish forming the eastern division. The Kirk of Kilmory is at the southern extremity of the island.—Population in 1821, 3827.

**KILMUIR**, a parish belonging to Inverness-shire, in the isle of Skye, occupying the most northerly portion of the island, and being bounded by the sea on all sides but the south, where it has the parish of Snizort. Its length is computed at sixteen miles, by eight miles in breadth, and it is generally hilly and pastoral. The low grounds or habitable parts are arable. The parish church stands on the west coast, near the northern extremity of

the island. At a creek north from it is the ruin of the once magnificent Castle of Duntulm, the ancient residences of the McDonald family. It is situated high on a rock, the foot of which is washed by the sea. A lofty mountain range terminates in this parish, and at its northern extremity there is, says the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, "a most curious concealed valley. It is on all sides surrounded with high rocks, and accessible to man or beast only in three or four places. A person seeing the top of the rocky boundaries, could never imagine that they surrounded so great a space of ground. In barbarous times, when perpetual feuds and disorders subsisted between the clans, to such a degree that life and moveable property could not be secure, when the approach of an enemy was announced, the weakest of the inhabitants, with all the cattle, were sent into this secret asylum, where strangers could never discover them without particular information. It is so capacious as to hold, but not to pasture for any length of time, 4000 head of cattle, and is justly accounted a very great natural curiosity." There are a number of safe natural harbours on the coast, which is bold and precipitous, and a few small pastoral islands belong to the parochial districts.—Population in 1821, 3387.

**KILMUIR, (EASTER)** a parish partly in Ross and partly in Cromartyshire, extending ten miles by four and a half on an average in breadth, bounded on the east by the small river of Balnagown, and by the sands of Nigg and bay of Cromarty on the south. The situation is highly delightful, having the best cultivated parts of six neighbouring parishes full in view. Beyond these, the eye extends over a prospect of thirty miles from east to west along the firth; and, towards the south-east, a passage opens between the two rocks, called the Sutors or Saviours of Cromarty, through which a considerable part of the county of Moray is visible; and all the vessels, small and great, that enter into the bay, and anchor in this *Portus salutis*, are seen from almost every house in the parish; the whole forming one of the richest and most beautifully variegated landscapes in Britain. The soil of this parish is various; along the shore, which is flat, it is generally light and sandy, but in rainy seasons very fertile; and, even in the driest summer, it seldom fails of yielding a good crop. About a mile from the shore, and almost

parallel to it, a sloping bank runs from east to west through the whole parish: here both the soil and the climate begin to change, though the bank at its utmost altitude is not more than thirty feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821, 1381.

**KILMUN**, a small village at the head of Holy Loch, district of Cowal, Argyshire. Kilmun was formerly the capital of a parish of the same name, now incorporated with that of Dunoon; and here, in the year 1442, Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe ancestor of the Duke of Argyre, founded a collegiate church for a provost and several prebendaries,—“in honorem Sancti Mundi abbatis,”—from whom the name of the place is derived. The burial vault of the Argyre family is still at the old church of Kilmun.

**KILMUIR, (WESTER)** and **SUDDY**, a united parish in Ross-shire, now termed Knockbain.—See **KNOCKBAIN**.

**KILNINIAN**, a parish in Argyshire, island of Mull, forming the northern division of that island, and rendered peninsular by the indentation of Loch-na-Keal on the west, and the bay of Aros from the sound of Mull on the east. In extent it measures nearly a square of twelve miles, but being a hilly pastoral district, it contains little to excite description. In Loch-na-Keal there are some islands belonging to the parish, the chief of which are Ulva and Gometray, also Little Colonsay, Kenneth, and Eorsa. Farther out to sea is Staffa island, which is also ecclesiastically attached to the district. Between Gometray and Ulva and the main land of Mull is the sound called Loch Tua, and opposite this quarter, at some distance from land, is the Treishnish group of islets, also belonging to Kilninian. In the centre of the parish lies Loch Erisa. The modern town of Tobermory is on the sound of Mull in this parish, but it as well as the above islands and lochs being sufficiently described under their particular heads, do not here require notice.—Population in 1821, 4357.

**KILNINVER**, a parish in Lorn, Argyshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Kilmelfort, lying on the west coast to the south of Kilmore, being of a square form, measuring twelve miles each way. The Kilmelfort part of the parish is south of Kilninver. The lower parts of the district on the west are generally smooth sloping declivities



towards the sea, yielding, when properly cultivated, and in favourable seasons, good crops of corn and potatoes. The upper parts, towards the east and south, are mountainous. There is a good deal of natural wood, and plantations in a thriving condition. The parish has six miles of sea coast opposite Mull.—Population in 1821, 685.

**KILPATRICK, (NEW or EAST)** a parish belonging partly to Dumbartonshire and partly to Stirlingshire, having a portion of its south-eastern extremity bounded by the river Kelvin, bounded on the west by Old or West Kilpatrick, on the north by Strathblane, and on the east by Baldernock; in extent it is upwards of six miles from north to south, by a breadth of from two to four miles. The surface is generally uneven and hilly, but is now in a great measure cultivated and enclosed, and improved by plantations. The Forth and Clyde canal intersects the parish in its southern part, entering the district on crossing the Kelvin by a stupendous aqueduct bridge (see **KELVIN**.) The parish has a variety of gentlemen's seats, and a village called Millguy, with a number of bleachfields, and mills for different purposes. The district was separated from Old Kilpatrick in the year 1649.—Population in 1821, 2530.

**KILPATRICK, (OLD or WEST)** a parish in Dumbartonshire of a triangular form, lying with its base to the Clyde, bounded by Dumbarton on the west, and East Kilpatrick on the east; in extent it presents a shore of eight miles to the above river, by a depth inland, narrowing to an obtuse point, of upwards of four miles. The surface is uneven and mostly hilly, being excellently adapted for cattle and sheep-pasture; the lower parts are arable. The district has several small rivulets, which, from the number of the works erected upon them, have added very much to the wealth and population of the parish; calico printing, bleaching, paper-making, and iron founding, and distilling, are the chief trades carried on upon a great scale. The Forth and Clyde Canal intersects the lower or southern end of the parish, and falls into the Clyde at Bowling Bay, a short way westward from West Kilpatrick. This village lies ten miles west from Glasgow on the road from thence along the Clyde to Dumbarton, from which it is five miles distant. It occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of the hilly country in

view of the Clyde, and contained in 1821 about 700 inhabitants. The village is not distinguished by manufactories, but in the neighbourhood is an extensive paper manufactory, and two miles to the northward are two of the largest cotton mills in Scotland; these and the other works in the parish give employment to some thousands of hands. The village has two good inns. At the entrance from Dumbarton stands the established church, a neat stone building with a handsome tower and a good clock. Kilpatrick has, besides, a Burghel and a Relief meeting-house. Contiguous to the village is the parochial school. The name Kilpatrick implies the *Cell of Patrick*; and it is universally allowed that this was the birth-place of the celebrated tutelar saint of Ireland who, in the words of the song,

“ —drove the frogs into the bogs,  
And banished all the varmint.”

According to the ancient monkish biographers of St. Patrick, he first saw the light about the year 372, near the town of Dumbarton. Scotland was then a Roman province, excepting what lay to the north of the wall which ran through this parish; and the father of St. Patrick was a Roman provincial, named Calpurnius, his mother's name being Conevessa. Mr. Dillon, the late Secretary of the Scottish Antiquarian Society, in a paper published in the second volume of the *Archæologia Scotica*, conjectures that the ancient, but now extinct, village of Duntocher, which stood on a hill in this parish, was the proper birth-place of the frog-compelling saint, instead of Kilpatrick, which more probably was a religious place brought into existence in commemoration of him, or founded by himself. To support this theory, Duntocher is found to exhibit the remains of a Roman statue, while nothing of the kind is to be traced at Kilpatrick. At all events, the birth-place of the saint is certainly within the parish. When Patrick was sixteen years of age, a band of Irish pirates made a descent upon this civilized Roman district, and carried him off, along with other captives, to their own comparatively barbarous country. Thus commenced his connexion with Ireland. He was placed as a slave under Milcho, a petty king at Skirry, in the county of Antrim; from whom, however, he afterwards made his escape in a ship that carried him to the Continent; whence he subsequently rejoined his

parents in his native country. Having now acquired that gift of holiness for which he was so distinguished, he re-visited Ireland in the imposing character of an apostle of Christianity; and after a most eventful and useful life, he died in 491, in the 120th year of his age. There is good reason to suppose that he was buried at Glasgow, on the spot which was subsequently occupied by the cathedral. In the river Clyde, opposite to the church, there is, or was, a large stone or rock, visible at low water, called St. Patrick's stone. As already mentioned, the celebrated wall of Antoninus, which crossed the island from the Forth to the Clyde, terminated on the west, in this parish, at the place called Dunglas, and vestiges of this massive work of art are still visible. In much later times Dunglas was the site of a fortlet which being situated on a low rocky promontory on the Clyde, was serviceable in commanding the passage up or down the river. It is now a complete ruin shrouded in ivy, and has a romantic appearance in the eye of the tourist. By a very excusable ignorance, the writer of the Statistical Account, Webster, and the common herd of topographers who have blindly followed their descriptions, have confounded this castle of Dunglas with another of the same name, on the borders of East Lothian and Berwickshire, (see OLDHAM-STOCKS,) seven miles below Dunbar, by mentioning that it was blown up in the year 1640, by the treachery of an English boy, when the Earl of Haddington and other persons of rank were killed. The Dunglas on the Clyde, which had no connexion with this event, was formerly the property of the Colquhouns of Luss, who likewise enjoyed the whole tract of country from that to Dumbarton, at one time known as the barony of Colquhoun. Adjacent to Dunglas on the west, rises a strangely shaped basaltic hill, termed Dumbuck, which shoots up its fantastic head into the air, and bears a resemblance to the rock of Dumbarton Castle in the vicinity. From the propinquity and resemblance of these objects, has arisen the proverbial expression in this part of the country, that "after swallowing Dumbuck, it's needless to make faces at Dumbarton;" a sentiment similar in moral signification to the elegant adage, "Eat a cow and worry at the tail."—Population of this parish in 1821, 3692.

KILRENNY, a parish in the county of Fife, of a triangular form, with its base, of from two to three miles in extent, along the shore of the Firth of Forth, near its mouth, and having a depth inland of nearly the same dimensions. It includes the fishing village of Cellardykes or Nether Kilrenny, on the coast contiguous to Easter Anstruther. The parish of Crail encompasses the district on the north and east. The shore is bold and rocky, and is in some places perforated with caves. The country is here under the best processes of productive agriculture, and is well enclosed and embellished with plantations.

KILRENNY, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, situated one mile east of Easter Anstruther, three west of Crail, and about three quarters of a mile north of Cellardykes or Nether Kilrenny. This latter place was included with Kilrenny in a charter from James VI., creating the town a royal burgh. In virtue of this imprudent grant, the burgh, unless when disfranchised by some informality, has joined with Crail, Easter and Wester Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in electing a member of parliament. In the present day, Kilrenny may be said to be almost extinct, as it certainly is unknown, as a town, having had a population of only 650 individuals by the census of 1821. Its civic government is composed of a chief magistrate, two bailies, and a treasurer. Kilrenny derives its name from the ancient church of the parish, which was dedicated to St. Irenæus, bishop of Lyons, whose fame for piety was in early times great throughout Christendom. By the ordinary custom of cutting down names in Scotland, St. Irenæus was usually styled St. Irnie, and from that, the title was finally turned into St. Renny, which has been since in common acceptance. A tradition was till lately current in this part of Fife, that so much was St. Irnie held in esteem previous to the Reformation, that the devotees of Anstruther, who could not see the church of Kilrenny till they travelled up the rising ground to what they called the Hill, on arriving at the summit, pulled off their bonnets, fell on their knees, crossed themselves, and prayed to the saint to whom it was dedicated. Such an alteration in the name of St. Irenæus is countenanced by the change in the name of a contiguous estate, which, from being at one time called Irniehill, is now entitled Rennie-

hill.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1494.

**KILSPINDIE**, a parish in Perthshire, lying partly in the Carse of Gowrie, and partly among the Sidlaw hills; it is nearly of a square form, measuring three and a half miles from east to west, by a breadth of about three miles, bounded by Kinnoul, Scoon, and St. Martins on the west and north-west, Kinnaird on the north-east, Errol on the south-east, and Kinfauns on the south. Except a portion on the south-eastern side which belongs to the beautiful and highly cultivated Carse of Gowrie, nearly the whole is a hilly and generally a pastoral territory. The Kirktown of Kilspindie stands on a public road in the south-eastern part. A short way north from thence is the village of Rait, once the capital of the parochial division of Rait, now incorporated in the present parish; and in its immediate vicinity is Fingask castle, the elegant seat of Sir Peter Murray Threipland, baronet.—Population in 1821, 722.

**KILSYTH**, a parish in the southern part of Stirlingshire, extending a length of seven miles chiefly along the north side of the Kelvin water, by a breadth of four miles, and at the east end by a breadth of only two miles, bounded by Fintry and St. Ninian's on the north, Denny on the east, Cumbernauld in Dumbartonshire on the south, and Campsie on the west. The rivers Carron on the north, Bushburn on the east, Kelvin on the south, and Inchburn on the west, form, in a great measure, the boundaries. The surface is rough, being an almost uninterrupted succession of hill and dale, with a lofty mountainous range called the Kilsyth hills, a continuation of the Campsie fells, in the northern division. The district is chiefly arable and of a pleasing nature towards the Kelvin. The parish abounds in coal and iron ore, vast quantities of the latter being supplied to the Carron iron works near Falkirk. The village of Kilsyth is situated on the public road twelve and a half miles from Glasgow, eleven and a half from Falkirk, sixteen from Stirling, and five from Kirkintulloch. It is a straggling, irregularly built, but populous place, and the inhabitants, amounting to upwards of two thousand individuals, are chiefly engaged in weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers. Kilsyth is a burgh of barony with the privilege of holding five annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a Relief meeting-house. Charles II. in 1661,

elevated Sir James Livingston, a branch of the family of Linlithgow, to the dignity of Viscount Kilsyth, Lord Campsie, &c. for his faithful services during the preceding civil wars; but the title was lost in the person of William, the third of the rank, whose honours were attained and estates forfeited for joining the Earl of Mar in the insurrection of 1715. In the burial vault, at Kilsyth, of this unfortunate family, the bodies of the last Lady Kilsyth and her infant son lie embalmed. Kilsyth is commemorated in the history of Scotland by having given its name to by far the most brilliant victory of the Marquis of Montrose, over General Baillie and the parliamentary forces, in the year 1645. This battle was fought at a place about two miles east from Kilsyth, in a field so broken and irregular, that, did not tradition and history concur, it could hardly be believed that it had ever been the scene of any military operation. It lies around a hollow, where a reservoir is now formed for supplying the great canal, a little north of Shaw-end. Two or three of Baillie's regiments began, by attempting to dislodge a party from the cottages and yards, but meeting with a warm reception, were forced to retire. A general engagement then commenced, and the undisciplined and almost savage army of Montrose soon effectually routed their opponents. Near the field of battle, on the south, lies a large morass, called Dullater Bog, through the midst of which the Forth and Clyde Canal now stretches, and into this dismal swamp several of Baillie's cavalry in the hurry of flight ran unawares and perished; both men and horses in good preservation having been dug up, according to the author of the History of Stirlingshire, in the memory of persons then alive.—Population of the parish in 1821, 4260.

**KILTARLITY**, a large mountainous parish in Inverness-shire, incorporating the suppressed parish of Conveth; extending at least thirty miles from the north-east to the south-west, by an average breadth of six miles, bounded on the north-east by Kirkhill, on the east by Dores, on the south by Urquhart, and on the west and north by Kilmorack. The church of Kiltarlity stands on the right bank of the Beauly, nearly opposite the Kirktown of Kilmorack. The lower grounds are arable, and the district is now well wooded.—Population in 1821, 2429.



**KILTEARN**, a parish in Ross-shire, in the district of Easter Ross, lying on the north side of the Firth of Cromarty, and extending about six miles in length. The breadth is various; that part which is well cultivated is about two miles broad from the sea-shore to the foot of the hilly ground on the north, but there are several grazings and Highland possessions at the distance of five, ten, and even fifteen miles from the sea. It is bounded by Alness on the east, Contin and Lochbroom on the west, and by Dingwall and Fodderty on the south. The Highland district of this parish is, for the most part, wild and uncultivated, consisting of high mountains separated from each other by rapid rivulets, and extensive tracts of moor and mossy ground. The low district of the parish, which inclines gently from the foot of the hills towards the sea, is of a very rich and beautiful nature, exhibiting well cultivated fields, plantations, and pleasure and garden grounds. The chief river in the parish is the Skiach, which falls into the Cromarty Firth at Kiltearn. On its left bank stands the small village of Drummond.—Population in 1821, 1656.

**KILVICEUEN**, a parish in the island of Mull, now incorporated with Kilfinichen.—See **KILFINICHEN**.

**KILWINNING**, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending about nine miles at the utmost each way, and bounded on the north by Dalry, on the east by Dunlop and Stewarton, on the south by Irvine, and on the west by Stevenston, which divides it from the coast of the Firth of Clyde. The parish lies upon a gentle inclination towards the east, with slight intermediate undulations, the tops of which are generally covered by beautiful plantations. Like the rest of this fertile district, it is in a state of the highest cultivation, and is everywhere well enclosed. It is watered by the Garnock water, and by the Lugton, a tributary of that rivulet. There are several large collieries in the parish, and freestone and limestone are found in great abundance. A great part of the parish is composed of the barony of Eglinton, which is one of the most beautiful pieces of cultivated territory in Scotland, as its seat, Eglinton Castle, is one of the most elegant and distinguished mansions. For the early history of this family, see **EGLINTON CASTLE**. This spot has been the principal seat of the family for between four and

five hundred years, and has conferred upon it its title. The ancient family house was rebuilt since the commencement of the present century, in the castellated style, and the result is well entitled to the description above bestowed upon it. It is surrounded by about two thousand Scotch acres of park and pleasure ground, laid out in the very best taste. The first efforts for the decoration of this spot were made by Alexander Earl of Eglinton, a most liberal and patriotic young nobleman, who unfortunately was shot in 1780, ere his plans for the good of his country had been half completed. Ayrshire, as already mentioned, owes much of its present advancement in agriculture to his exertions; and it ought here to be mentioned that a great part of the cultivated and wooded beauty of Kilwinning is also owing to him. The statist of the parish very properly characterises him in the well-known lines:—

*Cui pudor et iustitiæ soror  
Incorrupta fides, nudaque veritas  
Quando ullum inveniet parem?  
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.*

**KILWINNING**, an ancient and now a considerable and thriving town in the above parish, situated on a rising ground about two miles from the sea, three miles north-north-west of Irvine, four south of Dalry, and four north-east of Saltcoats. Kilwinning depends chiefly on the weaving and manufacture of gauzes, muslins, &c. for the Glasgow and Paisley markets. With the contiguous village of Byres on the west, its inhabitants amounted in the year 1821 to 1934. Two fairs are held in the town annually. Besides the parish church, there are two dissenting meeting-houses. This curious old-fashioned little town stretches westward from the right bank of the Garnock, and consists chiefly of one street and some bye-lanes, together with a few rows of modern houses. It is approached through long umbrageous paths, skirted by beautiful fields, and the traveller, on entering from the east, is reminded of the ancient sacred character of the place by ascending the *Cross Hill*, an eminence where, in former times, the monks of Kilwinning Abbey had established the revered ensign of Christianity, to receive the preliminary adoration of the pilgrims who flocked to visit their shrines. The Abbey of Kilwinning, from which the town has evidently taken its origin, was one of the most wealthy and important institutions of that kind in the king-

dom, and was founded by Hugh de Morville, constable of Scotland, in the year 1140, while the pious David was king of Scotland. As such buildings were frequently founded upon spots previously consecrated by the residence of holy men or the ceremonies of an earlier worship, this is believed to have been placed here, in consequence of the previous residence of St. Winning, a saint of the eighth century. The memory of this pious personage is preserved in the name of the place, *Kilwinning* signifying simply the cell of Winning. It is also commemorated by a well at no great distance from the present manse, being called *Winning's Well*; as also by a fair held annually on the first day of February, and called *Winning's Day Fair*. Either this fountain, or some other near Kilwinning, is said by the old monkish writers to have exemplified the miracle, in 1184, of running for eight days and nights with blood; a portent which had formerly appeared, but never for so long a space. In the opinion of the people of the country, this prognosticated war. Probably a redness was given to the water by some natural cause. *Hailes' Annals*.—An old popular name of Kilwinning is *Saig-town*, which the statist of the parish conjectures to mean Saint's-town—an etymology, however, which we believe may be liable to correction. The abbey of Kilwinning was dedicated to St. Winning, and appropriated for the reception of monks of the Tyronensian order, a detachment of whom were brought from Kelso. King Robert Bruce, who appears to have been a most munificent benefactor of the church, probably in order to appease the clergy for the murder of Comyn before one of their altars, granted to the monks of Kilwinning the lands of Halland near Irvine, as also *viginti solidos, quos annuatim de terra sua de Kilmernock hereditibus de Baliolo reddere solebant*. Previous to the Reformation, through the gifts of various persons, the monastery is supposed to have enjoyed a revenue equal to L.20,000 of present money. The following is a list of the parish churches belonging to it at that time: Kilwinning, Irvine, Kilmarnock, Loudon, Ardrossan, Kilbirnie, Kilbride, Beith, Dunlop, Dregghorn, Dalry, Stevenston, and Stewarton, in the district of Cunningham; Dumbarton and Kilmaronock in Dumbartonshire; South and North Knapdale in Argyllshire; Kilmeny and Kilbride in the isle of Arran. The last abbot was Gavin

Hamilton, a man of high historical note, on account of the vigorous resistance which he made to the progress of the Reformation. This zealous divine not only thought it necessary to battle with the arms of the Spirit, but was induced by the exigency of the time to take up mortal weapons. He perished in a skirmish between the adherents of Queen Mary and those of James VI. fought near the Watergate of Edinburgh, June 28, 1571. At the general dissolution of the religious houses, Alexander, Earl of Glencairn, so noted for his zeal in promoting the Reformation, obtained a grant of the abbey of Kilwinning; but the temporalities were afterwards (1603) erected into a lordship in favour of the Earl of Eglinton. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this monastery is, that its erection is believed to have given occasion to the introduction of Free Masonry into Scotland. The foreign architect employed in building the house is supposed to have brought that inexplicable, but apparently trifling and unmeaning mystery—art—craft—*aut quocunque alio nomine gaudeat*—and planted it in this place. It seems at least certain, that Kilwinning was the first place in Scotland, where Free Masonry was established. For centuries, Free Masonry seems to have made little impression in Scotland; at least it scarcely rises into notice in history. It cannot therefore be ascertained whether it was in those early ages employed for what appears to have been its original purpose, a communication of ideas and sentiments more free than what was sanctioned by the public authorities, or only what seems in later times to have been its chief and almost exclusive use, the promotion of a more decorous, but not less seductive species of conviviality. The first historical notice of it occurs in the reign of James I., that monarch having appointed that the Grand Master should be chosen by the brethren from either the nobility or the clergy, and that this officer, being approved by the crown, should receive an annual revenue of L.4 Scots (6s. 8d. sterling) from each Master-Mason. From the early use of such titles, we should suppose that masonry at the first was a grotesque imitation, on the part of the class of artizans from which it takes its name, of the great associations instituted in the time of the Crusaders for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre, one of which survived till recent times in the

**Knights of Malta.** The dignity of Grand Master was afterwards granted as a hereditary office to the family of William Sinclair, Earl of Orkney and Caithness, who had testified his love of at least the operative department of masonry, by erecting the beautiful collegiate church of Roslin. The office having passed into the Roslin branch of this nobleman's descendants, they used to hold their principal annual meetings at Kilwinning; and the lodge of that place, as the parent institution, was in the habit of granting constitutions and charters to other lodges throughout the country, all of which joined the word Kilwinning to their own name, in token of respect to the acknowledged birth-place of masonry. In 1771, William Sinclair of Roslin, finding himself to be the last of his race, resigned the office into the hands of the Edinburgh and neighbouring lodges; and since then it has been elective. In gratitude for this gracious act on the part of the old baron, his memory is still regularly toasted at the meetings of the Edinburgh, and perhaps also of other lodges. The statist of the parish of Kilwinning says, "The sobriety and decency of the brethren in all their meetings, the very peculiar and distinguishing harmony in which they lived, and their humanity and liberality to the sick and indigent, made the mother lodge highly respected in the sixteenth century. An uncommon spirit for masonry then exhibited itself. Laws founded on the original acts and constitutions of the mother lodge, were renewed, and are still adhered to. The records yet extant at Kilwinning contain a succession of grand masters, charters of creation to other lodges, &c. as daughters of the mother lodge. The Earls of Eglinton have successively patronized this lodge. Some years ago, the present Earl made a donation to the fraternity of a piece of ground for building a new and very elegant lodge, and, with many other gentlemen, anxious to preserve the rights of the very ancient and venerable mother lodge, liberally contributed to its erection. There is a common seal, expressive of the antiquity of the mother lodge, and of the emblems of the ancient art of masonry, and by which charters and all other public deeds of the society are ratified." By the institution of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, which is located at Edinburgh, the use of the Kilwinning mother lodge has been of late years in a great measure superseded; but still we must acknowledge, with the author of

the Beauties of Scotland, "that the humble village of Kilwinning, considered as the spot where this order was preserved while it was extinguished on the continent of Europe, and from which it was to rise from its ashes, and spread to the rising and setting sun, enjoys a singular degree of importance, which it could scarcely have obtained from any other circumstance." Besides its distinction on account of free-masonry, Kilwinning is also remarkable for being the seat of a very ancient company of archers. This noble art is practised at different places in Scotland, as at Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Peebles, and Musselburgh; but nowhere does it seem to have so long flourished as at Kilwinning. While archery seems to have been practised at those places only for amusement, and from no remote date, it would appear to have originated here, in consequence of the acts of the early Scottish kings for the encouragement of archery as a branch of the military system of the state. It is pretty well authenticated that the company existed in 1488. The members meet to practise their delightful and romantic recreation in June. "Two kinds of archery," says the statist so often quoted, "have been practised here from time immemorial. The one is a perpendicular mark, called the papingo. The papingo is a bird well known in heraldry: [the parrot.] It is on this occasion cut out in wood, fixed in the end of a pole, and placed 120 feet high on the steeple of the monastery. The archer who shoots down this mark is honoured with the title of Captain of the Papingo. He is master of the ceremonies for the ensuing year, sends cards of invitation to the ladies, gives them a ball and supper, and transmits his honours to posterity by a medal with suitable devices, appended to a silver arrow. The prize from 1488 to 1688 was a sash, or as it was called a *benn*, consisting of a piece of taffeta or Persian, of different colours, chiefly red, green, white, and blue, and not less in value than L.20 Scots. This honourable badge was worn and kept by the captain, who produced another of equal value the following year. At the revival of archery in 1688, there was substituted a piece of plate, which continued to be given by every captain till 1723, when the present silver arrow was substituted. The other kind of shooting is at butts, point blank distance (about twenty-six yards.) The prize at butts is some useful piece of plate, given annually to the society by the senior



surviving archer." It cannot have escaped the recollection of our readers, that the custom of shooting the papingo is introduced fictitiously into the tale of "Old Mortality," where, however, it is called the *Popinjay*. Unless we are misinformed, this latter word is now generally used to designate the Kilwinning festival, and the mark is composed, not as formerly of a piece of wood, but of a bundle of feathers, arranged in such a way as to resemble a parrot, and this is tied to the top of the pole by a string, like the pigeon shot for in the fifth book of the *Æneid*. The Society, or more properly the Company, is at present in a most respectable and flourishing condition. Kilwinning is superintended magisterially by a baron bailie. The parish church, with a fine modern spire, stands amidst the few remaining fragments of the once splendid abbey.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3696.

KINCARDINESHIRE, frequently and familiarly styled the Mearns, a county on the east coast of Scotland, of a triangular form; bounded by Aberdeenshire on the north, by Forfarshire on the south-west, and on the remaining quarters by the sea; extending in its greatest length from south-west to north-east 32 miles, and in a direction, at right angles across, 22 miles. By a correct measurement taken in 1774, by Mr. Gardner, who surveyed it for a map, it was found to contain 243,444 English acres; which, by a very minute investigation, made by Mr. George Robertson in 1807, were found to be characterised as follows:—

In actual cultivation	74,849
Improvable by tillage	27,816
Woodland, natural or planted	17,609
Mountains, &c.	123,170;

occupied by the following descriptions of live stock:—

Milch cows	6236
Draft oxen	446
Calves rearing	5280
Other cattle	12,863
Horses of all kinds	3887
Sheep	24,927
Swine, fully grown, chiefly brood swine	478

The population in 1821, was 29,118, of whom only about 8000 lived in towns or villages. The valued rent of the county is L.74,921, 1s. 4d. Scots; the real rent in 1804 was L.67,748 Sterling, in 1811 L.159,875. It

must now be much more. Kincardineshire is occasionally, in popular parlance, called the Mearns; but this phrase, after the strictest investigation, seems only properly applicable to the champaign and more populous district of the county. Part of this district is called the *Howe* (or hollow) o' the Mearns, from its being sunk between a large branch of the Grampians on the one hand, and a more gentle swelling territory which divides it from the sea on the other; it is properly a continuation of the great valley of Strathmore. Mearns is probably a word of local meaning; but it is generally said to have been affixed to this part of Scotland, from its having become the property of Mernia, a brother of King Kenneth II.; another brother, called Angus, conferring his name upon the neighbouring county of Forfar. The county is naturally divided into four districts, whereof the Howe of the Mearns, and the swelling ground between it and the sea, are the most important; the third division, consisting of the detachment of the Grampians above mentioned, generally called the *Braes of Fordoun*, while the fourth lies in the northern part of the county, within the district of Mar. The term Mearns-shire, which is sometimes used, is a vulgar error. Kincardineshire has figured very little in history; its peasantry, however, have always been considered an industrious and able race of men. "The Men of the Mearns," is a proverbial expression of old date: 'There is also another common saying, flattering to this people—"I can do fat I dow (*can*); the men o' the Mearns can do nae mair." The Hollow of the Mearns being the only proper access to the north of Scotland, owing to the hills occupying uninterruptedly all the rest of the breadth except at this point, it has been the common passage for armies going to and fro, since the earliest periods of history; yet, unless the great battle between Galgacus and Agricola took place here, it has not been the scene of any great military achievements. The county is now almost exclusively of an agricultural character; for though blessed with a sea-coast of thirty-five miles in extent, it possesses no harbour of any eminence; neither have manufactures of any kind made a great progress in the district. The soil is of a very productive kind, and is cultivated in a style no where surpassed in Scotland; of which there is good evidence in the fact that of all the lands in tillage nearly a

seventh part is yearly in turnip. Much of this is owing to the example set by the landed gentlemen in the latter part of the last century, in the introduction of a more spirited system of cultivation; an example readily adopted by an intelligent and industrious tenantry. The county, in its more level parts, is highly embellished by the country seats of its numerous resident proprietors, each amid its own thriving woodland. Kincardineshire takes its name from Kincardine, formerly a small town in the parish of Fordoun, and which was the seat of the county courts, &c., till the year 1600, when they were removed to Stonehaven. Kincardine, which has now dwindled into a mere hamlet or farm-steading, was connected with an ancient seat of royalty, called Kincardine Castle, of which only the foundations of the walls can now be traced. Kincardine signifies, in Gaelic, the clan of friends; and the name is applied to several parishes and towns throughout Scotland, though it does not designate any parish in the county under notice. In Kincardineshire there is no coal or marl, and very little limestone, all of which circumstances bear hard upon agricultural improvement,—though it must be confessed they only seem to have excited more strongly the spirit of enterprise in its husbandmen, who import lime in great quantities from England, and from the Firth of Forth. The county is divided into nineteen parishes, and it contains seven or eight small towns, as Stonehaven, the county-town, Bervie, a small royal burgh, Johnshaven, Lawrencekirk, Fettercairn, Fordoun, and Auchinblae, &c. The principal rivers connected with the county are—the Dee, which passes for eight or ten miles through the northern limb of Kincardineshire, the North Esk, which forms the boundary on the south-west for about ten miles, Cowie Water, which falls into the sea at Stonehaven, after a course of ten miles, Carron, which is describable in the same terms, Bervie Water, which, after a course of fourteen or sixteen miles, discharges itself into the sea at Inverbervie, and the Luther Water, a tributary of the North Esk. The chief mountains are—the Cairn o'Mount, called of old the *Mounth*, (and perhaps the *Mons Grampius* of Tacitus,) a steep and barren mountain, 2000 feet high, in the south front of the Grampians, and over which the direct road from Forfarshire to Dee-side passes in a zig-zag fashion—

Clachnabane, in the parish of Strachan, 2370 feet high, remarkable for a protuberance of solid rock at the top, which projects about 100 feet above the surface, and looks like the ruins of some ancient fort; serving also, as a good land-mark at sea, fifteen or twenty miles off—Strathfenella, a detached Grampian in the vicinity of Fordoun, supposed to be from 1200 to 1500 feet high—Mount Battoch, on the boundary line between Kincardine and Forfarshires, stated in Garden's Map to be 3465 feet in height, and the most lofty of all the Grampians in this quarter—and the Hill of Fare, in that part of the county which lies to the north of the Dee, 1500 feet high.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, separated from Sutherlandshire on the north by the river Oickel. It extends upwards of thirty miles in length from east to west. At the east end it is very narrow, but widens gradually to the extent of nearly twenty miles at its western extremity, where the great forest of Balnagown is situated. It consists of several straths or glens, and abounds with hills and rivers. Craig-Chonichan, where Montrose fought his last battle, lies in this parish; the place is called *the Rock of Lamentation*, from this event. The village and small harbour of Kincardine are situated on the coast of the Firth of Dornoch.—Population in 1821, 1666.

KINCARDINE, a parish in the southern part of Perthshire, district of Menteith, chiefly lying as a peninsula betwixt the Forth on the south, and the Teith on the north, these streams uniting at the south-east point of the parish. This division of Kincardine parish is bounded by Kilmadock on the west and north, Lecropt on the east, and Gargunnock on the south; in its extent measuring upwards of four miles from east to west, and above three miles in breadth at the widest part. There is a second division of the parish of about half the size of this, lying beyond Kilmadock parish on the west, adjoining Port-Menteith, and bounded by Kippen on the south. Altogether, the parish has been computed to contain 6000 acres. The parish is situated in the widest part of the valley, called the Strath of Menteith, and both on the Forth and Teith possesses the most beautiful grounds, with plantations in the finest order, and cultivation on the best scale. Adjacent to the Teith, and on the road from Stirling to Doune by the right bank of that river, is the highly ornamented

and improved estate of Blair-Drummond, whose moss has obtained a considerable notoriety from the operations performed upon it. This moss, which for ages had been of no farther use than the production of peats to the neighbouring inhabitants, was begun to be improved in the year 1770, by the late Henry Home, Lord Kames, a senator of the college of justice, and the author of several eminent works, and continued by his son and successor, Mr. Home Drummond. Originally covering 2000 acres, with a depth of from three to twelve feet of peat bog, this vast extent of moss has been for the last sixty years in the course of gradual diminution, by a process of cutting and floating away into the waters of the Teith and Forth. Many hundreds of acres of the superincumbent moss have been thus cleared, leaving a soil for agricultural operations similar to that of the Carse lands, and the ground is now under a course of regular farming. Such a violent system of improvement has been frequently objected to as highly injudicious, and it has been often said that the reduction of the moss to ashes by burning would have been more to the purpose of creating a productive soil. This is, however, one of the nicely disputed points among agriculturists. It has been asserted, probably erroneously, that the incessant pollution of the above rivers by the masses of floating mossy matter, has been the means of injuring the salmon-fishings in the Forth. As the pieces of moss neither sink nor decompose for a considerable space of time, they may be seen at all times floating over the whole of the Firth and for a great distance out to sea. The parish of Kincardine contains two villages, both in the western division, and now almost united, namely, Thornhill and Norrieston. The parish church being at the centre of the eastern division, there is a chapel of ease at Thornhill.—Population in 1821, 2388.

KINCARDINE, a considerable thriving town in the parish of Tulliallan, in the southern detached part of Perthshire, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, near its upper extremity, at the distance of five miles east from Alloa, four west from Culross, ten from Dunfermline, fifteen from North Queensferry, and twenty-five from Edinburgh. At one time the place used to be called West-Pans, from the salt-works carried on, and which, in the year 1780, were fifteen in number; but these

manufactories, as well as the name they induced, are now gone. The houses of Kincardine are well built, but the streets are narrow, dirty, and irregular. The sea-port Kincardine is one of the most thriving towns on the Forth, having now a good quay and harbour, and there being a considerable trade in the building of vessels, chiefly for coasting. That predilection for being ship-owners, mentioned under the head of Kirkaldy, as being strongly characteristic of the inhabitants along the shores of Fife, is here particularly observable. By a recent calculation, there were upwards of fifty ship-owners in Kincardine, which is a great proportion of the persons engaged in trade. A company is formed among the ship-owners for mutual insurance of their vessels, a complete protection against the danger of individual loss at sea being thus judiciously rendered. In the town there are works for making sails and ropes. Distillation is carried on at Tulliallan in the neighbourhood. There is a brewery in the town. Kincardine is a burgh of barony under the government of several bailies. A fair is held on the last Friday in July. The established church is at Tulliallan, but there is a dissenting meeting-house in the place.—Population in 1821, about 2500.

KINCARDINE O'NEIL, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its south-western side to the river Dee, and stretching northwards from thence a distance of between seven and eight miles, by a breadth of seven in the southern division, and but three in the northern; bounded by Aboyne and Lumphanan on the west, Tough and Cluny on the north; Midmar and Banchory-Ternan on the east, and Banchory-Ternan and the Dee on the south. It is partly hilly and pastoral and partly arable, with a proportion of excellent plantations. The village of Kincardine O'Neil, which is the seat of a presbytery, stands on the public road on the left bank of the Dee, and commands an extensive prospect up the river towards the Grampian mountains. It is esteemed as an excellent place for the summer retirement of invalids.—Population in 1821, 1793.

KINCHARDINE, a parish in Invernesshire, incorporated with Abernethy.—See ABERNETHY and KINCHARDINE.

KINCLAVEN, a parish in the beautiful and fertile district of Stormont, Perthshire, bounded by Caputh on the north and north-east, Cargill on the south-east, and Auchter-



gaven on the south and west ; in form, it is oblong, being about four and a half miles long by little more than two broad. The Tay sweeps round the northern and eastern boundary of the district, and it is chiefly in the vicinity of this noble river that the land is under good cultivation, enclosures and plantations. The principal village in the parish is Arntilly, situated in the south-western part, a few miles west from the church. Besides this, there are some small villages, all on the public roads. The fishings of the Tay are here valuable. The ancient castle of Kinclaven stands in ruins on the banks of the river.—Population in 1821, 986.

KINCRAIG POINT, a headland on the coast of Fife, immediately east of Largo bay.

KINDER, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of New-abbey, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, with an islet showing the ruins of an ancient chapel, and emitted by a streamlet to the estuary of the Nith.

KINFAUNS, a parish in Perthshire, at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tay, bounded by Errol and St. Madoes on the east, part of Kinnoul parish and the Tay on the south, the larger division of Kinnoul on the west and north ; also on the north by Kilspindie. In form it is very irregular, extending about five miles in length, by the average breadth of two and a half, and containing altogether 3780 Scots acres. The parish lies chiefly in a hollow or valley, which gradually opens in an easterly direction, into the plain of the Carse of Gowrie, and is partly encompassed by lofty eminences richly wooded. A part of the conspicuous and romantic hill of Kinnoul is within the parish. The road from Dundee to Perth passes through the lower division of the parish near the Tay. In this quarter stands the ancient seat of the family of Seggieden, who still possess their drinking horn, a vessel which has enjoyed a considerable celebrity. It is about fourteen inches deep, straight and tapering, with ornamental rings round it. The principal use of this heir-loom seems to have been similar to that of the horn of Rorie More, as described by Dr. Johnson : every successive heir of the family, on his accession to the estate, had to prove his being a worthy representative of his ancestors, by drinking its contents at a draught. There was a rhyme used on this occasion : “ Sook it out, Seggieden ! though it’s thin, it’s weel pledged ; ” and the young laird

had to sound a whistle at the bottom of the horn, after having *sooked out* the liquor, to signify that he had redeemed his pledge. The same ceremony was gone through, to prove the powers of the laird’s guests. Nearly a mile west from Seggieden, stands Kinfauns Castle, the seat of Lord Gray. This remarkably fine edifice occupies a delightful situation on an elevation overlooking the Tay, and the Carse to the east. “ In the Castle of Kinfauns,” says the writer of the Statistical Account of the parish, “ is kept a large old sword, probably made near five hundred years ago, and to be used by both hands. It is shaped like a broad sword, and is five feet nine inches long, two and a half inches broad at the hilt, and of a proportionable thickness, with a round knob at the upper end near eight inches in circumference. This terrible weapon bears the name of *Charteris’ sword* ; and probably belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, once proprietor of the estate of Kinfauns. Sir Thomas Charteris, *alias* Longueville, was a native of France, and of an ancient family in that country. If credit can be given to accounts of such remote date, when he was at the court of Philip le Bel, in the end of the thirteenth century, he had a dispute with, and killed, a French nobleman in the king’s presence. He escaped, but was refused pardon. Having, for several years, infested the seas as a pirate, known by the name of the *Red Reaver*, from the colour of the flags he carried on his ships, in 1301 or 1302, Sir William Wallace, in his way to France, encountered and took him prisoner. At Wallace’s intercession, the French king conferred on him a pardon, and the honour of knighthood. He accompanied Wallace on his return to Scotland, and was ever after his faithful friend, and aided in his exploits. Upon that hero’s being betrayed, and carried to England, Sir Thomas Charteris retired to Lochmaben, where he remained till Robert Bruce began to assert his right to the crown of Scotland. He joined Bruce ; and was, if we may believe Adamson, who refers to Barbour, the first who followed that king into the water at the taking of Perth, January 8, 1313. Bruce rewarded his bravery, by giving him lands in the neighbourhood of Perth, which appear to have been those of Kinfauns, and which continued in the family of Charteris for many years. It

is to this ancient knight, and to the antique sword above-mentioned, that Adamson refers in these lines (Book VI.) of his *Muse's Threnodie*.

— Kinfauns, which Thomas Longueville  
Some time did hold, whose ancient sword of steel  
Remains unto this day, and of that land  
Is chiefest evident.

About forty years ago, upon opening the burying vault under the aisle of the Church of Kinfauns, erected by this family, there was found a head-piece, or kind of helmet, made of several folds of linen, or some strong stuff, painted over with broad stripes of blue and white, which seems to have been part of the fictitious armour wherein the body of Thomas Longueville, or Charteris, had been deposited."

—Population in 1821, 802.

**KINGARTH**, a parish in the county and isle of Bute, occupying the southern part, to the extent of a third of the whole island. Loch Fadd is its boundary from the parish of Rothesay. The kirk is situated inland, opposite Kilchatten Bay on the east coast. Mount-Stewart, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Bute, is within the parish, and occupies an agreeable site on the east side of the island, having an extensive prospect towards the Cumbray Islands and the Ayrshire coast. It is environed by extensive plantations.—Population in 1821, 890.

**KING-EDWARD**, properly **KEN-EDAR**, a parish in the northern part of Aberdeenshire, extending twelve miles in length from east to west, by from two to five in breadth, having its western extremity lying on the river Deveron, and bounded by Gamrie on the north, Tyrie on the east, and Montquhitter and Turriff on the south. The surface is hilly, heathy, and only about one half arable. There are, however, large plantations, and the district is improving. The only village is New-Byth on the south-eastern extremity of the parish, situated about three miles north from Cumineston, both of which places arose, in the course of last century, by the exertions and patronage of their respective proprietors. New-Byth was begun to be feued in 1764. A streamlet, tributary to the Deveron, flows through the parish in a westerly direction, and on its right bank stands the ruin of the ancient Castle of Ken-Edar, once the seat of the potent Earl of Buchan.—Population in 1821, 1822.

**KINGHORN**, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded on the south and east by the Firth of Forth, on the west by Burntisland and Aberdour, on the north by Auchtertool and Abbotshall; extending about three miles along the coast, and stretching rather more into the interior. The island of Inchkeith, in the Firth of Forth, is a detached part of the parish. There are two harbours, one at the town of Kinghorn, the other a little to the west at Pettycur: these form the ordinary landing places on the north side of the Firth of Forth for boats crossing by the ferry from Newhaven. On the coast about half way between the two ports, is a basaltic rock, composed of columns about twelve feet in height, of different diameters, each having from four to seven faces. Within the parish, moreover, is a mineral spring, considered to be of a powerfully diuretic quality, and calculated to give vigour to debilitated constitutions, as also to relieve difficulty of breathing, and allay inflammation both external and internal. An account of it was published in 1618 by the famous Dr. Anderson, inventor of the pills which go by his name. The surface of the parish is beautifully diversified by rising grounds, now generally under a high state of cultivation. About a mile to the west of the town, is the *fatal rock*, a lofty and rugged eminence, which proved the death of king Alexander III. This monarch was pressing forward from Inverkeithing to Kinghorn, late in the evening. The night was dark, and the road wound dangerously along some precipitous cliffs overhanging the sea; his courtiers earnestly entreated him to delay his journey till the morning; but he insisted on advancing; and his horse, making a false step, stumbled over a cliff, and, falling with its rider, killed him in an instant. The place is still pointed out, in the tradition of the neighbourhood by the name of "the King's Wood-end," and a cross of stone was erected on the spot, which existed in the reign of James II. The fatal consequences of the death of this monarch, who had so long governed Scotland "in love and lee," are well known. The accident happened on the 16th of March 1285. In England, if we are to believe the chronicler Knighton, the death of Alexander was considered as a judgment from heaven for his having broken the holy season of Lent by a visit to his queen! The country hereabouts was at that early period entirely covered with

wood. A farm in the neighbourhood of the scene of the accident is called Woodfield-park. At one period there was a regular royal residence on the high ground overlooking the town, and we observe that, previous to the death of Alexander III., it was frequently occupied by the kings or their relatives. When Alexander II. married the Princess Joan of England in 1221, she was secured in a jointure rent of L.1000 upon the royal lands of Jedburgh, Lassudden, Kinghorn, and Crail. The royal house and demesne were afterwards gifted by Robert II. to Sir John Lyon, who had married the king's third daughter Jane by Elizabeth Mure; hence, the family of Lyon, which first was advanced to the dignity of the baronage under the title of Lord Glamis, and was in 1606 elevated to a superior rank under the title of Earl of Kinghorn. This title was changed by the consent of Charles II. to that at present borne by the family (Earl of Strathmore) in consequence, we have heard, of the dislike which Patrick, the third earl of Kinghorn, conceived against it. It is said by tradition that the title Kinghorn became abbreviated into the mean and disagreeable epithet of "Hornie," and that as the earl was walking along the streets of Edinburgh, the very boys would cry that word after him in ridicule. Hence, as the place was at the best a rather homely seat for an earldom, his lordship made interest to obtain the more noble and sonorous title of Strathmore.

KINGHORN, an ancient town and royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, occupying an agreeable situation on the face of a sloping ground to the Firth of Forth, directly opposite Leith, at the distance of three miles south from Kirkcaldy. Kinghorn is understood to be one of the oldest towns in Fife, and derives its name—not from any circumstance connected with a *king*,—but from the adjoining promontory of land, styled in Gaelic *cean gorn* or *gorm*, signifying the blue head. Such an etymology is found to be countenanced by the popular title *kin-gorn*, the name in use by the common people being here, as is often the case elsewhere, the more correct. The town had risen to some consequence in the reign of David I., in the twelfth century, when it was created a royal burgh, having all its privileges confirmed by Alexander III. Till within the last forty years we find Kinghorn to have been one of the most irregularly and meanly constructed towns in

the district, the greater part of the houses being of two storeys, with outside stairs to the street, which was generally in a very dirty state. Several of these houses still remain, but in the present day the town has undergone a variety of beneficial improvements, and now possesses many modern substantial edifices. Formerly the court-house and jail were in an old building in the centre of the town, called St. Lawrence's Tower; but there is now an elegant new edifice for these purposes. Besides this, the only other public erection worthy of special notice, is a handsome new school-house, enclosed within an extensive play-ground at the west end of the town. The plan for this erection, which possesses a small spire, was furnished by Mr. Hamilton, and displays his usual taste for elegance combined with utility. It contains an infant school-room, a female school-room, a common school-room, and a library and museum. Towards this building the town's people subscribed L.200, the burghal corporation gave the ground and L.150, and the heritors of the parish also contributed L.150. The system of education pursued is that which Professor Pillans has laid down in his well-known work on that subject. By referring to the article KIRKCALDY it will be seen that the town of Kinghorn is entitled to a portion of the munificent endowment for education by the late Robert Philp, Esq. of that place, and in virtue of this grant a certain number of children are gratuitously taught the elementary branches. Kinghorn possesses a small and not very good harbour, and though nominally enjoying the importance of being the seat of the ferry across the Firth of Forth to Leith and Newhaven, all boats engaged in this thoroughfare land at Pettycur, a small village or hamlet, with a more accessible port, lying about half a mile to the west. The trade of Kinghorn, it is satisfactory to remark, has not lagged behind in the general career of improvement and prosperity, observable in most of the Fife towns. Like the rest, its chief trade is that connected with the spinning and preparation of lint for the linen fabrics for which the county is now so deservedly reputed. The town now possesses two large spinning establishments, moved by steam power, which employ a good number of persons; weaving by the hand is the other chief trade in Kinghorn. Though labouring under the disadvantage of a poor harbour, in which hardly any shipping is ever



seen, and with the above exceptions, having little local traffic, Kinghorn exhibits a pleasing example of what may be done, under very discouraging circumstances, for the improvement and advancement of a town. These objects, with the cultivation of their minds, seem to occupy a great part of the attention of the inhabitants. Though the burgh be possessed of a very small free revenue, yet, by strict economy, private subscription, and, what is most honourable to the working classes, their voluntary labour after work hours, the burgesses are securing, as far as in their power, the comfort of good roads and streets, public libraries, and, in conjunction with the heritors and private subscribers of the parish, have founded a seminary and erected a school-house which would do honour to any city. Altogether, a stranger might be astonished to learn the progress which has been made in this ancient little burgh during the last four years in all kinds of establishments that tend to the diffusion of knowledge: two large scientific libraries have been instituted within a very short time. In searching for the cause of so creditable a taste for literature, it is found that much has been owing to the free perusal of newspapers and periodical works by the industrious artisans of the town, who, like most persons of their class engaged at large factories, are keenly alive to passing events. During the excitation of political feeling in 1830 and in the summer of 1831, the magistrates of the burgh rendered themselves highly popular by their singularly independent tone in the election contests. The civic government is placed in a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and town-clerk. The town-council in 1818, much to their honour, set an example of reforming themselves, and have since by their public acts and various improvements shown what a reformed magistracy may effect. The burgh joins with Kirkaldy, Dysart, and Burntisland, in electing a member of parliament. Besides the parish church there is a Burgher meeting-house. The fast day of the church is the Thursday before the third Sunday of July.—Population of the town in 1821, 1500, including the parish, 2443.

KINGLASSIE, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded by Auchterderran on the west, Dysart on the south, Markinch on the east, and Leslie on the north, extending four miles in length by two in breadth at the east end, and four at the west. A hilly range separates

the bulk of the parish from the vale of the Leven on the north, and from these uplands the grounds spread away into an arable vale of considerable length and breadth. Through the bottom flows the Lochty, a streamlet which joins the Orr, and on the former stands the confused village of Kinglassie, which is said to derive its name from being the "head of the grey moor," a signification pointing out the former condition of the vale. The village is situated at the distance of two miles and a half south-west of Leslie, and seven north from Kinghorn. The road on which it stands is rather unfrequented. The inhabitants are supported principally by weaving, and the place is entitled to hold two annual fairs. Inchdairnie, the seat of John Aytoun, Esq., is pleasantly situated about a mile east from the village, amidst some old plantations.—Population in 1821, 1027.

KINGOLDRUM, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Lentrathen on the west, the upper division of Kirriemuir on the north, Cortachy and the lower division of Kirriemuir on the east, and Airly on the south. In length it extends seven miles by a breadth of two and a half. The Prosen water flows along a portion of its east side. The parish is hilly or mountainous, with small rivulets between the hills. In the north part of the district the mountains rise to a considerable height, especially one termed Catlaw. On this and the adjoining mountains there is excellent pasture for sheep, and Catlaw mutton is esteemed for its delicacy. The lower portions of the parish are in a high state of cultivation. The village of Kingoldrum lies in the southern part, a few miles north-west of Kirriemuir.—Population in 1821, 517.

KINGOODIE, a small village in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire, erected to accommodate the workmen of an adjacent free-stone quarry of the same name.

KING'S-BARNS, a parish in the eastern part of Fife, lying with its east side to the German Ocean, and bounded by Crail on the south, Denino on the west, and St. Andrews on the north; in form it is nearly a square of four miles. Originally the parish belonged to Crail, and it only became a separate cure in 1631. The district is arable and of a very productive nature. Pitmilny, the seat of one of the most ancient families in Fife, is in the northern part of the parish, near the sea.

The village of King's-Barns lies a mile to the south, on the public road, round the coast, and at a short distance, on the south-east, stands Cambo-House, the seat of Sir David Erskine. The parish, especially in this quarter, abounds in freestone. Limestone, and ironstone also prevail. The village of King's-Barns stands six miles south-east of St. Andrews, and three and a half north of Crail. The inhabitants are generally employed in the weaving of linen goods; and the place is entitled to hold two annual fairs.—Population in 1821, 998.

KING'S KETTLE.—See KETTLE.

KING'S-MUIR, a district in Fife.—See DENINO.

KINGUSSIE and INCH, a mountainous pastoral parish in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, extending twenty miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, bounded on the north by Moy and Dalarossie, on the east by Alvie, on the south by Blair in Athole, and on the west by Laggan. The district is intersected by the Spey, which pursues a sinuous course through the low country, and on its left bank, on the great road from Perth to Inverness, stands the beautiful village of Kingussie, at the distance of 43 miles from Inverness, and 72 from Perth. It possesses a small jail, with a court-room, in which justice of peace courts for the district of Badenoch are held. The village is entitled to hold five fairs annually. About four miles farther up the Spey is Spey-Bridge, which carries the road across towards the south. Some miles down the river on the right bank stands the small village of Inch. Rothiemurchus is the next village on the same side. The conjoint parish of Kingussie and Inch is well watered by a number of small streams.—Population in 1821, 2006.

KINLOCH, a parish in Perthshire, of an irregular long figure, extending nearly seven miles in length, by an average breadth of one and a half; bounded by Blairgowrie on the east, Cluny on the south and part of the west, a smaller division of Blairgowrie also on the west, and Bendothy on the north. The surface is finely diversified by lakes, woods, and gentlemen's seats, all uniting to render the scenery highly beautiful. There are three lakes, all in the southern division, namely, Drumelie loch, the Rae loch, and the Fenzies loch; the first of these is the largest, and from

their banks, the ground rises to the northward in well-cultivated fields for several miles. The kirk-town of the parish stands on the public road on the south-east verge of the district.—Population in 1821, 415.

KINLOSS, a parish in the northern part of the county of Moray or Elgin, lying on the shore of the Moray firth, bounded on the east by Alves, on the south and south-west by Rafford and Forres. It is of a square form, and level surface, measuring about three and a half miles each way. It is well-cultivated and enclosed. The village of Findhorn, at the mouth of the river of that name, is in the parish. Before arriving at this small sea-port, the river Findhorn forms a lake of considerable magnitude, and at its south-east extremity, on a streamlet which enters it, stands the kirk-town of Kinloss, which, judging from the situation, it is said, should be properly styled Kinloch; but such an etymology is extremely doubtful, for in old writings the place is variously called Killoss and Kilfloss which are interpreted into, "the church on the water." The religious structure thus designated, we imagine either to have been an abbey of Cistercian monks, of considerable celebrity, which was founded here by David I. in the year 1150, or some chapel which was then superseded, of a more remote antiquity. There prevailed at one time a popular tradition, to the effect that on one occasion the life of King Duffus was here preserved by concealing himself beneath a bridge, and that a chapel was reared in thankfulness for his escape from those who sought his life. Dempster, following this story, gives the following account of it, and the reason for its foundation: "*Killoss, in Moravia, nomen habet a fluctibus, qui, praeter amnis naturam, derepente vicino in campo pullularent, dum Duffi Regis corpus revelaretur. Cœnobium, post duo fere secula quam Duffus occubuit, fundatum in memoriam miraculi quod ibidem contigisse memoratur.*" Boethius speaks of the circumstance in a similar manner. Pursuing the relation of the event, he adds, "*Nunc ibi cœnobium est, cum amplissimo templo, Divae Virgini sacro, atque augustissimo, aedibusque magnificae structurae piorum cœtu Cistertiensi instituti insigne, nulli in Albione religionis observatione secundum.*" One of the most distinguished abbots of the Cistercian monastery was Robert Reid, official of Moray in 1530, bishop of Orkney in 1557.

and president for some time of the court of session. He was employed in various state negotiations and assisted at the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin of France. He has been much commended by Spottiswood, for his integrity and care in the administration of justice, but though the primary endower of the Edinburgh University, which was begun from a legacy of his, amounting to 8000 merks, specially for that purpose, his name has been completely forgotten in Scotland. The abbey of Kinloss owned property to the extent of upwards of L.1200 per annum, and at the Reformation, when the whole was seized, Mr. Edward Bruce, commissary of Edinburgh, afterwards a lord of session, was made commendator of the establishment, and elevated to the condition of Baron Kinloss in 1604. His son, Thomas Bruce, received the increased dignity of Earl of Elgin in 1633, from Charles I., and his descendants still enjoy the title.—Population in 1821, 1071.

**KINNAIRD**, a suppressed parish in Forfarshire, now divided between the parishes of Fernell and Brechin.

**KINNAIRD**, a parish in Perthshire, in the district of Gowrie, and partly within the carse of that name, lying betwixt Abernethy on the north-east, and Kilspindie on the south-west, Inchturre and Errol on the south-east, and Collace on the north-west. In form it is nearly square, being three miles in length by two in breadth. The grounds in the hilly district on the north are pastoral; those in the beautiful carse on the south are agricultural. In the parish, on the right of the road in passing northward, are slight remains of the ancient castle of Kinnaird, which, along with the barony lands of Kinnaird, belong to the noble family of that name.—Population in 1821, 465.

**KINNAIRD HEAD**, a promontory on the coast of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, a short way north of Fraserburgh. Upon an old castle, the property of Lord Saltoun, a light-house was erected in December 1787, in lat. 57° 42', and long. 2° 19' west of London; Cairnbulg from the light-house bearing by compass south-east, distant two miles; and Troup-head west north-west, distant nine miles. The lantern is 120 feet above the level of the sea at high water, and is lighted from the going away of daylight till its return.

**KINNEFF**, a parish in the county of Kincardine, lying on the sea-coast south from Dun-

notar, and bounded by Arbuthnot on the west, and Bervie on the south. From the water of Bervie, which is the southern boundary for a short distance, to the northern extremity the length is about five miles, and the whole superficies measures 6408 acres, of which 4023 are in cultivation, 1184 are capable of improvement, 17 in plantations, and 1184 hills and wastes. By computation, the parish lately possessed 1194 head of cattle, about 150 horses, 202 sheep, and 30 swine, while the real rental was L.3406. The coast is here, as in Dunnotar parish, exceedingly bold and rocky. The parish, which incorporates the abrogated parish of Caterline, has probably taken its name from a castle, the ruins of which are still to be seen upon the margin of the sea, not above a hundred yards distant from the church. There is a vulgar tradition of this having been the residence of one of the Scottish monarchs named Kenneth.—Population in 1821, 1036.

**KINNEL**, a parish in Forfarshire, lying with its south side to the Lunan water, and separated from the sea by the parish of Lunan; bounded by Fernell on the north, and Guthrie and part of Kirkden on the west, extending above four miles in length by three in breadth. Unless in one quarter on the Lunan water, which is hilly, the surface is generally flat and under a good state of cultivation. Plantations are now also in a thriving condition. The church stands on the left bank of the Lunan water, at the distance of six miles from Arbuthnot.—Population in 1821, 732.

**KINNEL** or **KINEL**, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Kirkpatrick-juxta, and running in a south-easterly direction, it receives the Ae at Esby, and falls into the Annan at Broomhill, in the parish of Lochmaben.

**KINNELLAR**, a small parish in Aberdeenshire, lying with its north end to the river Don, near which it is intersected by the Inverury Canal, bounded on the west by Kintore, on the south by Skene, and on the east by Dyce and Newhills. It extends about four miles from the Don, but unless at a wide part on the south, is not more than a mile and a-half broad. The lands are generally enclosed and well cultivated.—Population in 1821, 996.

**KINNESSWOOD**, a small sequestered and ancient village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, situated on the north-east shore of Loch Leven, at the distance of five miles



east from Kinross, and one west from the village of Scotland-well. The situation of the village is somewhat romantic and pleasing, being beneath the shadow of the western termination of the Lomond hills, and having a beautiful prospect in front, of the lake and its islands. Though otherwise obscure, it derives a slight fame from having been the birth-place of Michael Bruce, the Scottish poet, and author of many much-admired and often-printed pieces. The house in which he first saw the light—a thatched one of two storeys—is pointed out on the left side of a wynd proceeding up from the main street towards the hills. There is a garden behind, which once contained a bower formed by the youth's own hands, for purposes of study and poetical recreation. After a very brief, but pure and blameless existence, he died of consumption, and was buried in the church-yard of Scotland-well, (Portmoak,) where there is an obelisk to his memory.

**KINNETTLES**, a parish at the centre of Forfarshire, nearly of a square form, extending two miles and a-half in length by two in breadth, bounded by the parish of Glamis on the west and north, Forfar on the east, and Inverarity on the south. The district is arable, and among the most beautiful and productive in the shire.—Population in 1821, 566.

**KINNOUL**, a parish in Perthshire, lying with its western extremity to the Tay, opposite Perth, and extending from thence in a most irregular manner for three or four miles, by a general breadth of one mile. Besides this larger portion, there are two detached parts—one to the north between St. Martin's parish and Kilspindie, and one on the Tay, encompassed by the parish of Kinfauns and St. Madoes. The surface of this parish is hilly, but romantic, and exceedingly beautiful, being clothed to a great extent with fine plantations, and having many gentlemen's seats. The hill of Kinnoul, rising from the Tay opposite, and within view of the town of Perth, is one of the very finest objects of the kind in Britain. It is crowned and highly embellished with wood, and has a variety of villas environed in shrubberies and gardens of the most exuberant description, the whole only paralleled in beauty and salubrity of situation by Richmond Hill. At the east end of the bridge which crosses the Tay from Perth, a large suburb or distinct town has

arisen under the name of Kinnoul or Bridge-end, which is a burgh of barony under the Earl of Kinnoul, and is entitled to hold a weekly market and four annual fairs. The houses, which are substantial and handsomely built, chiefly line the public roads for a short distance. About the year 1767, a nursery was begun in this parish, opposite Perth, by Mr. James Dickson of Hassendean-burn, near Hawick, and it has continued ever since as a very extensive and useful establishment of the kind to this part of Scotland. The ancient church of the parish was long a rectory in the proprietary of the monastery of Cambuskenneth, and was dedicated to rather a rare saint, Constantine, who was a king of Scots in the tenth century, and who became a Monk among the Culdees of St. Andrews. The modern church of Kinnoul is a neat edifice built on a bank overhanging the Tay, south from the village. About a quarter of a mile south from the church once stood the old Castle of Kinnoul. This place has given the title of Earl to a branch of the family of Hay of Errol, the first of the title being ennobled in 1627, as Lord Hay of Kinfauns, and elevated to be Earl of Kinnoul, Viscount Dupplin, in 1633.—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 2674.

**KINORE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, now incorporated with the parish of Huntly.

**KINROSS-SHIRE**, a small inland county, situated at the western extremity of the county of Fife, from which it was disjoined in the year 1426, and encompassed on its west and north sides by Perthshire, with Fife on its southern quarter. Its name is significant of its local situation, importing the "head of the peninsula." As now constituted, it measures from east to west, that is, from Auchmuir bridge at the bottom of the carse of Loch Leven to Fossaway kirk, eleven miles and a quarter in length; and from Keltymbridge, nearly due north to Damhead, nine miles and three quarters. The general figure of the county is somewhat circular, although the line of its boundary is very irregular, and its total superficies amounts to seventy-eight square miles, or about 39,702 Scots acres. The boundaries or outskirts of the county are generally hilly, and in point of fact the shire may be described as an open vale, or plain, environed in uplands and hills. The Ochil hills, which separate the district from Strathearn, are the northern boundary, the Lomond hills are the

eastern, Benarty hill the south-eastern, and Cleish hills the south and south-western. These hills are generally pastoral, and adapted for the rearing of cattle, but they are also suited in many places to cultivation, and exhibit many pleasing and productive arable fields. The original condition of this minute territory seems to have resembled that of the contiguous shire of Fife, having been of a moory, mossy nature, and most probably once bearing a forest of trees, the fit residence of wild boars and other animals usually found in savage countries. Up to a comparatively recent epoch, the lands of Kinross-shire were bleak and unreclaimed, a circumstance partly attributable to a certain local characteristic worth mentioning. The district has the remarkable peculiarity in its proprietary of being very much divided into farms, each owned in feu by its tenant, wherefore there are more resident lairds in proportion in this part of the country than are to be found anywhere else, establishing a resemblance betwixt the proprietary of this county and that of Fife. The farms, it appears, were feued about the commencement of the eighteenth century from the nouse of Kinross, to the tenants then in possession, whose descendants inherit the properties, paying for them an exceedingly trifling duty or quit rent. The marches of the various farms not having been well defined, and being distracted by the practice of run-rig, it was long before the county manifested very active signs of improvement. Within the recollection of persons of middle life, few districts were worse cultivated or less profitable than Kinross-shire; but the rack-rent taxes levied by Pitt, and other circumstances, among which is included the good example shown by neighbours, ultimately induced a spirited change, and now, from less to more, the agriculture, the mode of draining, enclosing, and planting, can vie with those of Fife or most other places. Draining on a great and effectual scale has been instituted on the carse east from Loch Leven and on its shore, there being in all directions in this quarter productive arable fields, where, only a few years ago, there was nothing but desolate moors and mosses. The county possesses no running waters except a few small rivulets which are chiefly tributary to Loch Leven. This beautiful and large expanse of water, which is sufficiently noticed in its proper place, lies at the east end of the

wide vale of the shire, and is emptied by a small river of the same name, which pursues an easterly course through Fife. By its recent partial drainage a considerable addition of land has been acquired, but generally of a poor quality. The river Leven, from its source to Auchmuir bridge above alluded to, is the boundary with the shire of Fife; Kinross-shire being on the north bank. Besides Loch Leven, there are a few small lakes or tarns on the hills above Cleish. The district is now in many places well sheltered by plantations. The mineralogy of the shire is a subject of little importance. Whinstone is found in a variety of situations; and sandstone of the best quality abounds. Limestone likewise has been discovered in abundance, and wrought. There are no coal-works established in the county; but coal is found in great quantities in the neighbourhood. The shire is now provided with good roads. The county comprises but four complete parochial divisions; and possesses only one town, namely, Kinross, with a large populous village, in its neighbourhood, called Mil-na-thort, vulgarly Mills-o'-forth. The county is joined with that of Clackmannan under one sheriff-depute; but there is a resident sheriff-substitute at Kinross. The real rental of the shire in 1811 was for lands L.22,752, houses L.6870.—Population in 1821, males 3660, females 4102, total 7762.

KINROSS, a parish in the above county, extending about three and a half miles in length from north to south, and nearly the same at its greatest breadth; bounded by Loch Leven on the east, on the north by Orwell, on the south by Cleish, and on the west by Fossaway and Tulliebole. Stretching westward from the margin of Loch Leven, the parish consists of a large portion of the flat or undulating vale of Kinross, and though originally moorish and unproductive, is now improved and well enclosed, and yields tolerably good crops. There are three small rivers in the district, namely, the Gairney on the south boundary, the South Queich below the town, and North Queich on the north boundary, all of which discharge themselves into Loch Leven, and are stored with small trout. The small island in Loch Leven on which stands the ruined castle, belongs to the parish.

KINROSS, the capital of the above county and parish, and a town of considerable antiquity, occupies a pleasant situation at the foot of

the open vale to which it has given its name, on the north-western shore of Loch Leven, at the distance of 27 miles from Edinburgh, 17 from Perth, and 19 from Cupar. Formerly the town consisted of a series of tortuous lanes of an antique appearance, bordering on the above beautiful lake, but in the present day there is a tolerably well built, though not very straight main street, bounding these lanes on their northern quarter, and lining the chief road to the north, which thus passes through the town. Originally, the locality was dignified by a castle of great strength, situated on a promontory jutting into the lake, and of which the town was a dependance. This ancient stronghold, long the residence of the Earls of Morton, was removed upwards of a century ago, and the promontory is now occupied by Kinross House, an elegant structure, built and inhabited by Sir William Bruce of Kinross, the architect of the modern part of Holyroodhouse, and many other mansions of the reign of Charles II. The environs of Kinross are much indebted for their beauty to the pleasure-grounds and exuberant plantations around this edifice, which stands near the northern entrance to the town, and opposite the island and castle of Queen Mary; for a description of which important objects in connexion with Kinross, we refer to the article **LEVEN (LOCH)**. Kinross has, in recent times, undergone many extensive improvements, in the building of handsome new houses on the main street, and otherwise, and now possesses a large splendid inn at the northern extremity of the town, which for appearance and accommodation is perhaps not surpassed in Scotland. It is tastefully built on the plan of the old English manor-houses, and has an extensive suit of stables. There are other good inns in the town. The parish-church, which stands near the centre of the town, is a plain edifice, with an ordinary steeple. Besides this place of worship, there are two meeting-houses of the United Secession church. As the capital of the county, the courts of the sheriff sit in Kinross, and justice of peace courts are likewise held at stated periods. The place is undistinguished by manufactories, and the chief trade of the working classes is the weaving of linen and cotton goods. The adjacent lake abounds in fish; but being rented for the Edinburgh market, the town enjoys little benefit from it.

Kinross is entitled to hold four fairs annually. A branch of the British Linen Company's Bank is of considerable use to the town and its vicinity.—Population of the parish and town in 1821, 2563.

**KINTAIL**, a parish at the south-west corner of Ross-shire, so named from the words *Cean-dha-haal*, the "head of the two salt water lakes." The large indentation of the sea, opposite the south-eastern corner of Skye, called Loch Alsh, divides itself into two branches, the most northerly of which is called Loch Long, and the most southerly Loch Duich. These two arms of the sea enclose the parish of Kintail, the church of which is situated at a point at the head of Loch Duich. Glenshiel lies on the south, Lochalsh parish on the north, and the parish of Kintail measures between the two, thirteen miles in length by six in breadth. The parish is mountainous, wild, and pastoral, and in popular language is divided into the three districts of Croe, Glenelchaig, and Glas-leter. There are two rivers, the Loigh and the Croe, which rise in small rivulets in the mountains; the former runs into Loch Long, and the latter into Loch Duich. The cascade of Glomach lies in the heights of Glenelchaig, far from public view. The fall of water is very considerable, and rendered awful by the darkness of the surrounding hills and woods. Kintail is, in its inland quarter, surrounded with high hills; the most eminent is Tullochard, which commands a view of many of the Hebrides. This mountain claims particular attention, on account of the veneration in which it was held in ancient times. Like the temple of Janus at Rome, it indicated peace or war: when warfare commenced, a burning fire on the highest ridge was the signal; and all the tenants of Seaforth appeared in arms next morning at the Castle of Donan, the usual place of rendezvous. This burning mount the family of Seaforth bear for their crest; and those who relish the music of the bagpipe, show no little regard to the tune of Tullochard, or Seaforth's gathering. The castle of Donan, just mentioned, was built in the reign of Alexander III., to resist the depredations of the Danes. It commanded a very extensive prospect, being situated in the western extremity of the parish, at the parting of Loch Long from Loch Duich, where there is now a ferry. It consisted of a tower and rampart, and at full sea was surrounded by water. It



was demolished in the year 1719, after the battle of Glenshiel, by a ship of war, and some of the balls employed in battering it down are still found in the mossy ground in its vicinity. The author of the Statistical Account informs us, that, in his day, (1793) an old inhabitant of the parish remembered of having seen the Kintail men under arms, dancing on the leaden roof of Castle Donan, just as they were setting out for Sheriff-Muir, where this resolute band were cut in pieces. By the same authority we learn that before the parish manse is a place called *Downan Diarmod*, being the remains of an ancient fort, near which is shown the tomb of that Fingalian hero, composed of large rough stones. Kintail was long known as the country of the MacRaes, a name importing "the sons of good fortune," who, it is said, emigrated thither from the braes of Aird, on the Lovat estate. —Population in 1821, 1027.

KINTORE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right side of the Don, opposite Keithhall and Fintroy, bounded on the north by Inverury, from which it is separated by the Don, on the west by Kemnay, and on the south by Skene and Kinnellar. The surface rises gradually from the neighbourhood of the river to the western quarter of the parish, which extends six miles in length by about three in breadth at the middle. The lower district is arable, and produces tolerably good crops. There are also now some plantations. The road and Inverury canal from Aberdeen pass through the parish. Anciently this part of the country was covered with a forest, a part of which, with a castle, were given, by Robert Bruce, to Robert de Keith, Marischal of Scotland, after the battle of Bannockburn, and the district still remains in the hands of his descendants, the family of Kintore; having been bestowed, in the seventeenth century by the Earl Marischal, on his son, Sir John Keith, who was afterwards (1677) created Earl of Kintore, by Charles II. on account of his instrumentality in preserving the regalia of the kingdom during the troubles of the civil wars.

KINTORE, the capital of the above parish, and a royal burgh, is situated on the public road near the Don, at the distance of twelve miles north-west of the county town, and three south-east of Inverury. We are informed by the author of the Statistical Account,

and his followers, that Kintore was created a royal burgh about the beginning of the ninth century,—that is to say, nearly three hundred years before burghal privileges of that class were known in Scotland. And it can only now be conjectured that the town most probably was elevated to be a royal burgh about the same period as Aberdeen, namely, the twelfth century. The only old charter it possesses is one of James V., confirming some of an ancient date. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurer, assisted by a council of eight other burgesses; and unites with Banff, Cullen, Elgin, and Inverury in electing a member of parliament. The set of the burgh not requiring any periodical change in the officials, the head of the Kintore family has been provost for about a hundred and fifty years. By a recent examination before the House of Lords, it appears, that this royal burgh was in the most impoverished condition of almost any town in Scotland. The town is of small size, with the parish church standing beside it. The Inverury canal passes it on the west.—Population of the burgh in 1821, about 350, including the parish 1053.

KINTYRE.—See CANTIRE.

KIPPEN, a parish, of which a third part belongs to Perthshire, and the remainder to Stirlingshire, lying on the right bank of the Forth, bounded by Gargunnoch on the east, Balfron on the south, and Drymen on the west. The Forth separates it on the north from Kilmadock, Kincardine, and Port-Menteith. In extent it measures nearly eight miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. The parish is divided into level carse ground and upland; the former, which lies on the Forth, is of unequal breadth, and forms a part of that extensive plain which reaches from Gartmore on both sides of the river, as far eastward as Borrowstounness. Much of the land is of a mossy nature. From some of the higher grounds, an ample and variegated prospect presents itself to the eye of the spectator. At the head of the strath stands the house of Gartmore, commanding a view of the whole plain below, which throughout is a rich and beautiful valley, exhibiting an enclosed and well cultivated country, embellished with numberless farms and gentlemen's seats. Stirling Castle, and the romantic woody eminences adjacent, are seen on the

east, like islands emerging out of the level carse land. In former times this district, from lying near the borders of the Highlands, was occasionally subjected to the predatory incursions of the nearest clans. At one time there were a number of places of strength in the district. In the western division of the parish stands the village of Bucklyvie, and in the eastern part, on the public road, at the distance of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  miles west from Stirling, is situated the village of Kippen, which is entitled to hold several annual fairs, and which derives no small distinction from having been for fifty years the seat of whisky distillation to a considerable extent. The manufacture of this article here was primarily encouraged by an old distillery act of parliament, which permitted the distillation on a very free scale within the Highland line, and as Kippen was, till a new act in 1793, reckoned within this imaginary boundary, it enjoyed its trade in whisky on favourable terms.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 2029.

KIRBISTER, a small lake in the parish of Orphir, Orkney.

KIRKALDY, or KIRKCALDY, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded on the south by the Firth of Forth, on the west by the parish of Abbotshall, and by Dysart on all the remaining sides. In the southern extremity of this parish lies the town of Kirkaldy, from which it takes its name, and the landward part is merely a small stripe of territory stretching to the north for about two miles, and generally less than a mile in breadth. The beautiful estate of Dunnikeir forms the principal part of the northern division of the parish. The parish of Abbotshall, with the exception of three farms that belonged to Kinghorn, anciently formed part of Kirkaldy parish, but was separated in 1649, on account of the anxiety prevalent at that time to increase the facilities of attending public worship. The church of the parish of Kirkaldy is situated at the town. In this parish were born several eminent individuals, though of very different estimations in life—namely, Michael Scott, the celebrated philosopher of the thirteenth century, [he first saw the light at Balweary, in that part of the parish now separated, under the name of Abbotshall]; Oswald of Dunnikeir, the well known patriot and statesman; and Dr. Adam Smith, author of the *Wealth of Nations*.

KIRKALDY, a populous thriving sea-port town, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery, in the above parish, in the county of Fife, occupying a somewhat incommodious situation between the shore of the Firth of Forth and the base of a range of rising grounds on the north, at the distance of three miles north from Kinghorn, two west from Dysart, thirty-one south-west from Dundee, and thirteen from Edinburgh, by way of Pettycur and Kinghorn. Besides stretching through the whole breadth of the parish of Kirkaldy, it also crosses through Abbotshall, and transgresses a little upon the parish of Kinghorn. Though a town of considerable antiquity, like most of those in Fife on the shores of the Forth, and at an early period enjoying a considerable trade, it is only in recent times that it has emerged from an obscure history, and, partly on the ruin of other places, has taken an honourable station at the head of all the towns in this rich and influential county. From the narrow dimensions of the ground on which Kirkaldy is situated, the inhabitants have been from the first necessitated to erect their habitations in a continuous line along the shore, though unluckily without much regard to the regularity of the buildings, and having thence stretched to a most disproportionate length, the place from an early period, has been styled “the lang town o’ Kirka’dy” in familiar allusion to its appearance. From being a long straggling town of a single ill-arranged street, houses were in time planted on the ascent behind or near the shore in front, and in the present day, it comprises several well-built cross streets and a variety of detached edifices, the residence of the more wealthy classes. The town has as yet, however, reached only a short way up the acclivity on its northern side, and when viewed from the sea it appears environed by finely enclosed productive fields, with the beautiful grounds and conspicuous tower of Raith and the verdant plantations surrounding the house of Dunnikeir crowning the heights. Long as the town is, it has been in appearance drawn out to much greater extent by the close proximity of the village of Path-head on the east, which almost connects it with Dysart. Kirkaldy is supposed to take its name from the Culdees (the *Keldei*, as they are often termed in old charters), of whom it is said to have been a cell. The first notice of it occurs in 1334, when it was mortified by David II.

to the abbots of Dunfermline successively, and thus became a burgh of regality. It continued in the possession of these dignitaries till 1450, when the commendator and convent, by indentures made with the bailies and community of Kirkaldy, disposed to them and their successors for ever the burgh and harbour, burgh acres, the small customs, common pasture in the moor, &c. We are informed by the writer of the Statistical Account, that it was soon after erected into a royal burgh, with the customary privileges; and these were specifically ratified by a charter of confirmation granted by Charles I. in 1644; when the burgh, for good and gratuitous service done by it, was erected *de novo* into a free royal burgh and free port, with new and large immunities. It is probable that these privileges, instead of being granted for good and gratuitous service, were given as a means of preventing the good burghers from continuing that hostility which they, in common with all the other burgh communities of Fife, had shown to his Majesty during the unhappy contest he carried on with a party of his people. Among the privileges enumerated in the new charter, were powers given to the bailies, councillors, and community of electing and constituting annual magistrates for the administration of justice and the government of the burgh, of uplifting customs and applying them to the public good; of holding courts; of seizing, incarcerating, and punishing delinquents; with which were conjoined various other privileges expressed in the barbarous language of the early feudal times, when they first became customary—such as herezelds, bludewits, merchetæ mulierum, fork, foss, sok, sak, tholl, thame, wraik, vat, weth, wair, veynson, infangthief, outfangthief, pit and gallows, &c. Kirkaldy appears to have prospered in common with the other busy towns along the coast of Fife. Tradition relates that at the time when Charles I. erected it anew into a royal burgh, it had a hundred sail of ships belonging to it; which is not improbable, as we learn from authentic documents that the port lost ninety-four vessels by the accidents of the troubled times between 1644 and 1660. A proof of its prosperity at even an earlier age is found in the circumstance that in 1622, when the General Assembly of the Protestant churches of France deputed Boesnage to the king of Great Britain, to solicit aid to enable them to resist the op-

pression of Louis XIII., the town and parish of Kirkaldy contributed, according to the goodwill and permission of the king, a pecuniary aid of 1030 merks; for which Boesnage's receipt is engrossed in the parish records. So many men did Kirkaldy send to resist the Marquis of Montrose at Kilsyth in 1645, that the slaughter which distinguished that defeat is said to have made two hundred widows in this town alone. At the sack of Dundee in 1651, by General Monk, the good presbyterians of Kirkaldy lost goods to the amount of about L.500, which they had deposited there for safety. Yet this is nothing to the value of the ships lost before the Restoration—which amounted to L.53,791 sterling. The town was at this time the seventh town in Scotland, only Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Perth, and St. Andrews ranking above it; and latterly this last falling below it, made it the sixth. For several years before and after 1650, the monthly assessments laid on it, for the maintenance of the troops, exceeded L.400 at an average. It contributed as 1 in 40 of the whole supplies levied from the burghs of Scotland. This, however, was the golden age of the early history of Kirkaldy. One of silver—we might almost say of copper—soon ensued. The town seems to have become at length much reduced in wealth and the means of carrying on its trade, by the losses which it sustained in the course of the civil war. In 1673, the number of ships belonging to it had fallen to twenty-five. And, in 1682, its distress was so great that an application was made to the convention of burghs to consider its poverty, and to take methods for easing it as to its public burdens. "But the burgh," says the writer of the Statistical Account, "having fallen under the displeasure of the court, on account of the opposition given by its representative to the arbitrary measures then carried on, the inhabitants were not only denied relief, but farther burdened with an addition of 2000 merks to their annual assessment. The application to the convocation was, however, renewed in 1687, when a visitation of the burgh was ordered. A committee appointed for that purpose met at Kirkaldy the following year; and on the evidence of the books and declarations both of the magistrates of the burgh and the officers of the customs, reported to the Convention, 'that the customs payable to his Majesty were not half of what they had been some years before:



that this was occasioned by the death of many substantial merchants and shippers, and loss of ships and decay of trade : that many of the inhabitants, some of whom were magistrates of the burgh, had fled from and deserted the same : that so great was the poverty of the inhabitants, that all the taxations imposed on the town could do no more than pay the eight months cess payable to the king yearly, and that with difficulty. Before the effect of this representation could be known, the Revolution took place ; an event highly grateful to the Scots in general, and particularly to the *whigs of Fife*. The inhabitants of Kirkaldy entering warmly into the spirit of it, and anxious to distinguish themselves in the support of it, found means to apprehend the Earl of Perth, who was Lord Chancellor, and had managed the affairs of Scotland under James, and who, knowing that he was generally obnoxious as one of the instruments of the late king, withdrew himself as soon as the public mind had declared in favour of the Prince of Orange. After detaining that nobleman five days and nights in prison, under a constant guard of 300 men, they sent him under a convoy of three boats manned with 200 hands to Alloa, where they delivered him on receipt into the hands of the Earl of Mar. The guard of 300 men they found it necessary to keep up for four months, on receiving information that a force was coming down from the Highlands to burn the town, in revenge for Perth's apprehension. These facts, and a particular account of their losses, having been stated in a petition to King William in 1689, they obtained an abatement of £1000 Scots of their annual assessments." The prosperity of the town, which revived a little after this event, was soon again depressed in consequence of the Union, the effect of which was at first very different from what it has been since. " Taxes, which by the treaty of Union, were laid on many of the necessities of life, the duties and customs which were imposed on various articles of merchandise, and the numerous restrictions with which the English contrived, in the narrow spirit of commercial monopoly, to fetter the trade of Scotland in general, were quickly and severely felt over the whole of this part of the United Kingdom. Commerce everywhere declined ; in spite of the attempts which were made to support it by the wretched resource of smuggling. It suffered particularly in the towns on the

Firth of Forth ; many of which were quickly reduced to distress, and all of them languished. This town was involved in the common fate. Its shipping, on which it had till then entirely depended, fell rapidly into decay ; and the several wars which followed each other for more than half a century, having continued the effect which the disadvantageous terms of the Union had begun, the trade of this place was at length so much reduced, that, in 1760, it employed no more than one coaster of fifty tons, and two ferry-boats each of thirty. On the return, however, of peace in 1763, the shipping immediately revived. By the year 1772, it had increased to eleven vessels carrying 515 tons and forty-nine men ; and though its progress was retarded by the war with America, it amounted at the close of that contest to twelve vessels, carrying 750 tons and fifty-nine men." The increase still continuing, the number of vessels in 1792, was twenty-six, carrying 3700 tons register, or about 5000 dead weight, and employing 225 men, being, when clear to sail, worth £30,000. From this period, the town has gradually increased in importance as a port and manufacturing town, as may be learned from the following particulars, which are all referable to its present state, (July 1831.) The trade of Kirkaldy bears an intimate resemblance to that of Dundee, consisting almost exclusively in the spinning of flax, and the weaving of coarse linen goods for home and foreign consumption. The town now possesses ten distinct establishments for the spinning and preparation of flax, in all of which steam-power is employed. There is one large establishment for weaving, in which steam is also the agent of movement. The rest of the flax prepared here is woven by the hand, and engages a great number of individuals. The fabrics prepared and woven, are chiefly ticks, dowlas, checks, and sail-cloth. There are four bleachfields connected with the town for the whitening of the yarns. Kirkaldy has likewise a rope-work. In the town and environs, there are two breweries and a distillery, likewise two iron foundries, where the machinery employed in the spinning-mills is manufactured. Salt was once made to a considerable extent, but it is now manufactured on a very small scale. Besides these chief public works, there are many minor establishments incidental to a populous sea-port town. Within these few years the style of shop-keeping has been great-

ly altered and improved, there being now many elegant shops, with extensive stocks of fashionable and other kinds of goods, which formerly used to be found only in cities such as Edinburgh. Kirkaldy is the seat of a customhouse, having a control over a line of coast extending from Aberdour on the west to St. Andrews on the east, in which district are included the creeks of Aberdour, Kinghorn, Dysart, West and East Wemyss Leven, Largo, Elie, Pittenweem, West and East Anstruther, Crail, and St. Andrews. Anstruther is constituted a deputy port to Kirkaldy, with a supervision over those places to the east of it. By the politeness of the gentlemen connected with the customhouse establishment of Kirkaldy, we have been furnished with a list of the shipping belonging to the port and its creeks, which is highly illustrative of the character of these places. It appears that on the 1st of January 1831, the whole owned 191 vessels, having a burden of 14,596 tons, and 1289 seamen. Out of this, Kirkaldy and its creeks, as far as Largo, had 95 vessels, with 10,610 tons, and 831 seamen. The circumstance of such a number of vessels belonging to the small towns on the coast of Fife is very significant of the mode in which spare capital is employed in this ancient trading district. We find that here many a one who realizes two or three hundred pounds in trade, lays the sum out—frequently staking his all, or next to it—in the purchase of a brig or schooner, to be engaged in foreign or coasting traffic. There are even instances of persons with more humble means clubbing their earnings to enter into speculations of this kind. In no other part of Scotland, indeed, that we know of, is there exactly the same species of rage for being ship-owners; and, on the opposite shores of the Lothians, such a desire is very faintly expressed. It will, of course, be understood, that the above number of vessels is by no means allied to the trade of the ports to which they belong, (though such may happen to be the case,) the ships being employed in the general carrying trade of the country. Among those vessels belonging to Kirkaldy are reckoned six which are engaged in whale-fishing, a trade in which the port has been exceedingly successful. A substantially constructed series of edifices for the preparation of oil, in connexion with the Greenland trade, was some time ago erected on the shore below Pathhead, near Ravenscraig castle, but the work having been

interdicted by the Earl of Roslin till a recent period, it is not as yet in operation. The trade of the port has been considerably benefited by the institution of a company having smacks sailing to and from London direct. At present there are two vessels engaged in this traffic, carrying goods and passengers, by which the sometimes tedious and expensive process of sending goods by Leith is avoided. Kirkaldy is the only port in Fife having these smacks, and the circumstance argues a great deal for the enterprise and affluence of the inhabitants. To the regular sailing to and fro of steam-vessels in communication with Newhaven, and which go and come at least three times a-day, much of the comfort and prosperity of the port is also owing. The harbour of Kirkaldy is situated at the east end of the town, and though of large dimensions, with a good stone pier at the east and west sides, it has the misfortune of being dry at low water; and at such times of the tide the passengers of steam-vessels have to embark by means of small boats. To obviate, as far as possible, so disagreeable an inconveniency, a long moveable pier, or narrow scaffold, on wheels, has been erected, which bears the passengers from the sands to the boats. We would strongly recommend the use of a convenience of this kind to the other parts on the coast having no low water piers, where passengers have often to be carried out of and into the boats on the backs of the sailors. It is the custom of the different inn-keepers of Kirkaldy to send chaises to the water's edge, in order to convey gratuitously the strangers who may land to their respective hotels. The increase of the spinning trade has not been more remarkable in Kirkaldy within these few years than the steady improvement of the trade in corn, in which it now surpasses any other market in Fife. A weekly grain market is held on Saturday, which collects the produce of the farmers from a very extensive district in the counties of Fife and Kinross, and commands the attendance of corn-factors from Edinburgh, Leith, and other places on the southern shores of the firth. Purchasers having here frequently the advantage of seeing their grain shipped for Leith, Glasgow—(by way of the Forth and Clyde canal)—or other ports, before they leave the market, there is held out a great inducement to attendance on the part of the dealers, who have further the benefit of the numerous steam-

vessels on the firth for transporting themselves, with perfect certainty as to time, from side to side, at a moderate expense.\* A prodigious revolution has been effected within the last forty years in marketing at Kirkaldy, by the institution of day instead of candle-light markets, the latter being once common, and held so early in the mornings, that during the winter all the articles were bought and sold before sunrise. This ridiculous practice has been long since abrogated. By a very recent arrangement, there are in future to be three cattle markets in the year, held respectively on the third Friday of February, the third Friday of July, and the third Friday of October. The first market, according to this programme, was held in July 1831. As illustrative of the flourishing state of the Saturday's stock market, it may be mentioned, that during the first year it was held, there were 8669 quarters of wheat brought for sale; and that in the last or third year, recently closed, there were 16,393 quarters. The trade of Kirkaldy and neighbourhood is assisted by branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the Commercial, National, and Glasgow Banks. The gradual but steady progress of trade in Kirkaldy, and the general advance of the inhabitants in manners and taste, have led to the improvement of the town, both in its public and private works. In 1811 a bill was carried through parliament for widening, paving, and lighting the streets, and introducing a supply of water, and from that period may be dated the beginning of those extensive alterations for the improvement of the appearance of the place, which have given Kirkaldy a lively and modern, instead of an antiquated and gloomy aspect. The chief alterations have been made from about the middle of the town to its eastern extremity, there being now, within this division, many handsome stone edifices, while the street

\* Persons proceeding from the Edinburgh side of the firth to Kirkaldy, may either go by the ferry boats direct from Newhaven, or by those from Newhaven to Kinghorn; going from thence eastward by the coaches which run through Fife. The fares charged at both ferries are alike, being at present two shillings for the best, and one shilling and sixpence for the second cabin, which, though in one sense moderate, are at all times complained of as being too high, considering that the voyage to Kinghorn occupies but forty—and that to Kirkaldy about seventy minutes. The ferries in this quarter are mostly in the hands of certain trustees, and it is seldom that there are not vexatious disputes among parties concerned. Both on the Fife and Mid-Lothian coasts there is the most deplorable want of low water piers.

has been rendered here and there more straight by the removal of projecting old houses. The greatest alteration has taken place near the centre of the eastern half, the street being here lined with lofty good stone houses, among which are two or three excellent inns; and, on the south side of the thoroughfare, is a new edifice, of large proportions, answering the various purposes of a hall for district and burgh meetings, and a jail. From the front of this erection rises a neat spire, in which is a conspicuous town clock. This substantial and elegant building, which was finished in 1829, superseded an exceedingly old court-house and jail, which projected on the thoroughfare, and was long a nuisance to the street. The improved condition of Kirkaldy is particularly marked by the use of side pavement on the main and chief cross streets, and the lighting of the town and shops with gas, the latter improvement being made in 1830. The inhabitants support two public reading rooms, and there is a mechanics' institution, which differs from other establishments of the kind, inasmuch as it is little else than an association for the support of a library calculated for the instruction of the members. The town has no academy beyond the scale of a parochial school, which is a somewhat remarkable circumstance. Recently, the community have had planted amongst them a charity school, on such a principle of extensive philanthropy that it requires particular notice. A wealthy citizen designed Robert Philp of Edenshead, merchant in the town, died in 1828, bequeathing property, which, after liquidating minor legacies, &c., may be estimated at nearly L.70,000. This large sum was reposed in the administration of certain general and local trustees for the purpose of erecting and sustaining four schools, namely one in Kirkaldy, for 100 children, one in Pathhead or St. Clair-town for 150 children, one in the Linktown of Abbotshall (the western suburb of Kirkaldy), for 100 children, and one in Kinghorn for fifty children: the pupils to be of both sexes, and to be selected from among the very poorest inhabitants of those places, from six to fifteen years of age, and the education to consist of only the plainest elementary branches: thirty shillings to be allowed for clothing per annum to each pupil. In virtue of this munificent endowment, a school-house has been built at Kirkaldy, and in the other places they are in the course of erection, or about to be



commenced, while the proper number of children have been for some time under the care of teachers. The civic government of Kirkaldy consists of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild and treasurer; the council in whole consisting of twenty-one members, ten of whom are mariners, eight merchants, and three craftsmen; eleven of whom form a quorum. On account of the expense of different public improvements, the burgh is now in debt L.9800, while the revenue annually drawn is about L.2000. The town accounts are managed by a chamberlain. Besides the established church, which is conspicuously situated on the rising ground above the town, Kirkaldy has the advantage of having the parish church of Abbots-hall, situated at a short distance to the west of the town church, on the same rising ground. There are also two meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod, one of Original Seceders, one of the Original Burgher Synod, one of Independents, and one of Episcopals. In closing this account of Kirkaldy, the present writers cannot take leave of the subject without expressing it as their belief, founded on what they consider an accurate examination of the town—of the spirited industry of its intelligent inhabitants—of its local situation—and of its rising character, that at no distant day it will be found by topographers occupying an honourable and distinguished rank among what are styled the first-rate Scottish towns.—Population of Kirkaldy and the suburbs in its vicinity in 1821, 7000;—population of the burgh and parish, excluding suburbs not ecclesiastically belonging to them, 4452. It is only by the former of these computations that a correct idea can be gained of the population of the place.

**KIRKBEAN**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcubright, occupying the south-eastern corner of that division of Galloway on the Solway firth at the estuary of the Nith; bounded by Colvend on the west and Newabbey on the north: on the east and south is the Solway. It is under five miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of about three and a half miles. Its south-eastern corner or promontory is called Southernnes Point. From some high hills on its western quarter the land generally declines towards the shore in long pleasing expanses, presenting to the eye a rich, beautiful and extensive prospect, fields well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation, with

a variety of thriving plantations. The ground is exceedingly low on the southern sea-shore, and is here styled the Merse. There are three villages of very small size in the parish—Kirkbean, Preston, and Southernness. The first of these, which stands in the public road from Dumfries, in the northern part of the parish, about a mile from the sea, enjoys a small distinction from having been the birth-place of John Paul, otherwise Paul Jones, who was born here in 1745, and was the son of an honest gardener in the place. The only antiquities in the district are the utterly ruined castles of Cavens and Weaths, both of which were the property and occasionally the residence of the Regent Morton. The huge and conspicuous mountain called Criffel, stands partly within this parish and partly within that of Newabbey.—Population in 1821, 790.

**KIRKBOST**, an islet of the Hebrides, lying on the west coast of North Uist.

**KIRKCHRIST**.—See TWYNHOLM.

**KIRKCOLM**, a parish in Wigtonshire, occupying the outer extremity of the peninsula, bounded by the Irish channel on the west and north, and Loch Ryan on the east. On its inland boundary it has the parish of Leswalt. In extent it measures almost a square of five miles. The surface is undulating, and is under a good process of tillage. The church of Kirkcolm, which before the Reformation belonged to the monks of Sweetheart Abbey, is pleasantly situated near the shore of Loch Ryan, north of the bay called the Wig. About two miles south from the present kirk, on the side of Loch Ryan, there was, in ancient times, a chapel called Kilmorie, signifying the Chapel of the Virgin Mary. This chapel was altogether ruinous upwards of a century ago, but the Virgin's Well, in the vicinity, still retained its celebrity, among the country people, for miraculous properties, as regarded the cure of sick persons.—Population in 1821, 1821.

**KIRKCONNEL**, a parish in Dumfriesshire, occupying the north-west corner of Nithsdale, extending from west to east between ten and fourteen miles by a breadth of seven and eight, bounded by Sanquhar on the south and east, and on the west and north by New-Cumnock. A large portion of the district is the vale through which the Nith flows from west to east, with minute vales on either side, and through which tributary rivulets run to

this beautiful river. From these low grounds the land rises into a mountainous territory on the northern and south-western confines. The low lying lands are now under excellent cultivation, and the hills are devoted to the pasturing of black cattle and sheep. The public road from Sanquhar into Ayrshire pursues a westerly direction through the parish, on the left bank of the Nith. On the entrance of the road into the parish stands the village of Whitehill; and nearly three miles farther on is the Kirktown of Kirkconnel. The ancient parish church stood at a place called Old Kirkconnel, about two miles to the north of the modern edifice. The old church before the Reformation belonged to the monks of Holyrood. Tradition and record are equally silent regarding who St. Connel or Conel was, to whom this and several other churches in Dumfries-shire were dedicated; and we are left to conjecture that he may have been St. Conwal, a disciple of St. Kentigern or Mungo, at Glasgow, and who flourished as early as 612.—Population in 1821, 1075.

KIRKCONNEL, a parish in Dumfries-shire, now merged in that of Kirkpatrick-Fleming. It is in this district in which is found the scene of the impassioned and pathetic tale of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," which we notice under the head KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING.

KIRKCOWAN or KIRKOWEN, a parish in Wigtonshire, bounded by Ayrshire on the north, Penningham on the east, Mochrum on the south, and Old Luce and New Luce on the west; extending from north to south fifteen miles, by a general breadth of about five miles. The surface of this district is various, consisting of moorland interspersed with pieces of arable land. The parish is bounded on its west side by the Tarf water, which in the south intersects the district and joins the Bladenoch, a larger stream which similarly bounds the east side of the parish, and which, after passing Wigton, falls into Wigton Bay. The church of Kirkowen stands on the Tarf near its junction with the Bladenoch. A doubt prevails as to who St. Cowan was, to whom the old church was dedicated. Dempster, in his *Menologium*, claims him as an Abbot and as a Scot, who belonged to the western isles, and it is probable that he was the same personage commemorated there under the title of Keuin, in the parish of Kilvieuen.—Population in 1821, 1283.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, styled a stewartry, but to all intents and purposes a sheriffdom or shire, in the south of Scotland, being a portion of the ancient district of Galloway, situated betwixt Dumfries-shire on the east and north-east, Ayrshire on the north and north-west, Wigtonshire or Western Galloway on the west, and the Solway Firth on the south. Its boundaries are, on the east the Nith, the Cairn Water, on the north-east, and the water of Cree on the west. In extent it measures from south-east to north-west forty-four miles, by a breadth of from twenty-one to thirty-one miles. It contains a superficies of 855 square miles, or 547,200 statute acres. The ancient history of this portion of Galloway being included in the article GALLOWAY, it need not be here recapitulated; and it may be sufficient to state how it acquired the uncommon title of a stewartry. It appears that during the thirteenth century, this district formed part of the county of Dumfries; but during this period there prevailed throughout Galloway a violent struggle between the Scoto-Irish usages of ancient times, and the municipal law of recent introduction. The influence of the Cumins, under the minority of Alexander III. established here an extraordinary change, by having had the address to erect regular justiciaries. The restoration of the monarchy under Robert Bruce altered the system which had been thus instituted. By the forfeiture of the possessions of the Baliols, the Cumins, and their various vassals, the district became the property of the crown, when it is understood to have been first put under the authority of a royal *steward*. Owing to the weakness of David II., and the audacity of Archibald Douglas the Grim, the lordship of Galloway, with the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, fell into the hands of that nobleman; but on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, in 1455, these possessions once more became royal property. In subsequent times, the office of *steward*, in the appointment of the king, was one of much honour, and was often the subject of contest. For a considerable period after the establishment of a separate stewardship, the district was still in some measure esteemed to be politically attached to Dumfries-shire; such a connexion, however, was totally abrogated before the civil wars of Charles the First's reign. From mere force of ancient usage, the appellation of *steward* instead of *sheriff*, has, till the pre-

sent day, remained in constant use, although, by the civil arrangements of modern times, there is not the least difference in the two offices. The stewartry of Kirkcudbright differs considerably from Dumfries shire in natural appearance, not having any extensive plain on the margin of the sea, and the whole being hilly to the very shores of the Solway. It only varies in the greater or less size of the hills, which are everywhere intermixed with valleys, forming the natural drains of this hilly and ridgy district. The general aspect has been well described by Buchanan in the laconic expression, *tumescit collibus*. The most conspicuous mountain is Criffel or Crawford, situated near the Nith, and rising to the height of 1831 feet above the level of the sea. It is seen at a great distance both on the Scottish and English side of the Solway Firth. Many of the hills of this district are of a fertile nature, and being of easy ascent, and not of too great height, are cultivated to their summits. Those of a more lofty kind are adapted for pasturing sheep and cattle. The district possesses a variety of lakes. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Ken, the Cree, and the Urr, and the smaller streams are the Fleet, the Tarf, the Deugh, and the Cluden. The Ken is considered the largest, receiving in its course all the rivulets which drain the neighbouring hills, and even receiving the Dee, although by some strange chance the latter assumes the appellative privilege after entering the Ken. That the Ken was anciently held as the superior river in Galloway, is established by its name, which signifies the head or chief. The Solway Firth, in a circular form, washes the coast of the stewartry from the Nith to the Cree, a space of forty-five miles, and along the shore of this useful estuary the coast is bold and rocky, the cliffs rising sometimes to a great height. Besides the salmon fishings at the mouths of the rivers, the Solway affords every opportunity for catching sea-fish, but for what reason we know not, no part of the Scottish shores is so destitute of fishermen and their villages. The district is very nearly destitute of coal, which, as well as the greater part of the lime used, is brought from Cumberland. The soil of the country is chiefly a thin mould, or a brownish loam, mixed with sand, and is incumbent sometimes on gravel, and in many places on rock. The whole is interspersed with meadows and mingled with moss. Anciently the land was covered with a forest, which is now

completely gone, or seen in dwindled remnants on the banks of the streams. We learn from the patient researches of the erudite Chalmers, that as early as the twelfth and thirteenth centuries this hilly territory was under a most productive process of agriculture, originated and improved by the assiduity of the numerous monks in the different abbeys in the district. It appears that in the summer and autumn of the memorable year 1300, when Edward I. subdued Galloway, he caused considerable quantities of wheat to be exported from the port of Kirkcudbright to Cumberland, and even to Dublin, to be manufactured into flour; in this state it was brought back to victual the castles of Ayr, Caerlaverock, Dumfries, Lochmaben, and other strongholds. We should not, however, suppose from this that the district was without mills, for we find by Dugdale's Monasticon, that Edward fined a miller at the village of Fleet for some offence in his mill, and he thence perhaps distrusted the Scottish millers. In these times the staple products were wheat and oats; barley, peas, and beans being only in small quantities. The English garrisons used a good deal of malt for their beer, but we find it was "*brasium avenae*"—the malt of oats. These remarks may be applied generally to Galloway, which, in point of fact, was in a much more flourishing condition as regarded its agricultural wealth, in the thirteenth, than it was in the seventeenth century. Its age of prosperity was succeeded by destructive intestine wars, rapine, misery, fanaticism, sloth, and other follies, which lasted four hundred years, and reduced the country to a desert. At the beginning of the last century, the stewartry is known to have exhibited all the worst features of the system ofcrofting by small tenants and cottagers, who had neither the will nor the means to improve the district. The first step made towards a resuscitation of its agricultural character, and the first of a series of extensive improvements, was the enclosing of the lands with fences in the year 1724. This beneficial measure was viewed with the utmost hostility by the country people, who, inflamed by the harangues of a mountain preacher, actually rose to the number of five hundred, and under the title of Levellers, proceeded to demolish the fences which had been erected. This tumultuous insurrection, which seems to have originated in some peculiar notions as to the general right of property, was suppressed



by six troops of dragoons. After this the country advanced in improvement, and when shell marl was first applied as manure in 1740, a great stride was made towards a better condition. The land was now "torn in" on a great scale, and after the year 1760, considerable exportations began to be made. The important changes which ensued have, with justice, been traced in a great degree to William Craik of Arbigland, a person of original genius, the chairman of the Dumfries Farming Society, who introduced new rotations of cropping, new methods of cultivation, new machinery, and new modes of treating cattle. Since 1790 the district has coped with Dumfries-shire and other counties adjacent, in its agricultural improvements, and in the beginning of the present century, Colonel M'Dowal of Logan, accomplished much in reclaiming moss-lands. Much has been effected by judicious planting by several noblemen and gentlemen of the stewartry, among whom Lord Daer, whose noble qualities Burns has made familiar to every one, is distinguished. In 1814 it possessed 6000 horses, 50,000 cattle, and 178,000 sheep, besides swine to a prodigious extent; these animals being now a staple commodity in the usual produce, both for home consumpt and exportation. The real rental of the stewartry in 1811 was L.83,487 for lands, and L.3549 for houses. The manufacture of linen, woollen, and cotton goods engages a great number of hands in the towns and villages. The stewartry contains two royal burghs—Kirkcudbright and New Galloway; and several considerable villages, as Maxwelltown, Castle Douglas, Gatehouse-of-Fleet, Cree-town, &c. most of which have been built within the last seventy years. It includes twenty-eight parishes.—Population in 1821, males 18,506, females 20,037; total 38,903.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a parish in the above stewartry, situated on the east side of the Dee, at its confluence with the Solway Firth, bounded by Tongland and Kelton on the north, and Rerwick on the east. On the south is the Solway. In extent it measures seven miles in length by from three to four in breadth, being a tolerably regular parallelogram in figure. It comprehends the three ancient parishes of Kirkcudbright, Dunrod, and Galtway, which were united in the seventeenth century. The churches of the two latter have been since abandoned and ruined, but their several burial-grounds remain

in use. The district is hilly, but the greater part is under cultivation, or laid out in grass parks.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a royal burgh, the capital of the above stewartry and parish, the seat of a presbytery, and a sea-port, occupies a remarkable peninsular situation on the left bank of the Dee, about six miles from its entrance into the Solway, at the distance of 100 miles from Edinburgh, 60 from Portpatrick, and about 28 from Dumfries. Of the origin of Kirkcudbright nothing is certain, and it is only a matter of conjecture that it is as old as the church of St. Cuthbert, which, as it has given the name, may also be supposed to have given origin to the place. The church here spoken of was erected as early as the eighth century, and some time between 1161 and 1174, it was granted by Uchtred the son of Fergus, the lord of Galloway, to the monks of Holyrood, who retained it till the Reformation, and by the general annexation act it was afterwards vested in the crown. There was also in Kirkcudbright a church dedicated to St. Andrew, which, after the Reformation, was conferred on the burgh; and it appears that there was likewise a Franciscan monastery, of which the records are altogether silent. The establishment of St. Cuthbert's church was preceded or followed by the erection of a small fort by the lords of Galloway, which became in later times a castle in the proprietary of the crown, and caused the place to be put under the government of a constable. During the domination of the Douglasses in Galloway, Kirkcudbright became a burgh of regality under their influence; and on their forfeiture, James II. erected the town into a royal burgh, by a charter dated at Perth, the 26th of October, 1455. Hector Boece, referring to it soon after this period, calls it "ane rich town full of merchandise," a character it most likely deserved till injured by the troubles in the country. Kirkcudbright, as well on account of the castle as its prosperous condition, was visited by Edward I. with his queen and court, who spent some time here during the warfare of 1300. In 1455 it was visited by its patron, James II., in the course of his march through Galloway to crush the power of the Douglasses. A few years later, in 1461, Henry VI. with his queen and court fled thither after his defeat at Towton; and this unfortunate monarch resided here for some time, while Margaret, his queen, went

to visit the Scottish queen at Edinburgh. Next year Margaret sailed from Kirkcudbright to Bretagne, and in 1463 Henry returned to England in disguise. In 1508, the town was again cheered by royalty, in the temporary residence of James IV., who was here hospitably entertained. In 1547, a party of the English army sent to revenge the broken treaty of marriage between Edward VI. and Mary queen of Scots, repaired to Kirkcudbright, with the intention of causing the people to swear allegiance to their master; but though early in the morning, the people were upon the alert, and shut their gates and kept their dykes; "for," says our authority, "the town was dyked on both sides, with a gate to the water-ward and a gate on the over end to the fell-ward;" and this defence was effectual in preserving the town. It then consisted of a single street, at the extremity of which was the harbour. In more recent history, Kirkcudbright does not make a very conspicuous figure. With the revival of prosperity in the stewartry, the capital arose from its original condition into that state in which we now find it. In the present day it is a town of remarkably pleasing appearance; within, it is regular, clean, and neat; externally, it seems embosomed in the beautiful foliage of a fine sylvan country, and derives some degree almost of city-like grandeur from the towers of the jail, and of the ruined abode of the lords of Kirkcudbright, which at a little distance are seen overtopping the ordinary buildings. It consists of six or seven distinct streets, built at right angles with each other, like those of the New Town of Edinburgh. The High Street, Castle Street, St. Cuthbert's Street, and Union Street are the principal thoroughfares. The western extremities of the High Street and Castle Street are towards the river. No town in Scotland possesses such a proportion of new houses; the cause of which is to be found in an arrangement among the inhabitants, by which a certain number of houses are built by subscription every year, and acquired by lot. In addition to the modern appearance which the town has acquired in this way, it is ornamented by the residences of many persons of good fortune, which, instead of being scattered in the suburbs of the town, as elsewhere, are placed in the streets, and that in considerable numbers. The town now possesses little or

no trade, and has no manufactures except hosiery on a small scale and the weaving of cotton. There is also a brewery. Chiefly subsisting upon its resources as a county town, it is a very quiet and genteel-looking place. Several of the inhabitants are opulent; and few have the appearance of living in abject poverty. The stewartry buildings and jail, erected in 1816, have a highly respectable appearance; and from the tall tower which surmounts the latter an extensive view may be obtained of the beautiful environs of the town. The former jail and court-house is a very curious old structure, on the opposite side of the same thoroughfare, with the market-cross stuck up against it, and a pair of formidable *jougs* attached thereto. From an inscription, the date of its erection seems to have been 1504. A large and elegant academy has likewise been erected, containing a spacious room for a public subscription library. The established church is an old building erected on the site of the Franciscan monastery, near the harbour. In the High Street is a neat chapel belonging to a United Associate congregation. The annual fast day of the church is generally the first Thursday of May. The town is provided with a news-room. The harbour is the best in the stewartry; at ordinary spring tides the depth of the water is thirty feet, and at the lowest neap tides eighteen feet. It is well calculated for commercial purposes, but has no communication with any of the manufacturing districts. There is as yet no bridge across the Dee at Kirkcudbright, and passengers and carriages have to be ferried over in a flat-bottomed boat of a very peculiar construction. The river is navigable for two miles above the town, to the bridge of Tongland, which is built of one arch of 110 feet span. The erection of a draw-bridge at Kirkcudbright would be esteemed a great improvement. The town is entitled to hold two annual fairs, and it has two weekly market-days, Tuesday and Friday. A branch of the Bank of Scotland is settled in the place. The original charter of the burgh was renewed in 1633, by Charles I., and the town has since been under the government of a provost, two bailies, and thirteen councillors, with a treasurer and chamberlain. The burgh joins with Dumfries, Annan, Sanquhar, and Lochmaben, in sending a member to parliament. The revenue of the corporation is considerably in-

creased by salmon-fishings in the Dee. What is called the castle of Kirkcudbright is a large dingy house, partaking slightly of the fortified character, formerly the property and residence of the Lords of Kirkcudbright. Though bearing date 1584, the walls are still perfectly entire and very strong; but the interior walls of the building have been removed, and the court now forms a wood-yard. The notice of this ancient house, which occupies a situation betwixt the foot of High Street and Castle Street, near the river, leads us to explain who the lords of Kirkcudbright were, and are; for the reader may confound them with the Douglasses, already mentioned as superiors in this part of the country. The family of Kirkcudbright, which is surnamed Maclellan, traces its origin to Sir Patrick Maclellan of the barony of Bomby, who, having forfeited his possessions by illegal depredations on the Douglas lands in Galloway, they were recovered by his son Sir William, during the reign of James II., in the following manner. A powerful band of gipsies infesting the district of Galloway, that sovereign issued a proclamation offering the barony of Bomby as a reward to whoever should disperse them and bring their captain dead or alive. Roused by such a prospect of gaining back his patrimony, Sir William Maclellan succeeded in routing the marauders and in bringing the head of their chief on the point of his sword. The king accordingly rewarded him, by the restitution of the property of Bomby; and to commemorate this event the fortunate knight adopted as his crest a right arm erect, the hand grasping a dagger with a Moor's head couped, proper, on the point thereof, with the motto *Think on*—as significant of his forming a resolution to re-acquire the family possessions. Sir Robert, the sixth in the main line of the Bomby family, was a gentleman of the bed-chamber to James VI. and Charles I., and by the latter was created a baron, with the title of Lord Kirkcudbright, in 1633. Dying without male issue, the family honours, by a second remove, fell to John Maclellan of Burg, younger brother of the first lord. This was a strange personage who seems to have exemplified in real life the fictitious misfortunes assigned in a popular novel to another Galloway house. He was a violent opponent of Oliver Cromwell and the Independents, so long as they were in power, and lost not a little in the royal service. But such was this nobleman's felicitous knack

of contradiction, that, when the Restoration seemed to have put him on the right side of the hedge, he was just as much in the wrong as ever. For opposing the introduction of an Episcopal clergyman into the church of Kirkcudbright, or rather for helping the honest old women who took that matter in hand, he had four of his neighbours sent to inquire into his conduct; a circumstance equivalent to an attainer, for these good gentlemen were by no means backward in finding reasons for sending the unfortunate presbyterian to jail, and far less in adjusting among themselves the partition of his estates. From these losses and difficulties the family, however, arose, and after a period of dormancy, the title was revived in 1722, by a descendant of a collateral branch, whose successors have since enjoyed the distinction of Lords Kirkcudbright. The castle of Kirkcudbright, the nominal seat of this family, has not been occupied since the fall of Lord Kirkcudbright's fortunes at the Restoration. Near the harbour of Kirkcudbright may be seen the remains of a battery which was erected by King William III., when forced to put into Kirkcudbright bay during a storm, on his voyage to raise the siege of Londonderry. A more ancient piece of fortification is pointed out at a little distance from the town, in the shape of some indistinct mounds, vulgarly called Castle-dykes, which are now all that remain of that fort belonging of old to the house of Douglas, and to the crown, and which was, as has been seen, the frequent residence of royalty. The burial-ground of Kirkcudbright is situated about half a mile north-east from the town, in a beautiful and sequestered spot, surrounded by fine old trees, being the precinct of the church of the worthy Cuthbert. The church has long disappeared; but with a natural attachment to the graves of their fathers, the people scrupulously cling to the ancient place of sepulture, in preference to any which might be laid out in the more immediate vicinity of the town. St Cuthbert's sacred ground contains some very old monuments, which, owing to the laudable enthusiasm of a citizen of Kirkcudbright, have been kept in singularly good order. Among the rest are those of several covenanters, who happened to be shot or hanged in the neighbourhood, and whose epitaphs, in rude gingling rhymes, unworthy of the subject, do not suit very happily with the



tranquil sorrow which seems to reign over the rest of the beech-shaded graves. The distinguishing ornament of Kirkcudbright is St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, which lies about a mile south from the town farther down the Dee. Originally an island between the waters of this river and the swelling tide, it is now a peninsula projecting into the bay, luxuriantly wooded with oak, chesnut, walnut, and all the finer species of forest trees; and is, beyond all question, one of the loveliest spots in Scotland. The house is large and of respectable appearance. It was originally a priory, which was founded either in the reign of David I. or his successor Malcolm IV., in the twelfth century, by Fergus, lord of Galloway, and called "*Prioratus Sanctae Mariae de Trayll.*" The monks were canons regular of the order of St. Augustine. Their prior, as usual, was a lord of parliament, and we observe that that dignitary held the office of royal treasurer from 1559 till 1571. After the Reformation, this churchman, who was called Robert Richardson, and the commendator William Rutherford, granted the greater part of the property of the house to a person styled James Lidderdail. The property in churches, &c. was vested in the crown in 1587. The priory of St. Mary was surrounded by high walls, which have long since disappeared, and the house itself was converted by many alterations into a private dwelling-house. The back-wall alone is said to be original, and the only other memorials of the monks that can now be shown, are, a richly ornamented font-stone with this inscription round its brim, "*Hic jacet J. E. anno Domini 1404: Ave Maria! ora pro nobis,*" and a fountain of the purest and finest water, shaded over with trees, called *the Monks' Well*. The outer gate of the priory stood at least half a mile from the house; and the place where it stood is still called *the Great cross*. The inner gate led immediately to a group of cells, where the monks lodged; and is still denominated the *Little cross*.—The intrepid and redoubtable Paul Jones, the active partizan of America in the war which secured its independence—though still popularly remembered in Scotland only as a lawless bucanier—comes into notice in connexion with Kirkcudbright. His father, John Paul, was gardener to Mr. Craik of Arbigland, and young Paul was apprenticed to a ship-owner in Whitehaven. From his excellent

character and talents he soon rose to be master of a trading vessel belonging to Kirkcudbright. When in command of an American ship, in 1778, immediately after his attack on Whitehaven he appeared in Kirkcudbright bay, and made a descent at the extreme point of St. Mary's Isle, the seat of the Earl of Selkirk, with a view, as he afterwards explained, of carrying off that nobleman as a hostage. Finding his lordship was absent from home, he returned to the boat with the design of leaving the island, but was induced by the murmurs of his crew to permit them to return to the house for the purpose of bringing away the silver-plate. He charged them, however, to take only what was offered, and to come away without making a search or demanding any thing else. On the sale of the plate, Jones purchased it and returned it at his own expense, with a letter to the Earl explaining his motives for the descent. From his Lordship's reply it appears the officers and men engaged in the affair behaved in the most respectful manner, and strictly in accordance with the injunctions of their commander. The plate was returned exactly as it had been taken away; it is even said that the tea-pot which had been hastily taken from Lady Selkirk's breakfast-table, was found, on its return, to contain the tea-leaves that were in it when carried off. The news of an armed and inimical vessel hovering on their coast, and of a band having landed and attacked Lord Selkirk's house, soon reached Kirkcudbright, whose inhabitants were thrown into a dreadful panic by the event, though, as ultimately appeared, without any reason for their fears.—In the words of the author of "*the Picture of Scotland,*" from which some of the foregoing particulars are gleaned, this notice of Kirkcudbright should not be terminated without adverting to the excellent arrangements and successful system of education pursued in the high school or academy of the burgh, under the patronage and direction of the magistrates. Nor would the antiquary forgive us were we to forbear mentioning that the vestiges of ancient camps and fortresses are innumerable, indicating that this quarter of the country was formerly the scene of much greater activity than now. The town has some other attractions. It is a place where one could live very idly and very cheaply; and, to sum up all, if we were asked to write out a list of the six prettiest and pleasanter places in our native country, *Kirkcud-*

*bright* should occupy a conspicuous situation in the catalogue.—Population of the burgh in 1821 about 2000, including the parish 3377.

**KIRKDEN**, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by part of G·thrie, Rescobie, and Dunnichen on the north, Dunnichen also on the west, and Carmylie on the south. By a most awkward arrangement, a large detached portion of Dunnichen parish lies in the centre of Kirkden, and cuts it very nearly into two divisions. The western division is a square of about two miles; the eastern is the same breadth, but rather larger. The parish is watered by the Lunan water, and one of its tributaries called the Vinny. The district has some remains of antiquity, but of little interest. The lands are now well cultivated, enclosed, and planted.—Population in 1821, 813.

**KIRKGUNZEON**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bounded on the north by Lochrutton, on the east by Newabbey, on the south by Colvend, and on the west by Urr; extending seven miles from south to west, by three and a-half in breadth. The appearance of the parish is rather hilly, but there is a good deal of fine flat land adapted to agricultural purposes. There are three ancient buildings in the parish, Barcosh, Corrah, and Drumcultran, once the seats of distinguished families. The etymology of the name Kirkgunzeon has so puzzled Symson, author of an account of Galloway, that he is constrained to say it means “the kirk of unction,” from the religious devotion of former times; but this is found to be mere nonsense; the ancient title, of which he does not seem to have been aware, having been *Kirk-winnyn*, or the church of St. Winnyn, a saint who has similarly given a name to Kilwinning. Of old, the parish belonged to the abbey of Holm-Cultram in Cumberland. At the south-west corner of the parish, on Dalbeattie burn and enclosed by the parish of Urr, stands the village of Dalbeattie.—Population in 1821, 776.

**KIRKHILL**, a parish in Inverness-shire, lying immediately west from Inverness, on the shore of Loch Beaully, having Kilmorack and Kiltarlity on the north and west, and part of Inverness on the south, extending eight miles in length, by from one to three in breadth. For four miles it is a narrow stripe on an inclined plane, facing the above indentation of the sea, with a south-west exposure. Beyond these

four miles, the firth contracts, and the country enlarges; but instead of forming a plain, a ridge of rising ground is projected and divides it into two valleys; the summit of this ridge is Wardlaw or Mary's hill. The low grounds are fertile, and the country is here generally beautiful. The Kirktown of Kirkhill, is on the Beaully river, which bounds the district on the west. The parish is formed of the two ancient parochial divisions of Wardlaw and Farnua.—Population in 1821, 1572.

**KIRKHILL**, a village in the parish of Pennycuik, Edinburghshire, situated on a height, on the left bank of the North Esk, nearly half a mile east from Pennycuik, and inhabited principally by weavers and paper-makers.

**KIRKINNER**, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying with its east side to Wigton bay, bounded by Sorbie and Glasserton on the south, Mochrum on the west, and part of Kirkcowan and Wigton on the north; extending about three miles along the sea-coast, and proceeding inland a distance of more than five miles; the breadth of the parish in its inner part being nearly eight miles. The Bladenoch water divides it on the north from the parish of Wigton. The surface is uneven or hilly, but in a good state of culture, and embellished with plantations. On the south side of the parish it is touched by the lake of Dowalton or Longcastel. The Kirktown of Kirkinner is on the public road from Wigton to Garlieston. This parish comprehends the two old parochial districts of Kirkinner and Longcaster, or Longcastel. The ancient church of the former was dedicated to St. Kenneir, virgin and martyr, who suffered death at Cologne, with many others, in the year 450. Hence the name of the parish, and, most probably, also, the common surname—Kinnear. This church was granted by Edward Bruce, the lord of Galloway, to the prior and canons of Whithorn. In 1503, being resigned by these monks to James V. in exchange for the church of Kirkandrews, that monarch attached it to the chapel-royal of Stirling, and after this it formed the benefice of the sub-dean of that establishment. In 1591, James VI. granted the patronage of the church to Sir Patrick Vans of Barnbarroch, and the representative of this person, Colonel Vans Agnew, still enjoys the gift. The southern part of the parish was that of Longcaster, a district obtaining its name from an ancient cas-

tle, the ruins whereof are still visible on an islet in the above-mentioned lake. The ruins of Longcaster church stand about a mile distant from the lake. The annexation took place in 1630.—Population in 1821, 1488.

**KIRKINTILLOCH**, or **KIRKINTULLOCH**, a parish belonging to Dumbartonshire, though it, along with Cumbernauld, lies several miles detached eastward from the body of that county. Under the head **DUMBARTONSHIRE**, it has been mentioned that these two parishes were annexed to the shire to which they now belong, in the reign of Robert Bruce. The parish of Kirkintilloch is bounded on the north by Campsie, on the east by Cumbernauld, and on the south and west by Cadder; it extends about six miles from east to west, having the Kelvin river chiefly on its northern border, by an average breadth of nearly two and a-half miles. The Forth and Clyde canal passes through it on its northern side, near the Kelvin. The lands are almost entirely arable and finely planted. The wall of Antoninus passed through this parish, and its remains may still here and there be traced. Originally, the district, including this parish and that of Cumbernauld, formed but one parochial division under the name of Lenzie or Lenyie—a term supposed by the author of the Statistical Account to be a corruption of *Linea*, as applicable to the *line* of Roman wall intersecting this part of the country. The division of the parish took place in the seventeenth century, and for some time the divisions were called Easter and Wester Lenzie. Limestone, coal, and sandstone are abundant.

**KIRKINTILLOCH**, or **KIRKINTULLOCH**, a considerable town, the capital of the above parish, and a burgh of barony, situated on the water of Luggie, near its junction with the Kelvin, at the distance of seven and a-half miles north-east of Glasgow, and five west of Kilsyth. It is understood to derive its name from its locality, the original title being, it is said, *Caer-pen-tulloch*, which, in the Cambro-British, signifies the fort on the head or end of a hill, which is descriptive of the site of the town, as it stands on the extremity of a ridge, advancing from the south, into a plain on the banks of the Kelvin. Whether this etymology be correct or not, the place was called Kirkintulloch in the charters of the twelfth century. The ancient parish church was dedicated to St. Ninian, and before the year

1195 it was granted by William the son of Thorald, the lord of the manor, to the monks of Cambuskenneth, with whom it remained till the Reformation. The ruins of this primary church, with a burying ground, are still extant, about a mile south-east of the town of Kirkintilloch. On its abandonment, the chapel of the Virgin Mary, at this place, became the parish church. Kirkintilloch was created a burgh of barony in the twelfth century, by William the Lion, in favour of William Cumyne, baron of Lenzie, and lord of Cumbernauld; and the latter barony is still held for payment of twelve merks Scots of feu-duty. The privileges of the burgh are extensive, and it is governed by two bailies, chosen by the freemen. Its inhabitants are chiefly artisans who weave cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. It possesses a modern town-house, with a spire and clock. A fair is held annually on the 20th of October. The population of the town has been much on the increase in recent times; in 1821 it amounted to about 2500; and, including the parish, 4580.

**KIRKLAND**, an extensive establishment for the spinning and preparation of linen yarn, in the parish of Wemyss, county of Fife. It consists of a large spinning house, and a series of other erections, with residences for the working people and proprietor; and lies in a secluded beautiful situation on the right bank of the river Leven, at the distance of a mile above the town of that name.—See the article descriptive of the town of **LEVEN**.

**KIRKLISTON**, a parish partly in the county of Edinburgh and partly in the county of Linlithgow, bounded by Dalmeny on the north; Abercorn, a detached portion of Dalmeny, and Ecclesmachan on the west; Uphall and Kirk-newton on the south; and Ratho and Corstorphine on the east. The form of the parish is irregular, but the length may be taken as being five and a half miles, and the breadth three and a half. The Almond intersects the district from south to north, that portion on its left bank, which is two-thirds of the whole, being in Linlithgowshire. The original condition of this district of country, which is rather of an upland nature, was as wretched and unproductive as many other outlying divisions of Mid-Lothian, but in process of time, by the application of capital, science and industry, has become one of the most thriving and best cultivated parishes in this part



of Scotland. The village of Kirkliston is situated on a high portion of the parish on the left bank of the Almond, within Linlithgowshire, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh on the road to Falkirk. It is undistinguished by any thing worthy of remark; and has a plain modern edifice for a church, which succeeded one of an ancient date, formerly belonging to the order of Knights-Templars. Not the least interesting objects in the parish, are the house of Newliston and its pleasure-grounds, once the favourite residence of the Stair family, but now passed from them into other hands. The celebrated John, Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal to his Majesty's forces, a nobleman equally distinguished for enterprise and capacity in the field, and for wisdom in the cabinet, inherited the estate of Newliston, and resided upon it for twenty years. The pleasure-grounds, which have been long known as a curiosity in their way, were, it seems, disposed by this nobleman in a fanciful manner, particularly by the planting of a variety of trees, in clumps and other figures, so as to bear, it is said, an exact resemblance to the disposition of the British troops, on the eve of the battle of Dettingen. By the growth of the wood, and other circumstances, the *plan of the battle* cannot be now distinctly traced from the position of the trees, but they certainly have the appearance of such an arrangement, and they are still as nicely trimmed as any soldiers of Queen Anne's wars. The grandmother of Earl John was Dame Margaret Dalrymple, a daughter of Ross of Balniel, who, according to popular belief, purchased the temporal prosperity of her family from the Master whom she served, under a singular condition, thus narrated in the life of her grandson, and noticed by Sir Walter Scott in the preface to the tale of the "Bride of Lammermoor,"—(new edition 1831).—"She lived to a great age, and at her death desired that she might not be put under ground, but that her coffin should be placed upright on one end of it, promising, that while she remained in that situation, the Dalrymples should continue in prosperity. What was the old lady's motive for such a promise, I cannot take upon me to determine; but it is certain her coffin stands upright in the aisle of the church of Kirkliston, the burial-place of the family." Having instituted some inquiries as to the truth of this fact, the present writers have

learned that the coffin of Dame Margaret is *not* standing; and that it lies as flat as the others in the vault beneath the Newliston aisle in the church. Whether the estate of Newliston departed from the house of Stair, when the coffin was prostrated, is left to conjecture. This same Dame Margaret, or Lady Stair, is mentioned, by the author of "the Bride of Lammermoor," as having been the prototype of Lady Ashton, in that beautiful tale of fiction. John, Earl of Stair, was also interred in the above vault, and lies without a memento of any kind to mark the spot where he rests. To pass from this subject: Within a field on the east side of the Almond, in Cramond parish, but close on the boundary, stands a remarkable monument of antiquity called the *Cat-stane*. It consists of a single upright stone of a prismatic figure, about four feet and a-half high, and shows the remains of an inscription, evidently in the Latin language. The cutting is very rude, and somewhat damaged, from the circumstance of a farmer, some forty years since, having set fire to a pile of *rack* around it, but still shows these letters,

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It is understood that this rude stone, and its dilapidated legend, are commemorative of some person or persons here interred, after being slain in a battle near the spot, which was fought in the year 995, between Kennethus, natural brother, and commander of the forces, of Malcolm II. King of Scotland, and Constantine, the usurper of the crown, wherein both generals were killed. But as this district abounds in stone coffins, tumuli, and other tokens of early strife, it is impossible now to say that the date given to this monument is correct. A tradition exists in the parish, that in this quarter of the country the plague raged very destructively at one time—(most probably when it afflicted Edinburgh, about the year 1649)—and a proprietor of a small estate, who was named Linn, happened most unfortunately to be smitten, after all his precautions, by coming in contact with his dog, which had gone into an infected house. Having sickened and died, it seems no one would attend his funeral, and one of his own servants had to bury him in his garden. The place where this took place is upon the Almond,

and is called Linn's Mill. Here the solitary grave of Linn is still shown, distinguished by a humble monumental stone, with the inscription :

Here lieth William Linn,  
The rightful heir of Linn.

Another object of antiquarian research in Kirkliston parish is Niddry Castle, which is now a deserted ruin. It has been said that it was in this house in which Queen Mary rested on the night on which she made her escape from Loch Leven Castle. A short way north from Niddry Castle, on the road from Edinburgh, stands the small village of Winchburgh, a place at which, it is traditionally mentioned, Edward I. rested in his flight from Bannockburn.—Population in 1821, 2213.

KIRKMABRECK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the east side of Wigton Bay, bounded by Anwoth and Girthon on the east, and Minnigaff on the north, extending eight miles in length by about four in breadth. The district is hilly, with some good arable valleys, and a few plantations in these places and on the shore. There are several elegant seats, of which Kirkdale-House and Barholm are the principal. The word Kirkmabreck, signifies in the Scotch-Irish speech, "the kirk on the variegated plain," which is descriptive of the locale of the old church, which stood at a place near the shore in a plain abounding with granite stones, of a speckled appearance. The modern church stands at Creetown, a neat village, to the north, noticed in its appropriate place.—Population in 1821, 1519.

KIRKMAHOE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, lying on the left bank of the Nith, immediately north from Dumfries, bounded by Tinwald and Kirkmichael on the east, on the north by Closeburn, and on the west by Holywood and Dunscore. It extends about eight miles from north to south, by five in breadth at the middle. On the south it tapers to a point. The northern and eastern parts are hilly, but there are no mountains of any note. Where the parish joins Tinwald, there are many little rising grounds. This district was not begun to be improved in 1750, and at that time it owned only two carts. The first improver was Mr. Johnston of Carnalloch, whose example was quickly followed, and the spirit of imitation, with the intelligence of modern times, has now effected great meli-

orations in the soil and climate. The lands are well cultivated, and there are several plantations. The largest estate in the parish is Dalswinton, long the property of a family named Miller, whose seat stands near the Nith. Besides a modern village on this estate, there are four others, among which is Duncow and Kirkmahoe. The latter, with the church, which is a handsome Gothic edifice of modern erection, stands on a rivulet tributary to the Nith, near the southern extremity of the parish. The name of the parish cannot be attributed to that of a saint, inasmuch as in the whole hagiology there does not appear a St. Maho; and, therefore, George Chalmers has shrewdly conjectured that it imports the kirk on the plain near the water, from *magh* a plain and *o* water (hence Mayo, in Ireland). In the northern part of the parish there was formerly a church dedicated to St. Blane, a favourite confessor of the eleventh century; which still gives the name of Kilblane to its site.—Population in 1821, 1608.

KIRKMAIDEN, a parish in the county of Wigton, occupying nearly the whole of the western limb or peninsula of the shire, projected southwards into the mouth of the Solway Firth. Luce Bay bounds it on the east; Stonykirk parish is on its land boundary. From Chapel-Rosen bay, or Luce bay, where the line of division is, to the extreme south point of the land, the length is about ten miles, by a breadth of from two to four miles and a half. On the south the parish tapers to a point, with an inclination to the east. The southern termination of the parish is the most southerly land in Scotland, being advanced about two degrees more to the south than the latitude of Newcastle. Such a circumstance is the subject of proverbial expression in the same manner as John o' Groats House is, in reference to the other extremity of Scotland. In such allusions the component parts of the name are transposed. Burns' lines will recur to remembrance :

Hear land o' Cakes and brither Scots,  
Frae Maiden-Kirk to Jonny Groats, &c.

The parish of Kirkmaiden obtained its appellation from the church, which was dedicated to St. Medan, of whom little is now known. Of old, the church was a dependency of the abbey of Saulseat. The modern church is situated on the road along the eastern side of the peninsula, near Drumore Bay. Farther

south is the Maryport Bay or Haven, which takes its name from a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and which was in ruins when Symson wrote in 1684. The parish of Kirkmaiden has still a wild appearance, but produces good crops of corn and potatoes, and feeds numbers of black cattle. The coast is generally bold and indented by caves created by the furious lashing of the sea during storms. There are several good anchoring grounds on both sides of the peninsula. The coast produces great quantities of sea-ware. Sandstone and whinstone abound, and the slate quarries are valuable.—Population in 1821, 2210.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, consisting of the united parishes of Kirkmichael and Garrel; bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick-juxta, on the east by Johnstone and Lochmaben, on the south by Tinwald, and on the west by Closeburn and Kirkmahoe; extending about eleven miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of nearly six miles. The river Ae bounds the parish on the west, and here and on Glenkill burn, which intersects the district, the land is arable. The lower or south-east parts are generally plain, interspersed with rising grounds. The district was in a poor condition forty years since, but is now considerably improved. The parish kirk is near the Ae. The old church was dedicated to St. Michael, as the name signifies. The ancient church of Garrel or Garvald, was a mensal church of the bishops of Glasgow. The junction of the parishes took place in 1660.—Population in 1821, 1202.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the south side of the Doon water, opposite Dalrymple, and having Maybole on the west, separating it from the sea; extending nine miles in length, by a breadth of four miles. The surface is hilly, and towards the south and east mountainous and rocky. The ground is for the most part pastoral. The water of Girvan runs through the southern part of the parish, and near it is the kirktown of Kirkmichael, and the seat called Kirkmichael House. There are now a few plantations.—Population in 1821, 2235.

KIRKMICHAEL, a large parish in Banffshire, occupying the upper extremity of the county from beyond the mountain of Cairngorm, to near the confluence of the Livat with the Aven, a length of about twenty-five

miles, by a variable breadth of from three to six. The parish is chiefly the great wild vale of the river Aven, from its source in Loch Aven near Cairngorm, to the spot just mentioned. The water of Altnach forms the boundary with Inverness-shire for a considerable length, and the heights which separate Banffshire from Aberdeenshire are the boundary on the other side. The parish adjoining further down the vale is Inveraven. The district is only in a small proportion arable. The church of the parish stands nearer the foot than head of the parish, on the right bank of the Aven, at the small village of Tomantoul, of which the reverend statist of the parish presents some curious, and we must say, indelicate, particulars. He represents it as a place quite unfettered by laws human or divine. "No monopolies are established here," says he, "no restraints upon the industry of the community. All of them sell whisky, and all of them drink it. When disengaged from this business, the women spin yarn, or dance to the discordant tunes of an old fiddle. The men, when not participating in such amusement, sell small articles of merchandise, or let themselves occasionally for days-labour, and by these means earn a scanty subsistence for themselves or families. The village, to them, has more than the charms of a Thessalian Tempe. Absent from it, they are seized with the *mal de pais*; and never did a Laplander long more ardently for his snow-clad mountains, than they sicken to re-visit the barren moor and their turf-thatched hovels. Here the Roman Catholic priest has got an elegant meeting-house, and the Protestant clergyman the reverse of it; yet, to an expiring mode of worship, it would be illiberal to envy this transient superiority, in a country where a succession of ages has witnessed its absurdities. A school is stationed at the village." Since this notice was written, Tomantoul has been a good deal improved, and must have been by this time very properly cured of its free-trading system by a gentle application of the Excise laws.—Population in 1821, 1570.

KIRKMICHAEL, a parish occupying the north-east corner of Perthshire, adjoining Aberdeenshire on the north, and Forfarshire on the east; bounded by parts of Bendochy, Blair-Gowrie, and Cluny, on the south, and Logierait, Dowally, Moulin, and Blair-Athole on the west; extending seventeen miles in length, and from six to seven in breadth.



It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, and the whole of Glenshee. The Ardle intersects its southern quarter. The Shee is in the north. The district is arable on the banks of these waters, especially the former, and there are some neat seats with plantations. A good road passes along the left bank of the Ardle. The military road from Cupar-Angus to Fort-George proceeds through the northern part of the parish, by the Spittal of Glenshee. The kirk and village of Kirkmichael stand on the left bank of the Ardle.—Population in 1821, 1551.

**KIRKMICHAEL** and **CULLECUD-DEN**, a united parish in the counties of Ross and Cromarty, consisting of a portion of that peninsular territory called Ardmeanach or Black Isle, bounded by the Cromarty Firth on the north, and by the ridge of the *Mullbuy*, an extensive tract of common which stretches along the summit of the peninsula, on the south; extending eight miles in length from east to west, and three miles in breadth from north to south. This common is now divided among the adjacent proprietors.—Population in the year 1793, 1234; no returns in 1811 or 1821.

**KIRKNEWTON**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, including the abrogated parochial division of Calder Clere, extending six miles in length, by about four in breadth. On the south and west it is bounded by Mid-Calder, on the east by Currie and Ratho, and on the north by Ratho and Kirkliston. The Almond river runs along its western boundary. The surface is very generally hilly, especially towards the north, but on the south and east it is of a level and fertile nature. In these latter directions there are many thriving plantations and well disposed arable fields. The villages in the parish are Kirknewton and East Calder, the latter, which is the principal, lies on the south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow. The parish contains some fine seats and pleasure grounds; one of these is Meadowbank, once the residence of a late Senator of the College of Justice, entitled Lord Meadowbank, who was one of the chief improvers in this quarter. The celebrated Dr. Cullen, who was proprietor of the estate of Ormiston-hill, and one of the most distinguished agricultural improvers in this part of the country, lies interred in the church-yard of Kirknewton. Dal-

mahoy, a seat of the Earl of Morton, is also in the parish. The manner in which the property came into the possession of this family, and the reason for a part of the district being styled Calder-Clere, are explained under the head CALDER.—Population in 1821, 1513.

**KIRKOSWALD**, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast, along which it extends about six miles, immediately south of Maybole, and containing 11,000 Scots acres. The sea-coast presents for the greater part a sandy beach, with a beautiful rich sward to the very sea-mark. The surface of the parish is hilly, but the hills, except in two instances, Mochrum and Craig-dow, never rise to a considerable height. Near Mochrum there is a loch which covers twenty-four Scots acres, and another nearly as large, near Craigdow. From these lakes and from the springs which rise out of every hill, flow many small streams, which wander through the district, towards the sea. Except the very tops of the above hills, nearly the whole parish is arable. Of late years there have been raised various beautiful plantations, particularly near the coast around Culzean, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa. In proceeding from Girvan to Maybole, by the coast-road through this parish, at the distance of five miles north from the former, the remains of Turnberry Castle may be seen upon the points of a rocky promontory which projects into the sea from a low sandy beach of several miles in extent. Turnberry was the property and residence of Robert Bruce, having been acquired by his father's marriage to Marjorie, Countess of Carrick. It was in the neighbourhood of this place that a kiln-fire, mistaken by the hero for an appointed signal, brought him prematurely over from Arran with his followers, to attempt the deliverance of his country, as related by Barbour, Sir Walter Scott, and others of his historians. Burns describes the place as "where Bruce ance ruled the martial ranks, and shook his Carrick spear." Though Turnberry is dreadfully dilapidated, and worn by the action of the sea and weather, the vestiges of the drawbridge, several large vaults, or caves, and the extent of rock covered by the ruins, testify, in a very impressive manner, the former vast strength and importance of the fortress. Within sight of Turnberry, and not more than a mile from it, the farm of Shanter may be seen

on the height which gently swells up from the shore towards Kirkoswald. This was the residence fifty years ago, sooner or later, of Douglas Grabam, a rough-spun Carrick farmer, who was in the habit of wearing a broad blue bonnet, riding a sturdy white mare, and getting regularly drunk at all the fairs and markets held within forty miles round. Burns, being on a visit for some months, when nineteen years of age, at the farm of Ballochneil, then occupied by a maternal relation, had constant intercourse with this doughty hero, and full leisure to observe all the peculiarities of his highly original and amusing character. He accordingly is made the hero of his poem, "Tam o' Shanter;" though we are not unaware that the honour is disputed in favour of a person called Thomas Reid, another farmer in this part of the country. The picture there given of the dissolute manners of a Carrick farmer is generally allowed in Ayrshire to have been by no means overcharged. Smuggling having at that period wrought fearful changes in their primitive character, and involved them in all the evils of dissipation and idleness, it was nothing unusual for the whole family—men, women and children—to continue in a state of intoxication for three days and nights without intermission. It is even said to have been by no means an unfrequent occurrence, at the farm of Shanter in particular, for the servants to be so stupid with liquor, as to boil the matinal meal of the family with brandy instead of water, a mistake the more natural, because all the domestic vessels were occasionally put in requisition to hold the generous fluids which had been hastily transferred from on board the passing luggers. The farm of Shanter is now annexed to another farm; all the buildings of the steading have been taken away; and a modern cottage, built out of the materials, and occupied by one poor family, alone exists to mark the place to the eye of the curious traveller. The relation with whom Burns resided at Ballochneil was Samuel Brown, his mother's brother; and this, probably, was the scene of a love adventure, alluded to in his letters, as having overset his mathematical studies. Kirkoswald is a picturesque old village; and the school still stands which Burns attended when residing at Duwhat. The noble mansion of Culzean, the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, is situated upon a bold part of the shore, about three miles north

from these last mentioned localities. This is the finest house in Ayrshire; and whether its architectural elegance, its internal decoration, or its prospect sea-ward be considered, commands the admiration of all strangers. It was built about the year 1770. The rock underneath the castle is penetrated by deep caves, which the vulgar have peopled with supernatural beings, and which are known to have afforded shelter, after the Revolution, to Sir Archibald Kennedy of Culzean, who had rendered himself offensive by his adherence to the cause of the exiled family. Between Kirkoswald and Maybole are situated, in a low valley, the remains of the abbey of Corsregal, Crossraguell, or Crosragwel. This once important religious house was founded by Duncan, the first Earl of Carrick, who died about the year 1240; it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Duncan had granted to the monks of Paisley several churches, and some lands in Carrick, upon condition that they should establish in that country a monastery of their order; but they having failed to perform this, he founded the abbey now under notice, for Cluniac monks—(the order of those of Paisley)—and transferred to it the churches and lands which he had granted conditionally to the establishment at Paisley. Enraged at being thus defrauded, as they thought, of the emoluments which they had received, the abbot and monks of that place endeavoured to claim the new establishment at Crossraguell, as a cell of their own monastery; but, after a struggle of some duration, this controversy was decided against them. The endowment of Crossraguell, by the founder, was greatly augmented by additional grants from his son Neil, the second Earl of Carrick, from his grand-daughter Marjorie, Countess of Carrick, and from his great-grandsons, Robert Bruce and Edward Bruce. The monks of the establishment obtained from Robert III. in 1404, a charter confirming to them all their churches and lands, to be held in free regality, with the most ample jurisdiction, comprehending even the four points of law that belonged to the crown. The last abbot was the celebrated Quentin Kennedy, upon whose death, in 1564, George Buchanan obtained from the Queen a grant of a pension of L.500 yearly, from the revenues of the abbey, for life; but the Earl of Cassillis seized possession, and it required all the authority of the queen and her council to

maintain the rights of the historian. Mr. Alan Stewart, a younger son of James Stewart of Cardonald, was appointed commendator on the abbot's death; but owing to the violence of the Earl of Cassillis, he found much danger, and little profit, in his appointment. Impelled by a diabolical rapacity, the Earl seized the commendator, who enjoyed the principal part of the revenues, and in order to make him sign a deed in his favour, roasted him before, or over, a slow fire, till pain obliged him to comply. Buchanan hearing of this horrible exertion of feudal power, put his person under the protection of the state, lest he might have been caught and roasted on the same account. The brutal earl was one of the most zealous of the reformers, and like too many of his brethren in that holy cause, chiefly indebted for his hypocritical enthusiasm to a love of the good things of this world. The only good point we discover in his history, was the protection he yielded, at the Reformation, to the abbey itself, which he helped to preserve from demolition. Ruined, as it now is, the abbey is one of the most entire in the west of Scotland. Two towers, or castles, close to the ruins, and which were the houses occupied by the abbots, are yet but little injured; and the chapter-house, as in the cases of Glenluce, Elgin, &c. is fortunately almost entire, being a small but beautiful apartment supported by one pillar in the centre. Grose has given three views of the ruins.—Population in 1821, 1847.

**KIRKPATRICK-DURHAM**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bounded by Dunscore, in Dumfries-shire, on the north, by Balmaclellan and Parton on the west, Cross-michael and Urr on the south, also by the latter with Kirkpatrick-Irongray on the east, extending nearly ten miles in length, by an average breadth of three miles and a half. The upper part of the parish, which gradually rises to the north, is pastoral, and the lower or southern part arable. The parish is now considerably improved by the enterprise of different proprietors. The Urr water skirts the parish on its west side. The old church was dedicated to St. Patrick, and the adjunct Durham in the name of the parish, is taken from the hamlet at which it stood. Durham, signifies the hamlet on the water, and the church and village stand on a streamlet which falls into the Urr. In the western part of the

parish there was of old a church dedicated to St. Bridget, upon the bank of the Urr, at a place still distinguished by the name of Kirkbride.—Population in 1821, 1473; in 1831, 1487.

**KIRKPATRICK-FLEMING**, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprehending the old parishes of Kirkpatrick, Kirkconnel, and Irvin, which were united after the Reformation. The name of the lord of the manor, Fleming, during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, was added to the name of the present parish to distinguish it from others of the same name. It is bounded on the north by Middlebie, on the west by Middlebie and Annan, on the south by Graitney and Dornock, and on the east by Half-Morton. It extends from north to south nearly six miles, by a general breadth of two and a half. The Kirtle water bounds the district partly on the west, and crossing the lower division it enters the parish of Graitney. The surface of the country rises from south to north by a gradual succession of waving swells of a pleasing appearance. A great portion is now arable and finely planted. The parish abounds in freestone. The interest attached to the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming is derived more from moral than physical causes. Here stood, at a place called Redhall, on the left bank of the Kirtle, the baronial mansion of "the bold Flemings," who are noted in border history for the stand they often made in cases of English aggression in the lower part of Dumfries-shire. The lands which they enjoyed were, it seems, held by the tenure of defending the district at all times, and at all hazards, against the English forces; and the manner in which they kept possession of their castle shows that they steadily fulfilled the obligation of their charter. Towards the conclusion of Baliol's reign, in one of Edward's incursions into Scotland, the tower of Redhall was attacked by an English army. It was at the time occupied by no more than thirty Flemings, who, in spite of every attempt, held out a close siege of three days. Offers were made of an honourable nature to induce the surrender; but all would not do. They swore to each other that they would hold out to the last extremity, whatsoever might be the result. Fire was at length applied to the edifice, and while the smoke shrouded it partially from the foe, they were beheld standing in mute defiance of the English on the topmost battlement. The flames



shortly reached them in this exalted situation, and they sunk at last in the midst of the roaring furnace, bequeathing a name for daring hardihood, which is still remembered with reverence in the district. No vestige of the tower is extant; but its site is still pointed out to the curious tourist. The parish contains certain interesting localities, consecrated by the Scottish muse. A rivulet called Logan water, with the "braes," which bound it in its course, have been celebrated by a ballad or song, by Mayne, from an old one well known in our national anthology. Within the vale of Logan once stood a chapel, alluded to in the ballad as a kirk:—

"Nae mair at Logan-Kirk will he,  
Atween the preachings, meet wi' me,  
Meet with me, and when it's mirk,  
Convoy me hame frae Logan-Kirk."

We find by the chartulary of Glasgow, that Logan chapel, along with the church of Kirkpatrick, was the property of the monks of Giseburn, who conceded to the bishops of Glasgow the right of collation to both places of worship, but reserved to themselves the tithe of corn; and it was stipulated that they should receive yearly a *shepful* of meal from the rector of Kirkpatrick. This transaction took place in the year 1223, so that Logan chapel was of considerable antiquity. It seems that it existed till the seventeenth century, and its site, which bears the name of *Chapel-Know*, is pointed out at a place called Logan-Mains. The river Kirtle traverses, in this parish, the scene of the impassioned and pathetic tale of "Fair Helen of Kirkconnel Lee," which has been embodied in so many and in such various forms of poetry. Fair Helen is said to have been a lady of the name of Irving, and to have lived about three centuries ago. She was the daughter of a person of rank, but beloved for her beauty only, by a gentleman named Adam Fleming. Another lover, whom she had rejected, entertaining the most fiendish emotions of revenge, stole one day upon their privacy, as they were conversing in a bower upon the banks of the Kirtle, and fired a carabine across the stream at the bosom of Fleming. Helen leapt before her lover, and, receiving the shot, immediately fell down and expired. Fleming then drew his sword, pursued the murderer, and is said not to have been satisfied with vengeance till he had cut his body into a thousand pieces. After this

he went abroad and served as a soldier in some foreign army; but, finding no peace of mind, he at last came home and laid himself down upon the grave of his mistress, from which he never again arose. The graves of both the lovers are pointed out in the churchyard of Kirkconnel, near Springkell; that of Fleming is distinguished by a stone bearing the figure of a cross and sword, with the inscription "*Hic jacet Adamus Fleming.*" A heap of stones is raised on the spot where the murder was committed; and the peasantry still point out the place where Fleming slew the murderer at a little distance, upon the opposite banks of the Kirtle.—Population in 1821, 1696.

KIRKPATRICK-IRONGRAY, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the right or south bank of the Cairn Water, which separates it from Holywood in Dumfries-shire, bounded by Terregles on the east, Lochrutton on the south, and Kirkpatrick-Durham on the west. It is situated only a few miles west of Dumfries. On the west the district is hilly; on the east and in the other low parts the land is now under excellent cultivation. The adjunct Irongray is put to the name to distinguish it from other places of a similar name. Irongray is the local name of the place where the church was placed, and signifies "Gray's land;" Iron, Ern, Earan, and Arn, all meaning "land," in Scoto-Irish.—Population in 1821, 880.

KIRKPATRICK-JUXTA, a large parish in the upper part of the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, of a triangular figure, each side measuring about eight miles in length; bounded on the north and east by Moffat, on the south by Johnston, and on the west by Closeburn, as well as Crawford in Lanarkshire. It comprises thirty and a quarter square miles, or 15,430 Scots acres. The surface resembles that of the rest of the country in this quarter, being hilly, and only arable in the dales. Of late there have been various improvements made, and there are now some thriving plantations. The Kinnel water intersects the district, and the Ewan runs through its north-eastern part to join the Annan, which bounds the parish on the east. This upland parish was long in a backward condition, and the writer of the statistical account, to illustrate this circumstance, mentions that seventy years before his time, there was not a pane

of glass in the parish, except in two houses ; "and now, (in 1792)," says he, "every house has at least one glass window !" In the fifteenth century, the adjunct *juxta* was added to the name of the parish, in order to distinguish it from Kirkpatrick-Fleming in the same county. Judging from the following case in the records of the Scots parliament, it would appear that the parsons of the old church of the parish did not always enjoy peaceful possession of their property among the Annandale thieves :—On the 3d of July 1489, a cause was heard by the lords auditors in parliament, at the instance of Mr. Clement Fairlie, the parson of Kirkpatrick-juxta, and Robert Charteris of Amisfield, his lessee, against several persons, for the spoliation of the *Pasch-reckoning*, [Easter offerings,] of the said kirk, and the penny offerings on St. Patrick's day, amounting to ten merks ; and for the spoliation of two hundred lambs, which were valued at L.18, and a sack of tithe wool, containing twenty-four stone that was valued at L.12, and for unjustly possessing and labouring the forty shilling land, belonging to the said kirk. The lords ordained the defenders to make full restitution and give satisfaction for the damages ; and they issued a precept to the steward of Annandale to enforce this judgment.—On the left bank of the Evan water, in this parish, stands the ruin of Auchanecass Castle, originally a quadrangular edifice, measuring 150 feet each way. It is understood to have belonged to the family of Bruce, once lords of Annandale.—Population in 1821, 912.

**KIRKTOWN**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying like a long stripe between the parish of Hawick and part of Cavers on the west, and Hobkirk and another part of Cavers on the east ; extending eight miles in length, by from one to two and a half in breadth. The district is hilly and mostly of a pastoral nature.—Population in 1821, 315, being five less than in 1801.

**KIRKURD**, a parish in the western confines of Peebles-shire, bounded by Linton and Newlands on the north, part of Newlands and Stobo on the east, part of Stobo and Broughton and Skirling on the south, and Dolphington on the west. In extent it measures five and a half miles in length, by from three to four in breadth. The sluggish Tarth river, a tributary of the Tweed, bounds a great part of the parish on its northern side, and from this water

the land rises in finely cultivated and enclosed fields, and then becomes of a hilly description, with eminences richly clothed in thriving plantations. The district is now much improved, chiefly by the principal landed proprietor in this quarter, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael. The modern church of Kirkurd stands near the road side on the thoroughfare from Tweeddale towards Glasgow by Biggar. The name of the parish imports "the kirk on the height,"—*urd*, *ord*, or *aird*, all signifying an eminence of some kind. There are some farms in the parish with the same adjunct, as Lochurd, Ledyurd, Netherurd, &c. The ancient church of Kirkurd belonged at an early period to the bishops of Glasgow, one of whom gave it to the hospital of Soltra, (for an account of which, see FALA,) about the beginning of the thirteenth century, and it remained the property of this useful and pious institution till 1462, when Mary of Gueldres transferred the hospital to the Trinity collegiate church at Edinburgh ; though on condition that the sacrist of that establishment should keep in repair the kirk of Kirkurd. The *urd* so frequently found in connexion with names in this parish, would seem to have been derived from the very extensive domain or barony of Urd or Ord, (this being a high part of the country,) a great part of which was granted about 1226, by Walter Murdak, its proprietor, to the Monks of Paisley, who hence included it within their regality. At a later date it passed into the possession of the Scots of Buccleugh.—Population in 1821, 352.

**KIRKWALL** and **ST. OLA**, a united parish on the mainland of Orkney, comprehending the town of Kirkwall and a district of country around it, stretching from sea to sea, and measuring between four and five miles square ; bounded on the east by St. Andrews' parish, and on the west by Orphir and Stennis. An indentation of Scalpa Flow penetrates the southern side of the parish, and a similar inlet called Kirkwall bay is protruded on the north side directly opposite it. Betwixt the heads of the two inlets the distance is just two miles, and from one to the other the land partakes of the character of a strath. The rest of the parish is hilly and of a pastoral character ; the low grounds, and especially the territory round Kirkwall, being arable, and by proper manuring and working, yielding good crops of big and oats.

**KIRKWALL**, a town of great antiquity, a royal burgh, the seat of a synod and presbytery, and the capital of the above parish and of the Orkney islands, is situated at the head of the bay of Kirkwall, with a northern exposure, at the distance of fourteen miles north-east from Stromness, fifty-eight from Wick, fifty-nine from Thurso, 334½ from Edinburgh, and forty-one from Houna, the most northerly part of Great Britain. It stands in north latitude 58° 33', and in west longitude 0° 25'. The direction of the town is that of the strath towards Scalpa Flow, and it extends nearly a mile in length, but consists of little else than a single street. This thoroughfare is exceedingly inconvenient from its narrowness, and particularly from its pavement, which was complained of, we perceive, by the statist of the parish in 1793, and which is now, if not very recently mended, in the worst possible state. By a fashion common in old Scottish towns, borrowed from a usage in the north of Europe, the houses are generally placed with their ends or gables towards the street, which gives the town an awkward appearance. Many of these houses bear strong marks of old age, as the doors and windows are very small, the walls uncommonly thick, and almost all the apartments narrow, gloomy, and irregular. To this form, however, there are also many exceptions; for such of them as have been lately repaired or rebuilt, and particularly such new ones as have been erected, may, both for elegance and conveniency, compare with those of any other town of the same extent in Scotland. The time when, and the persons by whom Kirkwall was founded, are both lost in the darkness of antiquity. Previous to the junction of the western and northern islands with the kingdom of Scotland, it was under the rule of the Norwegians or Danes, by whom it was called *Kirkivog*, *Kirkvaa*, or *Kirkvuaa*, words signifying "the Great Kirk," in allusion to the cathedral of St. Magnus, here planted, and from which the present name Kirkwall is derived. This venerable edifice, which still exists, is the chief object of curiosity in Kirkwall, and is remarkable as the only structure of the kind, besides that of Glasgow, which survived the Reformation. It stands on the east side of the town, which it dignifies by its stately and ancient appearance, and is said to have been founded by Reginald, Count of Orkney, in the year 1138, though there is no evi-

dence to prove such an antiquity. It is nevertheless probable that it was erected in the twelfth century, as it was in that epoch that the bishops of Orkney began to have a fixed residence in their diocess. It is certain it was not all completed at once, as some of the later bishops made additions to what was previously erected. As it now stands, the length of the fabric outside is 226 feet; its breadth fifty-six; the height of the main roof seventy-one; and from the level of the floor to the top of the steeple 133 feet. The roof is supported by a row of fourteen pillars on each side, besides four, the most magnificent of the whole, which support the spire. The window in the east is thirty-six feet high, by twelve broad, including a circular rose-window at the top, twelve feet in diameter. There is a window in the west end somewhat similar, but much smaller; as also a rose-window on the south gable of the cross, of like form and dimensions with that on the top of the east window. The circumference of the pillars that support the roof is fifteen feet, and that of those on which the steeple rests is twenty-four feet nearly. Edward Stewart, bishop, who died 1538, made an addition of three pillars and arches in the east end with a window, which for grandeur and beauty are far superior to any others in the edifice. Robert Maxwell, the second bishop in succession after Stewart, and a son of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, highly ornamented the interior, by building the stalls for the inferior clergy, which were curiously engraven with the arms of several of his predecessors in the see; he also furnished the steeple with a set of excellent bells, which were cast within the castle of Edinburgh, by Robert Borthwick, in 1528, as appears by an inscription on them to that effect. When James V. visited the isles in 1536, he was nobly entertained by this bishop at his own charges; and at this time the king was pleased to give the town of Kirkwall a confirmation of its royalty. The succeeding and the last bishop under the Romish hierarchy, was Robert Reid, a munificent patron of learning, and the originator of the University of Edinburgh. Having been abbot of KINLOSS in Moray, he is noticed under that head. This worthy prelate added three pillars to the west end of the cathedral, which were never completely finished, and which in point of elegance are much inferior to the former. He also adorned the entry by the erection of a



magnificent porch, and, as will be immediately seen, made some other additions to the establishment of a beneficent kind. The cathedral is built of red sandstone, and is covered at present with gray slate. Much to the credit of the kirk-session, it has been preserved in modern times from decay, without any expense to the town or heritors. One end of the structure has been long used as the parish church, while the other division is liberally left open as a promenade for strangers or others, as is customary in foreign churches. The sides of the walls near the floor are covered with monumental slabs, in a slanting position, the memorials of sea kings, chieftains of note, and other personages once distinguished in this remote country, but whose names are now otherwise completely unknown. Opposite the cathedral of St. Magnus, on the west side of the street, stood the king's castle of Kirkwall, which time and the ravages of war have long since laid in ruins. According to the statist, no tradition remains by whom it was founded; though it is probable, as Wallace observes, from a stone placed in the wall next the street, on which there was seen, in his time, the figure of a mitre of a bishop and his arms, that it was built by some bishop of Orkney. The walls of it are very thick; the dimensions large; and the stones with which it is constructed are so firmly cemented together, that it is more difficult to dig them from the rubbish than it would be to cut stones from the quarry. This fortress seems to have been in good repair, and a place of no inconsiderable strength, in the days of the infamous Patrick Stewart. This man was son of Robert Stewart, natural son of James V. who, in 1581, was raised to be Earl of Orkney. Patrick, who succeeded his father, was a man of a haughty turn of mind, and being of a cruel disposition, he committed not only many acts of rebellion against his sovereign, but many acts of oppression. In order to screen himself from the punishment he justly deserved, he took refuge in the castle, which he maintained with desperate valour for some time against the king's troops, till it was at last taken and demolished. On being captured, he was carried to Edinburgh, and, after trial, put to death for his crimes. It is mentioned in "The Historie and Life of King James the Sext," printed for the Bannatyne Club, that "Erle Pate" used to live here in great

pomp; that he never went from his castle to the church, nor abroad otherwise, without the convoy of fifty musqueteers and other gentlemen as a guard; that at dinner and supper there were three trumpeters that sounded till the meat of the first service was set on the table, did the same at the second service, and also after the grace. It is likewise mentioned that from his practice of intercepting pirates, and collecting tributes of fishermen that came to these seas, he formed such a collection of great guns, and other weapons of war, as that no house, palace, or castle in Scotland was equally well furnished in that respect. This same Earl of Orkney built an extensive mansion of solid but plain masonry on the east side of the town, known now by the name of the Earl's palace, and which, from the date above the principal door, still legible, appears to have been erected in 1607. This building, which is only of two storeys in height, has been uninhabited since 1688, and is now unroofed and deserted. Almost adjoining to this stands the much more interesting and ancient ruin of the Bishop's palace. Of the origin of this structure both tradition and record are alike silent. "So long ago," says the statist of the parish, (the Rev. George Barry, whose description is among the best of those in the Statistical Account of Scotland,) "as 1263, the year in which Haco, King of Norway, undertook an expedition against Alexander III. King of Scotland, on account of a dispute that had arisen about the Western Isles, it would appear to have been a place of consequence. This monarch, on returning from the mouth of the Clyde and the Highlands of Argyleshire, where he had spent the summer in waging war with the Scots, with little success, [see our article *HEBRIDES*, p. 535.] resolved to winter in Orkney; and for this purpose stationed his ships in the harbours about the main land, and he himself took up his quarters in Kirkwall. Here he kept court in a hall in the Bishop's Palace for some time, till, worn out with disease, occasioned perhaps by disappointment, and the fatigues of his unsuccessful campaign in the south, he expired after a lingering illness. Bishop Reid repaired, we are certain, or, more properly, rebuilt, several parts of the Bishop's Palace; for on more than one place there are to be seen engraven on stones in the wall, the first letters of his name, and below them his arms and mitre. A round tower, on

the north-west, was raised by him; and on the side that looks to the town, there is a small niche in the wall, occupied, even at present, by a rude stone statue of that very celebrated prelate. Near to this palace, on the west, this beneficent churchman mortified to the town of Kirkwall a piece of ground for the purpose of building a college, for instructing youth in grammar and the various branches of philosophy, with a very considerable sum of money, for carrying his pious design into effect. But his death, which unfortunately happened soon after, on his returning from France, where he had been witnessing Queen Mary's marriage with the Dauphin, prevented any part of this excellent plan from being carried into execution." We learn from Keith, that Bishop Reid, moreover, made a new foundation of the chapter, enlarging the number of canons, and settling ample provisions for their maintenance, although, from the almost immediate abrogation of the Roman Catholic church, such must be allowed to have scarcely had time to take effect. In terminating our allusions to this worthy and now forgotten man, whom we may not again have occasion to notice in this work, we may be permitted to say of him, in the language of an epigrammatic poem written by Adam Elder, a monk of Kinloss, commemorative of his character :

*" Quid tentem augusto perstringere carmine laudes,  
Quas nulla eloquii vis celebrare queat?  
Clavis es eloquio, celo dignissime præsul,  
Antiqua generis nobilitate præsul :*

\* \* \*

*Pauperibus tua tecta patent, tua prompta voluntas,  
Atque bonis semper dextera larga tua est.  
Nemo lupos melius sacris ob ovilibus arcet.  
Ne Christi lanient diripiantve gregem  
Ergo pia ob studia, et magna, durosque labores  
Ille Deus pacis, det tibi pace frui.  
Concedatque tuis succedant omnia votis,  
Et bona successus adjuvet aura tuos."*

Leaving the foregoing remains of antiquity, a description of which sheds a glow of romance over that of a town now dedicated entirely to purposes of trade, we may resume our notice of Kirkwall as regards its modern statistics. Originally created a royal burgh by James III., and its charter renewed by James V., as above noticed, the civic government consists of a provost, four bailies, a treasurer, dean of guild, and fifteen councillors, who are elected annually. The burgh joins with Wick, Dornoch, Dingwall, and Tain, in sending a member to parliament. The burgh possesses a town-hall, which is a building of a good appearance, form-

ing a piazza in front; the first storey is divided into apartments for a common prison, the second for an assembly hall, with a large room adjoining for courts of justice, and the highest is set apart as a lodge for freemasons. The sheriff, commissary, and admiralty courts of Orkney and Zetland are held in Kirkwall. All capital crimes are tried before the supreme courts at Edinburgh, whither offenders are transmitted. Justice of peace courts are also held here at short intervals; as also the courts of the burgh. Besides the established church, in the old cathedral, which is superintended by two clergymen, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod, and a meeting-house of Independents. The fast days of the church are the Thursdays before the last Sunday of April and November. The town possesses a grammar school, and some schools on charitable foundations, or instituted by societies. The inhabitants support a subscription library; but some of the upper classes are supplied with books from the circulating libraries of Edinburgh. There is a bookseller in the town who binds books and keeps a small printing-press. Some time ago it was the custom more than now for the shopkeepers of Kirkwall to have stocks of miscellaneous goods, and of the most opposite kind, but such a practice is wearing out or nearly abandoned, and there are now various shops with suitable assortments of articles belonging to a special profession. By Piggot's Directory, of 1826, there appear to have then been about fifty resident gentry and clergy, four agents to Lloyds, three blacksmiths, fourteen boot and shoemakers, two brewers, one baker, one builder, one bookseller, one cooper, one dyer, two distillers, four earthenware dealers, three fleshers, two grocers and spirit-dealers, one straw-plait maker, six tailors, nine vintners, three watch and clock-makers, two wheelwrights, five wrights, eight writers, besides others in less important businesses. Branches of the Commercial and National Banks are settled in the place. The gradual establishment of regular merchants and tradesmen in this distant town is understood to have injured the "Kirkwall fair," a market of great antiquity, and noted for the variety and extent of the traffic induced by it. This fair is held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of August, and continues that week and the following. Like the fair of Leipsic, to which alone it can be compared, it is attended by merchants and pur-

chasers from a very great distance, and into the brief period in which it is held, a great proportion of the commerce of these northern islands is, as it were, concentrated. Dealers in cambrics, and printed calicoes, and muslins, from Glasgow and "the manufacturing districts," cloth and hard-ware merchants, book-sellers, and other tradesmen, all arrive with stocks of their respective goods by the packets from Leith or other ports, and the stranger should not even be surprised in discovering at the fair, a dealer in trinkets or jewellery from Hamburg, in the shape of a Jew, with a white beard, party-coloured garments, and a pair of yellow boots: While the market lasts, there is a prodigious stir and concourse of people in Kirkwall, for it is at this time that the fishers, kelp-makers, and other dealers in raw or native produce in the islands exchange their goods for money or articles of comfort and luxury. As we have just said, the settlement of regular tradesmen in Kirkwall, if not also in some other places in Orkney, has somewhat deranged the traffic carried on at the fair; and we are bound to suppose that this great market must have either already received or will shortly receive, a most severe blow through the reduction of duties on foreign barilla, whereby kelp, which for about sixty years has been a staple article of manufacture in Orkney, and the means of subsistence to thousands, will be no longer purchased for transmission to the south; at least, not on the scale it has hitherto been. The situation of Kirkwall well adapts it for the resort of shipping. The outer bay roadstead in front affords safe anchorage, and the harbour close on the town is excellent, having been made safe by means of two new piers. The port, however, does not lie so conveniently for ships proceeding to or from North America as Stromness. It is a general belief that living is much cheaper in Kirkwall than in most places in Scotland, but it seems this is not so much the case as is supposed. If some articles be cheap, others are considerably dearer: all the coal used has to be imported, chiefly from Newcastle; bread made from wheat flour is bad and exceedingly dear, and all grocery goods are likewise high-priced. Kirkwall has a constant intercourse with Leith, by means of vessels, which sail every week alternately, and are fitted up for the accommodation of passengers. The mail is brought (weather permitting) three times a-week from

Hjuna, by a ferry boat.—Population of the parish of St. Ola, (the landward part of the united parish,) in 1821, 1034; population of Kirkwall, 2212. It appears from these returns that the population of the town has increased only about 200 in the space of sixty years, when Dr. Webster made up his population tables.

**KIRK-YETHOLM**, a small village in the parish of Yetholm, Roxburghshire; see **YETHOLM**.

**KIRRIEMUIR**, a parish in Forfarshire, consisting of two detached portions, separated by an intervening part of the parish of Kingoldrum. The northerly portion is called Glenprosen, being the vale of the river Prosen and its tributary burns; it is hilly and chiefly pastoral; it measures nine miles in length, by a general breadth of about two and a half; Clova bounds it on the north, and partly also on the east, along with Cortachy; Lentrather and Glenisla bound it on the west. The southerly is the main district, and measures four and a half miles from north to south, by a breadth nearly of as much; the Prosen bounds it partly on the north, and it has Tannadice, Oathlaw, and Rescobie on the east, a small part of Forfar with Glamis on the south, and Airly and Kingoldrum on the west. The face of the country is various. For about a mile to the north of the parishes of Glamis and Forfar it is almost flat. Then it rises gently about two miles more, forming almost one continued sloping bank, till within a few hundred yards of the town of Kirriemuir, which thus stands nearly in the centre of the southerly division, and is separated by a narrow valley or den about 100 feet deep from the above bank. To the east and west of the town it is almost level. The rest of the parish is beautifully diversified with hills and dales, rivers, woods, and arable fields. It is now also embellished with thriving plantations, and is intersected by roads in all directions. Improvements have now brought the district into a most productive and thriving state. The chief object of antiquarian interest in the parish is the ancient castle of Invercarity, which stands on the small river Carity as it enters the South Esk, on the north-east boundary of the southern division of the parish. It is a huge Gothic edifice in tolerably good repair.

**KIRRIEMUIR**, a burgh of barony, and a town of considerable antiquity and size, the



capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated near the foot of the braes of Angus, in the centre of a fertile populous district, at the distance of five miles north from Glamis, five miles north-west from Forfar, sixteen from Dundee, and fifty-eight from Edinburgh. It enjoys a very healthy and pleasant situation, partly on a flat, and partly on an inclined plane, on the south-west side of a hill of the same name, along the northern brow of a beautiful den, through which runs the small river Gairie.

The prospect of the lower part of the town is bounded by the southern braes of the den ; but from the higher part is seen almost the whole vale of Strathmore. The appearance of Kirriemuir has been much improved of late years ; it now is reckoned one of the most thriving and most industrious towns in the county. For a considerable time it has been the seat of extensive manufactures, in the same branch of osnaburgs and coarse linens for which Dundee is now so celebrated ; and it appears, that so early as 1792, the value of these sorts of goods manufactured in one year was L. 38,000. Since that period, with the exception of fluctuations, the business of weaving linens has been steadily pursued by the inhabitants. The town is noted for the excellent fabric of its cloth, and the ingenuity of its manufactures ; about 25,000 pieces, consisting of 146 yards each, were lately said to be manufactured yearly. The number of yards of linen stamped in one year, from November 1819 to November 1820, was 2,376,711. The " Kirriemurians " are not more noted for their ingenious and persevering industry than for their intelligence and general knowledge. Much of their leisure time is devoted to reading or other means of improving the mind. They support an excellent news-room, well supplied with London and provincial newspapers. The town possesses a very handsomely built parish church, with a neat spire and clock. There is, besides, an Episcopal chapel of good architecture with a spire, and of a size commensurate with the great body of individuals of the Episcopal communion in the town and surrounding district. There are also meeting-houses of the United Associate Synod and Independents. There are a variety of Friendly Societies. Besides the parish school, there are some private schools, and a very large Sunday school, which possesses an extensive and useful library. The date of the barony of Kirriemuir is unknown, and it is

only certain that the jurisdiction of its bailie was once extended over a large tract of country. The barony is under Lord Douglas, who appoints a bailie. The peace is preserved by a body of constables, chosen annually. An excellent weekly market is held on Friday, and there are four annual fairs. A branch of the British Linen Company Bank is settled in the town.—Population of the town in 1821, 2150 ; including the parish, 5066 ; total, in 1831, 6425.

KIRTA, an islet of the Hebrides, near the west coast of Lewis.

KIRTLE, a beautiful small river in Dumfriesshire, rising in the heights of the parish of Middlebie, and running in a straggling, but generally southerly course, along the west side of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and through the parish of Graitney ; it falls into the Solway Firth, at the place called Kirtle-Foot. Its banks are, in many places, embellished with plantations, and the scenery through which it passes is pleasing. The vale of the Kirtle is a minor dale betwixt Eskdale and Annandale.

KLETT, a rocky islet, lying about three miles from the west coast of Sutherland.

KNAPDALE, a district of Argyleshire, lying betwixt Cantire and Nether Lorn, and, forming, in reality, the inner extremity of the peninsula of Cantire. It extends from the neck of land traversed by the Crinan canal, southward to the isthmus formed by Loch Tarbert, a length of twenty miles, by a breadth of from five to nine miles. On the west coast it is indented by Loch Swein and Loch Killisport. The district is of the usual Argyleshire character, and from its diversified appearance of *hill and dale*, it derives its name, which is significant of a territory so distinguished.

KNAPDALE (NORTH), a parish in the above division of Argyleshire, disjoined from the parish of South Knapdale in the year 1734. It extends twelve miles long and three broad, and is bounded on the west by the Atlantic. The parish kirk is near Loch Fyne. The district is hilly, but the soil for pasturage and tillage is excellent ; and there is a very great proportion of arable ground.—Population in 1821, 2545.

KNAPDALE (SOUTH), a parish in Argyleshire lying south from the above parish ; extending fifteen miles in length and five and a half in breadth. It contains 37,000 acres

of land; a small proportion only is arable.—Population in 1821, 1913.

**KNIACK**, a rivulet in the parish of Muthil, Perthshire, which joins the Allan a mile below the bridge of Ardoch.

**KNOCKANDO**, a parish in Morayshire, lying on the left bank of the Spey, between the parish of Rothes on the north and Cromdale on the south; extending ten miles in length, by two in breadth. The country is hilly and generally pastoral. During the great floods in Moray in 1829, the parish of Knockando suffered severely, twelve cases of families being rendered destitute by the calamity having occurred, and the grounds being much injured. The burn of Knockando, a small rivulet, was on this occasion swollen to a size equal to that of the Spey in its ordinary state.—Population in 1821, 1414.

**KNOCKBAIN**, a parish in Ross shire, formed by the junction, in 1756, of the parishes of Kilmuir Wester, and Suddy, and lying on the side of the Black Isle next the Moray Firth. It extends from six to seven miles in length, and from five to six in breadth, having

Killearnan on its south-west side. It is indented by the bay of Munlochy, which is protruded from the Moray Firth, and near the head of this bay stands the church of Knockbain. The surface of the country rises gradually from the firth, and is generally fertile, as well as embellished with plantations.—Population in 1821, 1973.

**KOOMB**, an islet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, upon which are the remains of a chapel and burying-ground.

**KYLE**, the central district of Ayrshire, now unconnected with any political or judicial distinction. It comprehends the land betwixt the rivers Doon and Irvine, but is divided into two sections, namely, King's Kyle, lying on the south, and Kyle Stewart, on the north side of the river Ayr. It contains twenty-one parishes.—See **AYRSHIRE**.

**KYPE**, a streamlet in Lanarkshire, rising on the borders of Lesmahago parish, and which, after separating it from Avendale, falls into the Aven, a few miles above its confluence with the Clyde.

**LADY-ISLE**, an islet in the firth of Clyde, lying about three miles from the shore, a little way south of Troon, at the distance of six miles south-west by south of Irvine, and five north-north-west of Ayr. Two pillars or beacons are erected upon it to guide the mariners sailing along the Ayrshire coast into the Clyde.

**LADYKIRK**, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the north bank of the Tweed between Hutton on the north-east and Coldstream on the south-west. On the west side it has the parishes of Whitsome and Swinton. It extends about three miles along the margin of the Tweed, by a breadth inland of from one to two miles. The district partakes of the usually rich and beautiful appearance of the Merse. The parish church of Ladykirk stands near the Tweed, opposite Norham on the Northumbrian side of the river, and is remarkable as one of the few Gothic buildings of the kind which survived the Reformation. The legend connected with this church gives it an additional claim to notice. It seems that, when James

the Fourth was crossing the Tweed at the head of his army by a ford in the neighbourhood, he suddenly found himself in a situation of great peril from the violence of the flood, which had nearly carried him away. In his emergency, he vowed to build a church to the Virgin, in case that she should be so good as deliver him. The result was this edifice, which, being dedicated to "Our Lady," or the Virgin Mary, was denominated Ladykirk, a name which afterwards extended to the parish, formerly designated Upsettlington. The ford itself deserves some notice. It was one of the passages by which the English and Scottish armies generally invaded the countries of each other, before the bridge of Berwick, which appears not to have been erected till the reign of Elizabeth, had its existence. It was, on this account, a point of resort and conference, and the adjacent field called Holywell Haugh, was the place where Edward I. met the Scottish nobility, to settle the dispute betwixt Bruce and Baliol for the crown of Scotland. At the church of Upsettlington, or Ladykirk, in the

reign of Queen Mary, a supplementary treaty to that of Chateau Cambrensis was settled by commissioners; and Norham castle, on the opposite bank of the river, derived importance from its commanding this isthmus of conference between the two kingdoms.—Population in 1821, 527.

**LADYKIRK**, or **LADY PARISH**, a parish occupying the north-eastern limb of the island of Sanday, Orkney, which besides comprehends the united parish of Cross and Burness. The kirk is situated at the head of a small bay on the south side of the island. The district is sufficiently described under the general head **SANDAY**.—Population in 1821, 880.

**LAGGAN**, a parish in the district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, extending from north-east to south-west upwards of twenty miles. The breadth of the inhabited part is about three miles; but taking its boundaries from south to north, it will measure more than twenty miles. It is bounded by Boleskine on the north, Kingussie on the east, by the mountains of Perthshire on the south, and by Kilmanivaig on the west. The boundary on the north is *Monu-lic*, or *grey mountain*, a prodigious ridge of inaccessible rocks. The river Spey takes its rise from a very small lake of the same name in the western parts of the parish, and is formed by currents falling down from the mountains. It runs through the middle of the parish in an easterly direction, receiving in its progress the river Mashie and Truim, both having their rise in the Grampians. The most remarkable natural object of a beautiful kind, is Loch Laggan, which, with its environs, forms a district by itself, and lies on the south-west extremity of the parish. This lake, which extends about eight miles in length, by one in breadth, is very deep, with a bold rocky shore, and surrounded by high woody mountains. On the south side is the *coill more* or great wood, said to be the most considerable relic of the Caledonian Forest. This wood, which extends five miles along the loch side, is the scene of many traditions. The eastern extremity of the lake is somewhat picturesque, and the most remarkable feature is a rocky hill, split by a fissure of great magnitude, and conveying a strong impression of recent and sudden violence. Along the north precipitous bank of Loch Laggan, a road has been cut communicating with the west coast. The lake is chiefly fed by the river Pattaig at

the east end, and discharges itself at the western extremity, by the Spean, a tributary of the Lochy, near Fort-William. The lake possesses two small islets, named *Elan-na-Ri* and *Elan-na-conn*,—the island of the king, and the island of dogs. On the former is the ruin of some building, traditionally mentioned as having been a hunting-seat of one of the ancient Scottish kings, and it was on the other he is said to have kept his dogs for the chase. The parish is mountainous and principally pastoral, yet it contains some fertile lands in the low grounds, and it is substantiated that here is found the highest lying cultivated land in Britain. The vegetable produce is oats, barley, rye, and potatoes. At the east end of Loch Laggan stand the remains of an old church, dedicated to St. Kenneth, surrounded by a burying-ground, which is still more used than any other. The modern parish church is at the small village of Laggan, about four miles to the north-east, and situated on the left bank of the Spey, now a large stream. The village lies near to the great road northward by Dalwhinnie and Garvamore, about half way between both. A road from Laggan proceeds north-eastward by Kingussie down the Spey. The writer of the Statistical account of the parish was the Rev. James Grant, minister of the district, whose wife—Mrs. Grant of Laggan—has been justly celebrated for her literary attainments.—Population in 1821, 1234.

**LAIRG**, or **LARIG**, a large parish in Sutherlandshire, bounded by Farr on the north, Edderachyil on the west, Crieich on the south, and Rogart on the east. Its extreme length is about twenty-four miles, by a breadth of eight and upwards. Like the rest of Sutherlandshire, it is quite a mountainous pastoral district, and is for a great part the basin of Loch Shin, a large fresh water lake, lying in the direction of north-west and south-east, and whose waters are emitted into the Dornoch Firth. The great road across Sutherlandshire proceeds through the parish, along the north side of this lake. There are a few small lakes also in the parish. The kirk of Lairg is at the foot of Loch Shin.—Population in 1821, 1094.

**LAMBA**, an uninhabited islet of Shetland, on the north-east coast of the mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

**LAMBHOLM**, an islet of the Orkneys, situated in Holm Sound, of three miles in



circumference, and containing a very few inhabitants.

**LAMBERTON**, a parish in Berwickshire, now incorporated with Mordington.—See **MORDINGTON**.

**LAMINGTON**, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, lying on the right or south-east bank of the Clyde, along which it extends nine miles, having a breadth, at most, of four miles; bounded by Wiston and Symington on the north, Crawford-John on the west, Crawford on the south, and Culter on the east. The parish is hilly and mostly pastoral or of an upland character, with fine haughs and arable lands adjacent to the Clyde. The present parish comprehends the two old parishes of Lamington and Hartside, or Wandel, which were united in the seventeenth century. The old parish and district of Lamington obtained its name from a Flemish settler, who was called Lambin, and who obtained a grant of this territory, during the reign of David I. and gave the place where he settled the name of *Lambinstoun*. James, a son of this Lambin, obtained from Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, a grant of the territory of Loudon in Ayrshire, and was the progenitor of the family of Loudon. The barony of Lambinstoun passed, during the reign of David II. into the possession of Sir William Baillie, who obtained a charter of it from that king, on the 27th January, 1367-8. His descendants still possess the property. The account of this family in the Appendix to Nisbet's *Heraldry*, ii. 136, states that Sir William Wallace acquired the estate of Lamington, by marrying the heiress of a family, which was surnamed Braidfoot; and that Sir William Baillie obtained it by marrying the eldest daughter and heiress of William. This statement, though agreeable to common tradition, is unsupported by any recorded authority; and, according to George Chalmers, is certainly erroneous; Sir William Wallace left no legitimate issue, but he left a natural daughter, who is said to have married Sir William Baillie of Hoperig, the progenitor of the Baillies of Lamington. Upon the south bank of the Clyde, near the little parish town, stands the tall and sheltered ruin of Lamington tower, the seat of this ancient family. The hill of Tinto overlooks the tower of Lamington on the north. The village of Lamington is small; it is situated on the road

which traverses Clydesdale.—Population in 1821, 359

**LAMLASH**, a land-locked bay on the south-east side of the island of Arran, very suitable for the reception of vessels driven by stress of weather from the Irish Channel. It is protected by a high rocky islet, called Holy Island, from the sea. The loch, as it is called, is spacious and beautiful, though its banks are bare of wood, and the general aspect of the scenery is wild. On the inner side of the bay is the small village of Lamlash, at which there is an inn.

**LAMMERMOOR**, or **LAMMERMUIR**, a mountainous range of brown pastoral hills, belonging to Berwickshire.—See **BERWICKSHIRE**, p. 92.

**LANARKSHIRE**, a large, populous, and important county in the western part of the Lowlands, or south division of Scotland, bounded by Dumfries-shire on the south, Ayrshire and Renfrewshire on the west, Dumbarton and Stirlingshire on the north, and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles-shire on the east. It lies between 55° 18' 40", and 55° 56' north latitude. Its extreme length from south-south-east, to north-north-west, is fifty-four miles, and the greatest breadth in the middle is thirty-two miles; but it becomes narrower towards the extremities, even to less than ten miles. The superficial contents are 927 square miles, or 593,280 English acres. At an early period this extensive district was for convenience divided into two wards, called the over ward and nether ward; Lanark being the chief town and seat of justice of the former, and Rutherglen of the latter. This arrangement was altered during the last century, when the county was divided into three wards, namely, the upper, middle, and lower wards; the chief towns being Lanark, Hamilton, and Glasgow, at each of which there is a sheriff-substitute stationed. The central part of the county throughout is termed Clydesdale, or the vale of Clyde, from being the basin of that beautiful and useful river. Before entering on a description of the natural products, and the agricultural and mercantile peculiarities of the shire, it may be proper to say a few words upon the history of the district: Under the heads **DUMBARTON** and **GLASGOW**, some slight notices of the ancient kingdom of Strath Clyde have been given; and it is now our duty to present a connected historical outline of that

British kingdom. The district of country known as the vale of Clyde, with its minor vales, at the time at which Roman writers described North Britain, was inhabited by the British tribe, called by them the *Damnii*, a people who designated their territory *y-strad-cluyd*, a compound name signifying the *warm vale* or strath. Of these hardy Britons or Celts, there are numerous remains in the district, as circular walls and fosses, sepulchral tumuli, and memorial stones of a warlike nature. The *Damnii* yielded to the Roman yoke towards the end of the first century, and the country became a part of the province of Valentia. The Romans secured this, like other possessions, by roads and camps, the remains of which, in different parishes, have engaged the attention of the topographers. The recession of the Romans—see EDINBURGHSHIRE—in the fourth century left the inhabitants to re-form their original kingdom. From this period, arose a powerful demi-savage race, who held in thrall some adjacent districts; and a few centuries later we find the kingdom of Strath-Clyde involving within its limits Liddisdale, Tiviotdale, Dumfries-shire, all Galloway, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, Strath-Clyde proper, part of Peebles-shire, the western part of Stirlingshire, and the greater part of Dumbartonshire; from which it seems to have been a kingdom, including nearly the whole of Scotland south of the Forth, with the exception of ancient Lothian, which was inhabited by Ottadini, and afterwards by Saxons. Within this ample territory there were subordinate tribes, some of whom are noticed in this work, as occasion requires, by the name of Selgovæ, Attacotti, &c. It is understood that the capital of the Strath-Clyde Britons was at Dumbarton, which was at a most important pass into their kingdom from the west; but with regard to this and other matters relative to their political condition, great obscurity prevails. This barbarous people were frequently attacked by the Picts, from the northern side of the Forth, by the Scots-Irish from Cantire, by the Saxons of Northumbria, and by the Cruithne of Ulster. At the death of Bede in 735, the Strath-Clyde Britons retained their beloved possessions in spite of all attacks, but, soon after, they began to decline in power from the union of the Pictish and Saxon forces, and their metropolis was taken in 756. It is most probable that,

after the political union of the Picts and Scots in 844, through the intrepidity of Kenneth, all show of a separate kingdom in Strath Clyde was gone; and soon after this period, it is likely that the petty chiefs or reguli were gradually overpowered, while their laws and usages melted away before those of a Scottish sovereign. The descendants of the *Damnii* seem to have deeply grieved the loss of their rude independence, and emigrated rather than submit to foreigners. Mournfully leaving the graves of their fathers, the first human beings who had roved through the forests of the west, they slowly departed from the *warm vale*, and pursuing a southerly course, crossed the Solway and the Mersey, and finally found a resting-place amidst a congenial race among the hills and dales of Wales. The less adventurous Strath-Clyde Britons remained, and, by the encroachments of different races of Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Normans, Gaelic-Scots, and Galloway, or Half-Irishmen, they were soon lost as a distinct people.\* The extinction of the Saxon power, north of the Tweed, in 1020—again see EDINBURGHSHIRE—consolidated for the first time the Scottish dynasty, and levelled many trifling distinctions among the inhabitants of the country. Besides the above classes of foreigners who were introduced into the district of Strathclyde, we may here remark, what is well worthy of observation, that a number of Flemish families of consideration settled in Clydesdale in the twelfth century, not a few of whom received grants of land from the abbots of Kelso, who had large possessions in this quarter. Of these families none became afterwards so distinguished as the Douglasses, who have no higher an origin than a Flemish church vassal, although such is now attempted to be refuted. Lanarkshire was allowed to progress in civilization and rural wealth, with some brief intervals of war and waste, till the period of the national troubles consequent on the demise of Alexander III. Now

“ ——— followed the dayis,  
 Quen was gud Willeyham Walays,”

whose first exploit was to expel the English from the town of Lanark. We need not tell

\* Yet one of the editors of this work has been informed by a Welchman, well qualified to judge, namely, the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Edinburgh Academy, and author of the *Life of Alexander the Great*, that the peasantry of Clydesdale at this day bear a strong resemblance, not only in features, but even in some points of costume, to the modern Welsh.

our readers that throughout the arduous struggle which followed for Scottish independence, Lanarkshire was the theatre of many miseries and military disturbances. Under the reign of James I., and the regency of Robert, Duke of Albany, a portion of Lanarkshire was cut off from the body of the county, and was formed into the distinct sheriffdom of Renfrew. At a subsequent date, the ambition and turbulence of the Douglasses, with the intrigues of the first Lord Hamilton, involved Lanarkshire in the various miseries of civil war. The fall of the house of Douglas, 1455, was followed by an instantaneous *herrying* of the family possessions. "In March 1455," says Gray's Chronicle, "James the second cast doune the castel of Inveravynne; and syne incontinent past till Glasgow, and gaderit the westland men, with part of the Areschery [Irish], and passit to Lanerick, and to Douglas, and syne brynt all Douglasdale, and all Avendale, and all the Lord Hammiltounis lands, and herrit them clerlye; and syne passit to Edinburgh, and fra them till the forest, with ane host of lawland men," &c. Such were the devastations sustained by the district on the rebellion of its principal baron. From this period till the comparatively recent epoch of the latter part of the seventeenth century, Lanarkshire does not make any remarkable figure in history. It then became the scene of a thirty years' civil war, carried on by Charles II. against the more zealous presbyterians of this district, every particular of which must be already known to the readers of Scottish history. During this unhappy period, the country suffered severely by military execution, but the Revolution of 1688 brought it once more peaceful times, and it has ever since advanced in wealth and every species of improvement. To return to the physical character of Lanarkshire: The upper division of the county is very mountainous, one of the Lowther hills rising to a height of 2450 feet above the level of the sea. Next in height is Culter Fell; and Tinto, the loftiest hill on the frontier of the mountain district, is 2236 feet above the sea level. From Tinto, looking northward, the face of the country is softened down to gentle elevations and gradual depressions. The upper ward, which may be deemed three-fifths of the county, is mostly hilly and moorish; and from the nature of the soil, and the elevation of the surface, cannot be deemed capable of much agri-

cultural improvement. At the commencement of the middle ward, the elevation of the land is considerably diminished, while the declivity continues to fall towards the north-west. The surface is everywhere diversified by frequent inequalities, so as to leave no level space except the valleys along the river. The height of the middle ward may be regarded as from 250 to 300 feet above the level of the sea; and though reckoned a good agricultural district, it comprises 42,000 acres of moss, nearly a third of the whole. The lower ward is of very limited extent, and derives its importance from being the seat of a most abundant population. The county almost everywhere abounds in coal. Sandstone and whinstone are equally prevalent. Lime lies in the same tract of country as the sandstone. In the mountainous region at the head of Clydesdale, lead has been long wrought to advantage. Ironstone is also wrought in the shire. The mines of different descriptions lately yielded, on the whole operations, an annual revenue of L.222,900. The waters of Lanarkshire may be described in brief terms. The county is watered and beautified by the Clyde throughout, and this river receives on either side a great variety of streams, nearly the whole being of extensive use in application to the machinery of mills. The principal tributaries within the shire, are the Douglas Water, the Mouse, the Nethan, the Aven, the Calder, the North Calder, and the Kelvin. A very complete account of the Clyde, its extent, and properties, will be found under the article CLYDE. Those who search deeply into the ancient history of Clydesdale, have reason for believing that the district was once much warmer than it is at present. The old British poets sing of the delicious summer heats of their native vale; and Merthyn, one of their most distinguished bards, mentions with feelings of regret the orchards of Cluyd. We might be inclined to suggest that the fancies of these remote minstrels perhaps blinded them to the truth, had we not sufficient evidence of the former temperateness of the climate in the remains of cultivation upon hills now suitable only to pasturage. The climate of Lanarkshire is now moist and cold, a circumstance attributable to the proximity of the western seas, and to the very extensive masses of wet peat earth, which shed an unhappy influence



over the arable soil. Within the more sheltered and sunny vale through which the Clyde pursues its course, the climate is often much warmer, and in such cases such is the difference of atmosphere, that while the wind blows with a keen blast over the waste moors of the exposed country, at a very short distance, within the protection of the banks of the river, the air has all the genial mildness of an Italian summer. The commencement of improvements in soil and cultivation in this division of Scotland, is said to have taken place about the year 1758. From this period may be dated a series of meliorations, by draining, planting, and enclosing, equal in amount to such in other improved districts. Wheat, a still greater quantity of oats, and some barley, are in various proportions sown in different soils, in the county. Some flax is *grown*, which is spun by the women, who sell the yarn in the markets of Lanark, Carnwath, Biggar, and others. Potatoes are universally planted in great quantities. Turnips are sown pretty generally. Artificial grasses are everywhere in use. Gardens and orchards were of early use in Clydesdale, and in the present day the banks of the river are embellished by fruit-trees of the most luxuriant growth. The orchards consist chiefly of apple, pear, and plum trees, and cover altogether about 300 acres. The products are very numerous, and in fortunate years the whole produce has been valued at L.2000. The manufactures of Glasgow being treated of at length under that head, we do not require here to specify the trading statistics of the shire. It needs only be mentioned, that the cotton goods for which that city is celebrated, are to a great extent woven in different villages in the county, and that this branch alone yields support to a very large proportion of the inhabitants. Lanarkshire contains three royal burghs, Glasgow, Rutherglen, and Lanark, and a variety of considerable villages, as Hamilton, Douglas, Biggar, Strathaven, Carnwath, Bothwell, Airdrie, Lesmahago, &c. Including the city parishes of Glasgow, the shire comprises nearly fifty parishes, which form four presbyteries in the synod of Glasgow and Ayr. The valued rent of the shire in 1814 was, for land, L.298,019, and for houses, L.286,071. The increase of the population of Lanarkshire since the middle of the last century is very conspicuous. In 1755 it was 81,781; in 1791, 126,354; in

1801, 150, 690; in 1811, 192,097; and in 1821, 244,766, of which 115,385 were males, and 129,002 females.

LANARK, a parish in the above county, lying on the right or east bank of the Clyde, along which it stretches from four to five miles, by a breadth of three miles; bounded by Carluke on the north, Carstairs on the east, Carmichael on the south, and Lesmahago, on the opposite side of the Clyde, on the west. The greater part of the parish consists of flat or undulating land, generally suitable to agriculture, but in some places moorish. In modern times the district has been greatly improved by plantations, enclosures, draining, &c. The Mouse water, tributary to the Clyde, runs through the parish, cutting it into two nearly equal divisions. The chief objects of interest in the district are noticed in the following article.

LANARK, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish and county, to which it has given a name, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on an elevated piece of ground half a mile from the right bank of the Clyde, at the distance of 32 miles west from Edinburgh, 25 south-east of Glasgow, and 15 from Hamilton. Lanark is one of the most ancient towns in Scotland. It is understood to have been a seat of population in those early times when the British remained undisputed masters of the territory, and from them received the appellation it has maintained through a succession of dynasties and changes of language. The word *Lanark* is a favourite object of philological dispute among antiquaries, and has been by them tortured into the most strange significations. It is, we think, with good evidence derived from *Llanerch*, or *Lanerch*, signifying a green, a bare or open place; in a word, a glade, a paddock, and with one or other such meanings is attached to different names in Scotland and Wales. Merthyn, the ancient British bard, in his poem of the "Afallenau," or apple-trees, thus mentions the place,—

"Afall-n beren â dyf yn *Llanerch*.  
Angerdd ei hargel rhag rhieu Rhydderch."

A sweet apple-tree doth grow in *Lanerch*,  
Potent its shade against the chiefs of Rhydderch.

In several charters of Robert I., David II., Robert II., and Robert III., the county and town are called *Lanerch*, and George Chalmers throughout pertinaciously adheres to such an orthography, although fashion, accident, or de-

sign has for ages induced the general adoption of *Lanark*. The town is said to have received a charter of burghal privileges from Alexander I., and it is certain that it was a royal town as early at least as Malcolm IV. (1153-65), who, in granting a toft in the place, says it is "*in meo burgo*." It is exceedingly probable that at this and a later period Lanark was chosen as a royal residence, as there was at one period a castle or fortification on an eminence south from the town, which has been for a long period demolished, and so cleared away as to leave a site for a bowling green.\* Whether from its possession of this castle or the importance of the station, the English under Edward secured Lanark, and according to Blind Harry, it was the fate of Sir William Wallace to reside in it with his bride, when the insolence of the English sheriff compelled the patriot to deal that personage such a blow as proved his death. Tradition points out a house, now an inn, at the head of the Castle-gate, opposite to the parish church, as occupying the site of that which was possessed by Wallace at the period of this incident. He fled from his house to a cave in the Cartland Crag, about a mile off, and only emerged from that concealment to spread terror and destruction amongst all who bore the English name in Scotland. Miss Porter, previous to the publication of her work entitled "*The Scottish Chiefs*," visited this and other scenes in the neighbourhood of Lanark, sanctified by the name of Wallace. The consequence of Lanark will be supposed to have increased by the establishment of a monastery of Franciscan or Greyfriars in the year 1314. Besides this institution, there was a chapel within the burgh dedicated to St. Nicholas, which had four altars, one of which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was called "*Our Lady's Altar*;" another, which was consecrated to the holy blood of Christ, was called "*The Haly Bluid Altar*:" a third was dedicated to St. Michael, and a fourth to St. Catherine. This chapel and its different altars were well endowed. At a spot about half a mile east from the town, there was a chapel dedicated to St. Leonard, with an hospital. We are not aware of the date of this establishment, but we learn that it was exceedingly well

endowed with lands, and that in 1393 Sir John Dalziel obtained of Robert III. a gift of the whole revenue belonging to St. Leonards, within the town of Lanark, upon condition that he and his heirs should cause say three masses every week "*pro salute Domini Regis et Annabelle Regine proliumque eorum*." The chapel-ry, however, as it would appear, was still well sustained by lands in the district, which constituted a species of independent parochial division. By an act of parliament, in 1409, St. Leonard's kirk was united to the parish of Lanark. The old parish church of Lanark was dedicated to Kentigern or Mungo, and with its tithes and pertinents was granted by David I. in 1150 to the monastery which he then founded at Dryburgh, with the monks of which place it continued till the Reformation. At Clegorn, or Cleghorn, in the parish of Lanark, there was a chapel in the twelfth century, and at East Nempflar, or, as it was once called, Nenfelar, the templars had some lands, and a chapel, the ruin of which is still extant, nearly a mile and a half north-west from Lanark. The number and variety of religious establishments at one period in and about Lanark, must certainly have added considerably to its importance, and no doubt to its wealth. At the Reformation, all the different charter-grants, tithes, patronages, and land and property of every description, were seized by, or given to, lay nobility and gentry, whose descendants still enjoy them—almost no spot in Scotland having offered so much ready unprotected prey of this character. The old parish church, which stood at the distance of a quarter of a mile eastward from the town, has been deserted upwards of fifty years, and is now hurrying fast to decay. It has been of Gothic architecture, although never a fine building. It is said, that it was here, at public worship, that the Scottish hero, Wallace, first saw his wife. The church-yard around contains the grave of William Lithgow, the celebrated traveller of the reign of James VI., a strange compound of good sense, fanaticism, impudence, and pedantry, to which this parish had the honour of giving birth. Lithgow travelled over a great part of Europe and Asia, and came home miserably maimed and disfigured by the Inquisitors of Spain, whom he provoked by his insufferable boldness in regard to their religion. He settled in his native parish, where, till his death, he was known, as

\* By a strange coincidence, there are a number of towns in Scotland which have bowling-greens on the exact sites of old castles. Among others we may instance those of Inverness and Peebles.

he is now popularly remembered, by the name of Lugless Willie Lithgow. He left children and other relations, whose representatives are still in the place. Lanark has had the honour of giving birth to more than one man of note. The most distinguished, and we may now be permitted to say, the most infamous, was the late Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield, whose brutality on the bench will not soon be forgotten in Scotland. Many good scholars, moreover, have been produced at its school, which, for more than fifty years during the last century, was conducted by Mr. Robert Thomson, brother-in-law to the author of the Seasons, a man of talents, and of great assiduity and success in his profession. The wife of this gentleman, displaying an activity and spirit very different from her illustrious brother, is said to have been peculiarly well qualified for her situation as matron of a large boarding-school. The town of Lanark, of which it is now time to say something, consists of one main street, in the direction of east and west. At the eastern extremity it branches into two thoroughfares, one leading to Edinburgh, and another to Hyndford Bridge. On the west it leads to the Clyde. Near the centre of the town stands the modern parish church, and at the corner of an adjacent lane called the Wellgate, leading to the south, is the town and county jail. From near this spot there are other two minor thoroughfares branching towards the river. The streets are well paved, but a great number of the houses are still very mean in appearance, being thatched with broom, heath, or straw, and exhibiting on the whole, the spectacle of a decayed Scottish burgh, deserted by trade, and injured by the distractions of local politics and petty interests. As a royal burgh, whose charters were finally confirmed by Charles I. in 1632, it is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, thirteen merchant councillors, and seven deacons of trades; and unites with Linlithgow, Selkirk, and Peebles in sending a member to parliament. Besides the established church there is a Relief and Secession Meeting-House. Almost the only trade in Lanark is weaving, which engages a number of men in the employment of Glasgow manufacturers. In the neighbourhood, higher up the Clyde, stand the cotton-mills and town of New-Lanark, noticed in next article. Lanark is much better known from the romantic beauty of the falls of the

Clyde in its vicinity, and some other scenery in its neighbourhood, than from any thing else. In the environs of the town there are many handsome seats, among which, Carstairs, the seat of Mr. Monteith, seems to be considered the most splendid. But these objects fail to interest the tourist in comparison with the celebrated falls. Of these two are above, and one below, the town. The uppermost is Bonniton Linn, a cascade of about thirty feet. The next below is Corra Linn, where the water takes three distinct leaps, each apparently as high as that of Bonniton. The third fall occurs at Stonebyres, about two miles below the town of Lanark. These falls are individually described under the article CLYDE. He who traverses this district for pleasure, or for the indulgence of sentiment and association, will visit Cartland Crag. This is a deep chasm, supposed to have been formed by an earthquake, through which the Mouse Water (remarkable a little farther up for Roman antiquities on its banks) seeks its way to the Clyde, instead of following a more natural channel, which every body seems to think it should have followed, a little farther to the east. A bridge of three arches was thrown, in the year 1825, across the narrow profound; its two piers, being at least a hundred feet high, while the whole length is little more, the building has an exceedingly striking effect. At a little distance below may be seen one of those narrow old bridges, with an arch precisely semi-circular, supposed to be of Roman structure. In the western face of the chasm of the Cartland Crag, a few yards above the new bridge, a small slit in the rock is pointed out by tradition as having been the hiding-place of Wallace after he had slain Heselrig. It is still termed Wallace's Cave. Still farther to the north-west, about three miles from the town, and within the verge of the parish, is the Lee, the patrimonial estate of the family of Lockhart, so distinguished during the seventeenth century for their eminence in the Scottish Courts of Law. Lee House is a very fine mansion, lately modernized in the castellated style. It contains many good portraits, as well as a singular curiosity, or object of superstition, called the *Lee penny*, a talisman of eastern origin, which it is said was brought from Palestine in the fourteenth century by Simon Locard, ancestor of the present family, and possesses medicinal virtues similar



to those detailed as belonging to "the Talisman," in the tale of that name, by the author of Waverley. Being now visited by an incredible number of persons, whose curiosity has been excited respecting it, Sir Charles M'Donald Lockhart, the present proprietor, has recently adopted the idea of keeping an album in which their names are recorded. The environs of the Lee comprise a remarkable natural curiosity in the shape of a large oak tree, which having become rotten through age, can hold in its hollow inside half a dozen individuals standing upright. It is called the Pease Tree.—Population of the burgh and parish, including New Lanark, in 1821, 7085.

LANARK, (NEW), a series of cotton factories and houses, in the parish of Lanark, occupying a secluded situation on the right bank of the Clyde, about a mile above the foregoing town of Lanark. This extensive manufacturing establishment was first instituted in the year 1783, by Mr. David Dale, a man whose character is said to have been marked by almost Quixotic benevolence. It is now in the possession of a company which owns for its head the son-in-law of Mr. Dale, Mr. Robert Owen, so remarkable for his notions regarding the domestic polity of mankind. The village may be described as a series of huge square buildings connected with one or two streets of inferior magnitude, and stretching along the north or right bank of the river, which here rises so abruptly and so near the stream as only to allow room for two lines of edifices. The large buildings are cotton-mills, and the inferior streets contain the residences of the persons employed in them, amounting, it is said, to about two thousand. "The first mill," says a contemporary, "was begun in 1785, and a subterraneous passage was formed through a rocky hill, nearly one hundred yards in length, for the purpose of an aqueduct. In 1788, a second one was built, and was nearly roofed in, when the first one was totally consumed by an accidental fire, but was again rebuilt in the ensuing year; and the proprietor afterwards erected other two, the machinery of which is driven by the water brought in the same aqueduct. These mills have from 20,000 to 30,000 spindles, and spin from 10 to 12 tons of cotton wool weekly. In them fourteen hundred people, including women and children,

are employed. The greatest attention is paid to cleanliness, and there is a public washing house and bleaching green." The community is of a singular description. No person is admitted into it except as connected with the manufactory. The inhabitants are a peculiar people, speak with an accent of their own, and dress themselves better on Sunday than their neighbours of the same rank. They are said to live harmoniously, and even to exhibit a considerable degree of *esprit-de-corps*. They are supplied with clothes and other necessities by the proprietors of the works; who very properly devote the profits arising from this branch of business to the education of the children, none of whom are permitted to engage in labour till the age of ten. Mr. Owen has paid very considerable attention to the education of the children of this establishment, and has with praiseworthy, though perhaps, misdirected philanthropy, tried a number of plans to train up youth in novel principles, the success of which can only be substantiated by time. The manufactory of New Lanark, and the schools which are there established, are now interesting objects of curiosity to all tourists, and strangers would do well not to leave this part of the country without paying them a visit.

LANGHOLM, a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, bounded on the north by Westerkirk and Ewes, on the east by Ewes and Cannoby, on the south also by Cannoby, and on the west by Middlebie and Tundergarth. At the south-west corner it is touched by the district of Halfmorton, which is ecclesiastically joined to it. It contains, exclusive of Halfmorton, about 14,320 acres, of which by far the greater part belongs to the Duke of Buccleugh. This parish is hilly and chiefly pastoral, and may be described as comprising several miles of the vale of the Esk, which pursues a southerly course through it, and the inferior vale of Wauchope water, a tributary of that river on its western bank. The country here is exceedingly beautiful, the low grounds being well cultivated and sheltered by the most umbrageous green woods or plantations, the whole having a pleasing sylvan effect.

LANGHOLM, a thriving small town of modern growth in the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, situated on the left or east bank of the Esk, at the distance of twenty-one miles from Carlisle, twelve from Long-

town, eighteen from Annan, thirty from Dumfries, and twenty-three from Hawick. The town owes its origin to a border-house or tower, which was formerly the property of the all-powerful Armstrongs, but is now only seen in a state of ruin. The curious stranger may also see here a place where several witches suffered in the century before the last. The witches of Eskdale are said to have played pranks beyond all example in the history of female necromancy. Some of them were midwives, and had the power of transferring part of the primeval curse bestowed upon our first mother from the gudewife to her husband; so that the former underwent the actual process of labour without the least uneasiness, all the while that the gudeman was roaring with agony in his uncouth and unnatural pains! Langholm was long famed for a curious iron instrument, "called the Branks," which, fitted upon the head of a shrewish female, and projecting a sharp spike into her mouth, fairly subdued the more dreadful weapon within. It was formerly customary for husbands who were afflicted with scolding wives, to subject their heads to this instrument, and lead them through the town exposed to the eyes and ridicule of all the people; and tradition records, that the discipline was rarely unproductive of a complete reformation. A similar way of taming shrews formerly prevailed, it seems, in Staffordshire; and Dr. Plot, the quaint old historian of that county, sagely observes, that he looks upon it "as much to be preferred to the ducking-stool, which not only endangers the health of the patient, but also gives the tongue liberty betwixt every dip; to neither of which disadvantages this is at all lyable." "Eskdale," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "derives a more than common charm from the memory of Johnie Armstrong, whose name is associated with many of its localities." His tower of Gilnockie still stands,—though converted into a cow-house,—a few miles below Langholm, on the left bank of the Esk. It was on "Langholm Holm," that, when going to meet the king, he and his "gallant companie" of thirty-six men, "ran their horse and brak their spears;" when, to pursue the picturesque language of the ballad,

The ladies lookit frae their loft windows,  
Saying, God send our men well back again.

Johnie terminated his mortal career at Car-

lenrig, a place not far distant from Moss-Paul, on the road between Langholm and Hawick. The story of the judicial execution of this border thief and his companions by James V. is well known. The graves of the whole marauders are to be seen in a deserted churchyard at Carlenrig. In the present day, Langholm does not seem to partake of any of the peculiarities which distinguished the country in "the riding times," or in the age of superstition; being now one of the most thriving and industrious towns of its size in Scotland. The town is built in the bosom of a lovely woodland scene, along the Edinburgh and Carlisle road, which pursues a line down the left bank of the Esk, and consists generally of good stone houses, covered with blue slate. A bridge is here built across the Esk, connecting the main part of the town with a more modern suburb on the opposite side, called New Langholm. At the market-place of the old town, stands the town-hall and jail, ornamented with a neat spire and clock. The church is built on a rising ground in the rear of the town. The chief trade in Langholm is the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, as checks, stockings, &c. It also possesses a number of good shops, a brewery, a distillery, dye-houses, and other establishments. It contains likewise branches of the British Linen Company and National banks. There are two libraries, and a well-conducted parochial school. The Crown inn is a well known house of entertainment on the road. Besides the Established church, there is a United Secession church, and Relief chapel. The town is a burgh of barony under the Duke of Buccleugh,—a family to whom the people of this part of Scotland have been much indebted. That nobleman appoints a baron-bailie to govern the town, as in the case of Dalkeith. The weekly market-day of Langholm is Wednesday, and there are fairs on the 16th of April; last Tuesday in May, old style; 26th of July; 18th of September, and in November. At the July fair vast quantities of lambs are usually disposed of. There are two annual fairs for hiring servants.—Population of the town in 1821, 1800, including the parish 2404.

LANGTON, a parish in the centre of Berwickshire, with its northern part among the uplands of the Lammermuir division, and its opposite extremity in the low rich lands of the Merse; bounded by Longformacus on the

west and part of the north, Dunse on part of the north and on the east, and Polwarth chiefly on the south. The figure of the parish is somewhat triangular, with the apex towards the south-east; its mean length may be four and a-half miles, and its breadth two and a-half. From the east to the north-west limit the ascent is gradual; from south to north the ascent is the same as far as the foot of the high ground, known by the name of Langton Edge. On this Edge or eminence, all the enclosed and cultivated part of the parish is presented to the eye, as well as the whole breadth of Merse and of Northumberland, as far as Wooler. The country is here now exceedingly beautiful and productive, having been much improved during last century, and well planted. The ancient village of Langton, which stood in the lower part of the parish, was long a mean straggling place; "it suffered," we are told, "like the greater part of the border towns, from the incursions of the English, having been burnt in 1558 by Sir Henry Percy and Sir George Bowes, and at other times by marauding parties from Berwick and Northumberland. Mr. Gavin, the late proprietor, (and, according to the author of the Statistical Account of the parish, a gentleman who effected very extensive and beneficial improvements in this district, subsequent to 1758, the year he purchased his estate,) finding the village an obstacle to improvement, offered to feu the inhabitants on easy terms a piece of ground, in a pleasant situation, about half a mile distant. This was accepted, and the old town of Langton in a short time disappeared, and the new and thriving village of *Gavinton* arose in its room." This neat village is situated at the distance of about a mile and a-half west of Dunse.—Population in 1821, 477.

LANGWELL, a small river in the parish of Latheron, Caithness, which joining the water of Berridale, falls into the sea at the village of Berridale.

LAOGHAL, (LOCH,) a lake in the parish of Tongue, Sutherlandshire, bounding the parish of Farr on its west side, extending about four miles in length and one in breadth. It is environed in rude mountain scenery, and on the west is overshadowed by the lofty mountain of Benlaoghal. At the north end the lake is emitted by the water of Borgie, or Torrisdale, a river flowing into the ocean at Torrisdale village and bay.

LARBERT, a parish in Stirlingshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Dunipace, which lies on the west of Larbert. Jointly they occupy a central and productive part of the county, extending from east to west eight miles, and from south to north about two miles. St. Ninians is on the west and north, Airth and Bothkennar on the east, and Falkirk and Denny on the south. The river Carron is the boundary throughout on the south. The land is beautifully cultivated, enclosed, and planted; and the district is populous, from the manufactures within it. Of public works those of Carron are the chief; they are described in their appropriate place. The old parish of Dunipace is remarkable for two singular conical mounts which it possesses, which are likewise mentioned under their proper head. The district has some gentlemen's seats of the first class, among which is Kinnaird, once the residence and property of Bruce, the Abyssinian traveller, who was born, died, and was buried in this parish. The site of *Arthur's Oven*, a curious monument of antiquity, now removed, is in the parish. It has been sufficiently described under its own head. The capital of the parish is the village of Larbert, which lies two miles west-north-west of Falkirk, and nine from Stirling, the road betwixt these towns passing through it. Besides this there are some other villages and hamlets in the district. Population of Dunipace in 1821, 1168, and of Larbert 3491.

LARGO, a parish in the county of Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt Newburn and Kilconquhar on the east, and Scoonie (Leven,) on the west. Ceres bounds it on its inland quarter. It is somewhat of a square form, the mean breadth being three miles, and the length inland about three miles and a half. The area of the whole contains 5469 acres. The ground rises in pleasing undulations or elevations to the north, offering a remarkably fine southern exposure. Cultivation is here at a very high pitch of perfection; the fields are well enclosed, and ornamented with plantations. The most striking natural feature in the district is Largo Law, a conspicuous conical hill, showing a kind of double summit, and rising to the height of 1010 feet above the level of the sea; it can be seen at a great distance on both sides of the Forth. The parish contains objects of interest to the



antiquary in what are called, "the Standing Stanes of Lundin." These are three tall upright stones standing in the middle of a park, about half way betwixt the villages of Largo and Leven, on the north side of the road. Two of them measure about eighteen or twenty feet above ground, and the third is not so high. They stand so as to describe the figure of a triangle, but from the appearance of the place, and the knowledge that one has been prostrated, we would be tempted to say, that there must have formerly been others beside them, so as to form a Druidical circle. Though evidently sunk deep in the ground, they lean in different directions, and the weather has made sad havock upon their original appearance. They certainly bear the marks of great antiquity, and if, as we imagine, the remains of a British or Druidic people, they cannot have a later date than before the dawn of Christianity, or an age of two thousand years. It is impossible to be confident respecting the origin of these interesting stones, for they have no inscription, and it is the general opinion at the place—which, however, is of little value—that they are mementos of Danish generals slain here in battle. Some have conjectured them to be of Roman origin, which is the least likely. The parish of Largo contains two villages, one with the title of Upper, or Kirkton of Largo, and another with the title of Nether Largo. It will be best to describe these without entering on a new article. Upper Largo, locally Kirkton of Largo, is situated a mile from the sea, on the road betwixt Leven and Anstruther, three miles east from the former. It is a remarkably agreeable little village. Here stands the parish church, an ancient Gothic fabric, with a spire rising from the middle. This was the birth-place of the celebrated Scottish admiral Sir Andrew Wood, who, in the reign of James IV., defeated the English fleet under Stephen Bull. Having been invested by the king in the barony of Largo, he retired thither; and, according to the statist of the parish, it appears that, like Commodore Trunnion, he brought on shore his nautical ideas and manners. From his house down almost as far as the church, he formed a canal, upon which he sailed to church! Here is an Hospital founded by one of his descendants in 1659 for old men of the name of Wood; it has been handsomely rebuilt. Nether Largo is situated at the head of the indentation of

the Firth, called Largo Bay. It stands at the influx of a rivulet named the Keil, whose estuary forms a poor harbour to the place. The weaving of linen goods is a source of emolument here and at Upper Largo. This village would have remained among the most obscure on the Scottish coasts, but for the fortuitous circumstance of its having been the birth-place of Alexander Selkirk, the accredited prototype of the fictitious Robinson Crusoe. The real history of this man has been often printed; but the following additional memorabilia respecting him, picked up by the author of the "Picture of Scotland," will perhaps be new to most readers. Alexander Selkirk was born in the year 1676. His father, like almost all the rest of the people of Nether Largo, was a fisherman, and had another son, who carried on the line of the family. There are many people in this village of the rare name of Selkirk; but this particular family has ended in a daughter, who, being a married woman, has lost the name. Alexander is remembered to have been a youth of high spirit and uncontrollable temper; to which, in all probability, we are to attribute the circumstance which occasioned his being left at Juan Fernandez. To a trivial family quarrel, resulting from this bad quality on his part, the world is indebted for the admirable fiction which, for a century past, has charmed the romantic imaginations of its youth. After an absence of several years, during which he had endured the solitude of Juan Fernandez, he returned to Largo. He brought with him the gun, sea-chest, and cup, which he had used on the uninhabited island. He spent nine months in the bosom of his family; then went away on another voyage, and was never more heard of. The house in which this remarkable person was born still exists. It is an ordinary cottage of one story and a garret, and is situated on the north side of the principal street of Largo. It has never been out of the possession of the family since his time. The present occupant is his great-grand-niece, Katherine Selkirk or Gillies, who inherited it from her father, the late John Selkirk, who was grandson to the brother with whom Alexander had the quarrel, and died so late as October 1825, at the age of 74. Mrs. Gillies, who has very properly called one of her children after her celebrated kinsman, to prevent, as she says, the name from going out of the

family, is very willing to show the chest and cup to strangers applying for a sight of them. The chest is a very strong one, of the ordinary size, but composed of peculiarly fine wood, jointed in a remarkably complicated manner, and convex at the top. The cup is formed out of a cocoa-nut, the small segment cut from the mouth supplying a stand. It was recently mounted anew with silver, at the expense of the late Mr. A. Constable, the celebrated bookseller. The gun, with which the adventurer killed his game, and which is said to be about seven feet long, has been alienated from the family, and is now in possession of James Lumsdaine, Esq. of La-thallan.—Population in 1821, 2301.

LARGS, always popularly called *the Largs*, a town and parish in the northern extremity of Ayrshire, beautifully situated on the Firth of Clyde. The parish is bounded by that estuary on the west, by Innerkip on the north, by Dalry on the south, and by Wester Kilbride on the south-west. A range of hills backs it in such a way, that it may be considered in a great measure cut off from all the neighbouring cultivated ground, except towards the south; whence a proverbial expression which even survives the new and facile intercourse of steam-boats on the Clyde, “Out of Scotland into the Largs.” It is a remarkably healthy and well sheltered district, and nothing can excel the beautiful views opened up in front by the Firth of Clyde, where so many picturesque islands and headlands stretch their lengthy forms upon the smooth green waters, ever animated by the white-winged ships, sailing out and in upon their various errands of profit and pleasure. The parish is in a state of high cultivation, and contains a number of elegant seats and villages. Among the former may be noticed Fairlie and Kelburne Castles, the residences of the Earl of Glasgow; Brisbane House, the seat of Sir T. M. Brisbane, baronet; and Skelmorlie, the mansion of ——— Montgomery of Skelmorlay. The town of Largs is now one of the most favourite retreats on the west coast for ruralising and bathing, being rendered accessible to Glasgow and other large towns on this side of the island by means, as above mentioned, of steam-boats. It is now a pretty small town, containing many neat modern houses for the accommodation of visitors, besides some good inns. An elegant suit of baths was erected

in 1816 by public subscription, four of them after the model of those at Seafield, near Leith, and one a vapour bath. Attached to these are a reading-room and library, supplied with many newspapers, and every popular work as soon as published. The parish church is a handsome building of stone, with a spire and clock, and is a great ornament to the town. There are several benevolent societies and two Sabbath schools, which form the principal charitable institutions. Various circulating libraries afford literary amusement to the studious, and a company of comedians generally attends during the summer. Considerable business is carried on in fishing. In the year 1818, an account of the number of resident visitors for the whole season, exclusive of casual ones for shorter periods, gave 1000 persons. The town is of considerable antiquity, and was once the scene of an extraordinary kind of fair, where the people used to come in boats from the neighbouring Highlands, on St. Colm's day, near midsummer, and exchange their produce with a like convention of the Lowland peasantry. It is governed by a baron bailie. In the church is an aisle built by Sir Robert Montgomery of Skelmorlie about two centuries ago, and which, both for sculpture and painting, does no discredit to those times. Under ground is a vault, where, among others, the body of Sir Robert lies in a leaden coffin; on which is the following Latin inscription:—

*Ipsę mihi pręmortuus fui, fato funera pręripui, unicum idque Cęsareum exemplar, inter tot mortales, secutus.*

Signifying, “I was dead before myself; I anticipated my proper burial; alone, of all mortals, following the example of Cęsar,” *i. e.* Charles V., who, it will be recollected, had his obsequies performed before he died. The explanation usually given of the strange conceits of the inscription is, that Sir Robert was a very pious man, and used to descend into the vaults at night for his devotions; thus burying himself, as it were, alive. Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorlie, a subsequent representative of this family, was a distinguished leader among the Scottish presbyterians at the revolution, and some years afterwards made himself strangely and most inconsistently conspicuous by a conspiracy with the ultra jacobites for the restoration of King James. Among the antiquities of this parish may be mentioned a

chair, preserved in Brisbane house, and considered an heir-loom in the family of Brisbane; it is made of oak, and on the back bears the date 1357, together with the arms of this ancient family, and the initials J. B. and E. H. which must refer to the names of the first proprietor and his wife. The castle of Fairlie, which was formerly possessed by a family of the same name, and is beautifully situated, must be remembered as the scene of the fine modern ballad of "Hardiknute." But decidedly the most remarkable antiquities in the parish are the vestiges and relics of the famed battle of Largs, which was fought on Tuesday the 2d of October 1263, between the forces of Haco, king of Norway, and Alexander III. king of Scotland. The cause of dispute in this case was the sovereignty of the western islands. Haco, to enforce his claims to that honour, approached the west coast of Scotland with a numerous fleet, and well-appointed army, and cast anchor in the sound between the coast at this point and the Cumbray islands. The king of Scotland having put in force every artifice to gain time, assembled about fifteen hundred well-appointed troops, and a considerable number of an inferior kind, whom he marshalled on the heights overlooking the sea. During the night of the 1st of October, a dreadful storm from the south-west did prodigious damage to the fleet of king Haco, and next morning, under great embarrassment, he was obliged to land about 900 of his men, all the rest being either sunk in the deep sound, or engaged in attending to the relics of the fleet. Of course, this little dispirited party stood no chance against the large numbers, perfect preparation, and keen patriotic feeling of the Scots. Part of it was immediately swept into the sea; the rest retired to a place called the Kepping Burn, a little below Kelburne, defending itself bravely all the way. Afterwards, king Haco was able to land a few more of his troops, and the united hands fought bravely against the overpowering force of the Scots during the whole day, night at length permitting them to draw off their shattered strength to their ships. The unfortunate Norse were afterwards permitted by the king of Scots to land and bury their friends. The cairns and tumuli erected over them are still visible on the field of battle, a little to the south of Largs. In the centre there once stood a large granite pillar ten feet high; it fell

down many years ago. On some of the heaps being opened, the bones of these stalwart foreigners have been found in them; and Danish war-axes are occasionally picked up. King Haco, a few days after the battle, collected all that remained of his once noble fleet, and sailed to Orkney, which was then his undisputed property. Here he died in the ensuing December, of a broken heart for his misfortunes. No writer can with justice assume any glory to his country on account of the victory of Largs, as circumstances were so much in favour of the defending party as to put defeat almost out of the question. Great credit, however, is due to Alexander III. for his address in protracting Haco's proceedings by negotiation, till his enemy was left to the mercy of the elements; a degree of address the more remarkable, as the king was only about three and twenty years of age.—Population in 1821, 2479.

LARKHALL, a neat modern village in the parish of Dalsenf, Lanarkshire, situated on the road from Glasgow to Carlisle, four miles south-east of Hamilton, and eight north-west of Lesmahago. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers.

LAROCK, a small river in Argyleshire, district of Appin, and tributary to Loch Cre-ran.

LASSWADE, a parish in the centre of Edinburghshire, bounded on the north by Liberton, on the east by Dalkeith, on the south by Pennycuik, and on the west by Pennycuik and Glencorse; extending in length about eight miles, and in breadth from two to four. The name of the parish is derived from the Kirk-town or village of Lasswade, which is said by Mr. George Chalmers, the learned author of the *Caledonia*, to signify *a well-watered pasture of common use*; Laeswe, in Anglo Saxon, signifying a common, and Weyde, in old English, a meadow; a definition certainly justified by the situation of this beautiful village, though the common people go more directly to the point, and assert that here was stationed, in former times, a girl or lass, who supplied the place of a bridge or ferry-boat, by wading through the water with travellers on her back. The parish, with the exception of a part of the Pentland hills, which falls within its boundary, consists of a tract of fine level ground, in the highest state of cultivation. Throughout its whole length runs the river



North Esk, for which nature has formed a channel of a very peculiar nature. This river does not run over a broad alluvial bed, like many other streams. Nature has formed for it a more splendid channel, by hollowing out, in the midst of the level upland country, a profound ravine or chasm, at the bottom of which the water pursues a most irregular course, over large rocks and under deep banks, the sides of which are everywhere clothed up to the very edge of the level country with trees in the most romantic arrangement. The various angularities, recesses, and projections of this long ravine, afford situations of the most romantic beauty for a series of antique objects, and also of modern villas. These last are occupied chiefly by families connected with Edinburgh, who retire hither in summer, to forget the smoke and the cares of the city, in a climate which seems rather to belong to Italy than to Scotland, and amidst scenes of the most perfect loveliness. From its propinquity to the capital, and the fertility of its soil, Lasswade parish has for many centuries been the seat of great baronial families. About the centre of the parish, and upon the north bank of the Esk, stands the ancient castle of Roslin, now in ruins, but formerly the princely seat of the proud family of Sinclair, Earl of Orkney. Adjacent, on the brow of the eminence, stands the venerable and beautiful ruin of Roslin chapel, or rather collegiate church. The village of Roslin, which is situated on the flat ground to the north, and other objects of interest at this charming spot, including the castle and chapel, are noticed at length under the more appropriate head of ROSLIN. Farther down the vale of the Esk, on the summit of the south bank, is perched the curious old baronial mansion of Hawthornden, the seat of William Drummond, the Scottish poet and historian, and which is still the property of his descendants. Drummond was a gentleman of moderate fortune, born in 1585. He cultivated literature to an extent little known among his class in that age, and seems to have been the personal friend of all the contemporary English poets. He died in 1649, his end being hastened, it is said, by grief for the death of Charles I., to whose cause he was zealously attached. His remains lie interred in the family vault at Lasswade church. His house of Hawthornden, which may be described as a mansion of the seventeenth century engrafted

upon the ruins of an ancient baronial castle, has been deserted, but not disfurnished by his representative, Sir Francis Walker Drummond, Bart. who designs to build a more commodious mansion in the neighbourhood. Within the house may still be seen a number of jacobite portraits and other relics, including a dress worn by Prince Charles Stuart during his Scottish campaign of 1745. In a walk adjacent to the house is a cool recess in the face of the precipitous freestone rock : this is called the Cypress Grove, and it is said to have been a favourite retreat of the poet. From disappointments in life—in particular, the loss of a beloved mistress by death—Drummond's mind was rather of a melancholy cast ; a series of his poems bears the name of the Cypress Grove, and expresses his melancholy feelings. Perhaps these elegies took their name from this abour. Underneath the foundations of Hawthornden house there is a strange *southern*, consisting of different apartments, furnished with a draw-well, and lighted by apertures in the face of the precipice. This is supposed to have been an early British retreat, and to have more lately served as a place of concealment for the patriots who endeavoured to rescue their country from the sway of Edward III., particularly Sir Alexander Ramsay. This artificial wonder is styled "the caves of Hawthornden," and attracts many visitors. It can never be forgotten in a notice of Hawthornden, that Ben Jonson walked from London on foot, and here spent a few weeks with the congenial intellect of Drummond. The walks along the banks of the Esk, both above and below this point, are the most delightful imaginable, opening up at every step some new arrangement of picturesque and romantic objects. The parish of Lasswade was originally smaller ; but at the Reformation received the accession of a part of the parish of Pentland then suppressed, and in 1633 was further increased by the addition of part of Melville parish. Even before these additions, the church was considered a very valuable living. In the ancient taxation, it is rated at 90 merks, which proves it to have been second only to St. Cuthbert's in Mid-Lothian. The church and lands of Lasswade were granted to the bishop of St. Andrews so early as the twelfth century, and it thus became a mensal church of the bishopric : the parsonage belonged to the bishop, and the cure was served by a vicar. The church

constituted one of the prebends of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, till, in the reign of James III. it was annexed to the collegiate church of Restalrig, after which the sacerdotal duty was performed by the dean of the latter establishment. In Bagimont's roll, formed in the reign of James V., the rectory of Lasswade was taxed at L.20, and the vicarage L.2, 13s. 4d., which evinces the great value of the church at the Reformation. The ancient parochial church, which from first to last has witnessed all the different forms of public worship as they became successively triumphant, still exists as a feeble ruin, shrouded from public notice amidst a cluster of trees, and within a few yards of the conspicuous modern edifice. An aisle of the old structure is appropriated as the burial-vault of the noble family of Melville, and here lies interred the first Viscount of that title, whose eminent situation in the ministry of Mr. Pitt is too well known to require particular notice. The barony of Melville received its name from *Male*, an English baron, who came into Scotland during the reign of David I. at the beginning of the twelfth century, and became Justiciary under William the Lion. Together with the barony of Lugton, this property formed the distinct parish of Melville, which was suppressed in 1633. The family of Malville, as it was at first styled, acquired more land in Mid-Lothian during the thirteenth century. In the reign of Robert II. (1371–90,) it ended in a female heir, Agnes, who married Sir John Ross of Halkhead. The descendants of this marriage acquired the peerage of Lord Ross in 1705. It was purchased in the last century by David Rennie, whose daughter carried it by marriage to Henry Dundas, created Viscount Melville in 1802. Melville Castle, a seat built on the property of this eminent man, is a fine castellated edifice, occupying a secluded but charming situation on a piece of low ground on the margin of the Esk, surrounded by high banks finely wooded and cultivated. Within view, and a very short way to the west, stands the thriving and pleasant village of Lasswade, built on both sides of the river, which is here crossed by a good stone bridge. With its neat modern white-washed church crowning the height on the north bank of the stream, and its thatched cottages below, embosomed in luxuriant gardens and umbrageous trees, it may be esteemed one of the very prettiest and most picturesque

esque villages in Scotland. Within a period of a few years it has been greatly improved by the erection of many substantial freestone houses, and has recently received the addition of a dissenting meeting-house, originating in a *split* from one in the neighbouring town of Dalkeith. It now possesses a distillery, a paper-mill, a candle manufactory, and its oat-meal and barley mills have been long celebrated for their excellence. We believe that, through the recommendation of the late Lord Melville, the oat-meal used by the present royal family in their juvenile days was imported from the mills at this place. Within the parish are several bleachfields and paper manufactories, all on the Esk, betwixt Lasswade and Roslin, and at the latter there is an extensive gunpowder manufactory. Springfield, a scattered hamlet, the residence chiefly of paper-makers, in a dell on the Esk, is reputed for its rural beauty. The parish also includes the populous village of Loanhead, lying on the high ground between Lasswade and Roslin. Lasswade is yearly increasing in size, and being situated within six miles south from Edinburgh, it is considered by the citizens one of the best places for half a day's recreation during the summer months; jaunting parties generally coming round this way from Roslin. Stage coaches in communication with Edinburgh run several times every day.—Population of the parish, its villages included, in 1821, 4186.

LATHERON, a large parish in the county of Caithness, occupying the south-east corner of the shire, and lying on the German Ocean. From the Ord of Caithness it extends twenty-seven miles along the coast, by a breadth of from thirteen to fifteen miles. It is bounded by Halkirk on the north, and Watten and Wick on the north-east. The district is hilly and pastoral, with straths or vales, through which streams flow towards the sea, and the lower grounds are arable. In modern times a good road intersects the parish along the shore, and on this road there are some pretty thriving little villages. The first in proceeding northward is Berridale. Latheron Kirk stands half way along the coast, near the spot where a road leaves the thoroughfare and crosses the country to Thurso.—Population in 1821, 6575.

LAUDER, a parish in the western part of Berwickshire, in the district of Lauderdale.

It extends upwards of nine miles from south-west to north-east, by a breadth of from five to six miles. A very large portion is included in the hilly region of Lammermoor, and the productive, as well as mainly habitable, part of the parish lies in the vale of Leader water, a stream intersecting it, and from which this division of the country, as well as the parish and town, appear to have taken their names. The fields in this quarter are now greatly improved, and plantations ornament the ground. The parish of Channellkirk lies on the north-west, higher up the vale of the Leader. The next parish below is Legerwood. A small tract of ground belongs to Lauder parish, on the opposite side of the Leader from Legerwood.

LAUDER, a royal burgh, the capital of the above parish, the seat of a presbytery, and the chief town in this quarter of Berwickshire, is situated in the above mentioned vale of the Leader, at the distance of twenty-five miles from Edinburgh, thirty-two from Berwick, eighteen from Dunse, seventeen from Kelso, twelve from Greenlaw, twenty-one from Coldstream, twenty-one from Jedburgh, and seven miles above Earlston. It stands on the main road from Edinburgh to Kelso, and consists of little else than a line of houses on each side of the thoroughfare. The street widens sufficiently about the centre to admit an additional line of houses, at the west end of which is the town-house. The buildings of the town are plain and of an irregular appearance, and the place is one of the duller in the county. The church stands near the street, to the south of the town-house. It was built in 1673, when the Duke of Lauderdale removed the former church from the neighbourhood of his house. The building, though in the venerable form of a cross, is not remarkable for elegance. A market-cross formerly stood in front of the town-house; but the spot is now only marked, as in the similar case of Edinburgh, by a radiated pavement. As a royal burgh, and of a very ancient date, Lauder is governed by two bailies and fifteen councillors. The qualification of a burgh of Lauder is very peculiar. There is attached to the town a quantity of land divided into upwards of a hundred portions called burgh acres, though varying in size, and generally above a Scottish acre. The possession of one of these acres constitutes the claim to be admitted a burghess. The burgh common consists of a considerable quantity of outfield land, includ-

ing some neighbouring hills; this is divided into shares, which are apportioned by lot among the burgesses, for each rotation of crops, a possessor of the infield acres receiving a proportionate extent of the common. It joins with Haddington, Dunbar, North-Berwick and Jedburgh, in sending a member to parliament. The town is entitled to hold five annual fairs. Besides the parish church, there is a United Secession meeting-house. The most conspicuous object in and about Lauder is Thirlstane castle, a stupendous and spacious house, surrounded by a park and some fine trees, and the seat of the family of Lauderdale. It stands between the Leader and the town, on a fine lawn. The nucleus of this edifice was a strong tower called Lauder Fort, originally built by Edward I., as a check to the Scots in this quarter. The Duke of Lauderdale, (whose family had formerly resided in a little tower called Thirlstane, about two miles to the eastward,) in 1672 added a new front and wings, removed the church and church-yard from the space they had formerly occupied directly between the castle and the town, and changing the name made it his family residence. The church then removed was that in which took place the celebrated conference of the Scottish nobles, that ended in the murder of king James the Third's favourites. Cochrane, the chief, was seized at the church door, and hanged over a neighbouring bridge, by a rope which his assassins found, during a search for such an article, in one of the cellars of the Fort. The said bridge, though still "flourishing in immortal youth" in the ordinary books for the road, has not existed for a century; the foundations alone are to be seen about two hundred yards below the Castle, and the river is now crossed by a modern erection, a good way farther down. Thirlstane Castle is fitted up and decorated in the best taste of the reign of Charles II. with massive balustrades and cornices, and a profusion of marble chimney-pieces and flowers. It contains a vast quantity of family portraits, including the poetical knight of Mary's time, his son, usually denominated in history Secretary Maitland, and the Duke himself, of whom there are no fewer than five paintings.—Population of Lauder in 1821, 1000; including the parish, 1845.

LAUDERDALE, a district in Berwick-



shire, (see **BERWICKSHIRE**.) the capital of which is the above town of **Lauder**. It gives the title of **Earl** to the family of **Maitland**, ennobled in the reign of **James VI**.

**LAURANCE, (ST.)**—See **SLAMANAN**.

**LAURENCEKIRK**, or **LAWRENCEKIRK**, a parish in **Kincardineshire**, formerly, and still in some cases, called **Conveth**; bounded on the north by **Fordoun**, on the east by **Garvock**, on the south by the same and by **Marykirk**, which latter also bounds it on the west. In figure it is triangular, with the apex to the south. Its greatest length is rather above four miles, and its greatest breadth about three. The area of the parish measures 4381 square acres. The district consists of one large ridge, extending longitudinally from east to west, and sloping gently to its northern and southern extremities. The small river **Leuther**, which rises in the **Grampian hills**, and falls into the **North Esk**, passes through it. Nine brooks likewise intersect the parish, seven upon the southern and two upon the northern side of the **Leuther**. This part of **Kincardineshire** is now a good deal improved in its agriculture, and there are some plantations.

**LAURENCEKIRK**, a village in **Kincardineshire**, and the capital of the above parish, situated on the road from **Perth** to **Aberdeen**, at the distance of ninety-three miles from **Edinburgh**, ten from **Montrose**, five from **Marykirk**, and thirteen from **Stonehaven**. It takes its name from the old parish church, which was dedicated to **St. Laurence**. This village was formerly a mere hamlet, surrounded by a moorish and uncultivated tract of country. In the year 1772, it was taken under the care of **Lord Gardenstone**, a judge of the **Court of Session**, known, but scarcely so well as he should be, for his successful cultivation of the belles lettres, and distinguished, in his own day, by his eccentric manners, and speculative turn of mind. His lordship having formed the resolution of creating a town here, laid out a plan for buildings, and soon succeeded in attracting settlers. In 1779, he procured for the place the privileges of a burgh of barony, empowering the inhabitants, every three years, to choose a **ballie** and four **councillors**, to regulate the police, &c., with the privilege of holding weekly markets, and an annual fair. Before he died, he had the satisfaction of seeing **Laurencekirk** a thriving little town, and the people enjoying many comforts

which are frequently denied to older settlements. A good inn was established by the public-spirited proprietor, who attached to it a select library for the amusement of travellers. He also encouraged and contributed liberally to the establishment of a linen manufacture and bleach-field, which are now in a thriving state. In modern times, the village has become noted for its manufacture of snuff-boxes, which are made of wood, in a style similar to those of **Cumnock** in **Ayrshire**. Besides the established church there is a large and neat **Episcopal chapel**, and a congregation belonging to the **United Associate Synod**. The parochial school is in the village. The parish of **Laurencekirk** had for its schoolmaster, at the beginning of the last century, the illustrious **Ruddiman**, who might have there wasted his fine talents and profound learning in hopeless obscurity, but for a singularly fortuitous circumstance: The celebrated **Dr. Pitcairn**, being once benighted at the little inn of this country village, found it very difficult to while away the hours which preceded bed-time; his hotel not being, like the present, furnished with a library. As a last resource, he sent for the schoolmaster; and the youthful **Ruddiman** was soon ushered into his presence. A conversation ensued, in the course of which, to his infinite surprise, he discovered the modest young man to be a most excellent scholar; a qualification of which no man in **Scotland** was better able to judge. Before the conversation was concluded, he promised to become his patron; and soon after procured an appointment at **Edinburgh**: by which his valuable talents were secured for the use of a more extended circle than the parish-school of **Laurencekirk** afforded. **Laurencekirk** had the merit of giving birth to **Dr. Beattie**, who was first brought into notice by the influence of **Lord Gardenstone**, while acting as schoolmaster of the adjacent parish of **Fordoun**.—Population in 1821, 1515.

**LAURISTOUN**, or **LAWRISTOUN**, a large village in the parish of **Falkirk**, **Stirlingshire**, about one mile east from that town, containing about nine hundred inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in weaving and agricultural labours. It was originally called **Langtoun**—then **Merchiston**,—and is now named **Lauristoun**, in honour of the late **Sir Lawrence Dundas**, who added considerably to it.

**LAVERN**, a small river in **Renfrewshire**,

which rises in the parish of Neilston, and after a north-easterly course of six or seven miles, falls into the White Cart, a short way above Crookston Castle. It is of considerable use in turning the mills of a variety of cotton factories. On its banks are also bleach-fields and printfields.

**LAXAY**, an islet on the south-east coast of Lewis.

**LAXFORD**, a river in Sutherlandshire, originating in Loch Stalk, parish of Edderachylis, and pursuing a westerly course; falls into the bay or indentation of the sea called Loch Laxford. This salt water lake penetrates four miles into the country in an irregular manner. It is celebrated for its salmon, as its Norwegian name would indicate; and where the river first joins the sea the scenery is not unpleasing. The bay offers good anchorage.

**LEADER**, or **LAUDER**, a small river in the western part of Berwickshire, rising in the Lammermoor hills, and pursuing a southerly course through the vale, to which it conveys the appellation of Lauderdale, falls into the Tweed at Drygrange bridge, a short way above the abbey and grounds of Dryburgh. It passes the town of Lauder, which stands on its right bank, and some miles farther down the pleasant village of Earlstoun and the heights of Cowdenknows, situated on its left bank. It offers a considerable source of amusement to the angler, being one of the trouting waters of the south, and its haughs ("Leader haughs and Yarrow" being the theme of Scottish song,) will possess unseen charms to the poetic fancy.

**LEADHILLS**, a village in the parish of Crawford, Lanarkshire, at the distance of forty-six miles south-west of Edinburgh, forty-four south of Glasgow, fifteen and a quarter south of Douglas Mill, and sixteen north of Thornhill. It stands in an alpine region, thirteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, amidst a wilderness of dismal heathy mountains. It derives its name from being the residence of workmen employed in the valuable lead-mines in this quarter of the country. "The rich mineral treasures which the hills contain in their bosom," says a contemporary, "have, by the concourse of miners, formed two considerable villages, Leadhills, and Wanlockhead, in a situation not likely to become the seat of any numerous population. Gold has been found in the sand of these mountains at an early pe-

riod; and Sir Bevis Bulmer was here for several summers collecting it, by order of queen Elizabeth, with the consent of James VI. He had a house at Wanlockhead, where he deposited the fruits of his labour. It is believed that lead was found here in the time of the Romans. However, it is certain that one Martin Templeton discovered a vein in the bed of the rivulet in 1517. The lead ore dug from these mines affords a very liberal proportion of silver. The business is carried on by a company named the Scots Mining Company, who farm the hills from the Earl of Hopetoun the proprietor. He receives from the company every sixth bar of lead as his rent. The number of bars annually cast amounts on an average to about 18,000. The largest piece of blue ore ever found in these mines is now at Hopetoun House, and weighs between four and five tons. In 1809, the produce of these mines was 25,300 bars, at nine stone avoirdupois the bar, makes 1417½ tons, which at L.32 per ton, the then price, amounts to L.45,360. It has a fair in June, and another in October, and a chapel and school." The inhabitants, though chiefly employed in the severe labour of mining, are an enlightened set of people, having a pretty extensive subscription library, and exhibiting a zeal in the acquisition of useful knowledge perfectly astonishing. It was here that Allan Ramsay, a poet of great merit, but whose reputation has quailed before that of Burns, as Lindsay's had formerly been extinguished by his, first saw the light and spent his earlier years. The ruins of the house in which he was born were lately to be seen at the corner of a field, near the house occupied by the superintendent of the lead-mines.—The population of Leadhills in 1821 was about 1050.

**LECROPT**, a parish in the counties of Perth and Stirling, lying on the left bank of the Teith at its junction with the Allan. It is thus peninsular in form; from east to west it extends about three miles, and nearly about as much from north to south. It is bounded by Kilmadock on the west, and Dumblane on the north. The parish of Kincardine lies opposite to it on the Teith. Altogether it contains two thousand acres, one half of which is a rich clay, and the other half upland, or what is generally called dryfield. The word *Lecropt* is significant of these local charac-

teristics. The country is here exceedingly beautiful, well improved, and planted. At the bridge over the Allan connecting the parish of Logie with Lecropt, stands the pretty little village called "Bridge of Allan," which is noticed under its own head.—Population in 1821, 513.

**LEDNOCK**, a small river in Perthshire, parish of Comrie, which falls into the Earn at Comrie, and gives the name of Glenlednock to the vale through which it flows.

**LEET**, a small river in Berwickshire, falling into the Tweed at the west end of the town of Coldstream. In the parish of Eccles, on this rivulet, stands the small village of *Leet-holm*.

**LEGERWOOD**, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the east bank of the Leader, betwixt Lauder on the north, and Earlstoun on the south. It measures about three miles in length by two and a half in breadth. The surface is hilly, and partly pastoral and partly arable. The country is rather bare and not very interesting. The village of Legerwood stands on a cross road off the thoroughfare through Lauderdale.—Population in 1821, 476.

**LEITH**,\* a large and populous town and sea-port, in the county of Edinburgh, occupying a low situation on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of about a mile and a half north-east from the cross of Edinburgh. Originally, and for many ages, Leith remained a distinct town, but in recent times, such has been the extension of buildings and the great intercourse between it and the metropolis, that both unite in forming a great city. Nevertheless, though thus physically joined with Edinburgh, and though there is a great mutual dependence on each other, Leith is still so much a town having its own institutions, its own manners and usages, and its own independent feelings, that though it might have been as well to have described the place in connexion with Edinburgh, these circumstances, together with the nature of the present work, required it to have a distinct place for itself.

The primitive name of the place was *Inver-*

*leith*, from its situation on the mouth of the Leith, but in the course of time, the present mutilated designation prevailed. The proximity of this ancient sea-port to Edinburgh has been at once its misfortune and its source of prosperity. Its history opens in the fourteenth century, with the fact, that while yet a mere village on the estuary of the river, it excited the cupidity of the magistrates of the adjacent and powerful city; and we trace through the accounts of the impartial historians of both places, an unvarying tale descriptive of the persevering efforts of the town-council to secure its revenues and cramp its independence. Yet, with this drawback on its freedom and opulence, it may be admitted, that being the only port of the metropolis, it owes to it much of its consequence as a town.

Nothing is certainly known of the history of Leith until the year 1329, at which time it was a dependency of the family of Logan of Restalrig, and had obtained sufficient importance and prosperity to excite the fears and tempt the avarice of the citizens of Edinburgh, who in that year applied for and obtained, from Robert I. a grant of "the harbour and mills of Leith, with their apurtenances, for payment of fifty-two merks yearly." With this privilege the town-council were not content, and, taking at the same time the ground adjacent to the harbour, the baronial superior contested the claims of that body, and obliged it to buy the waste ground extending from the houses to the river, with liberty to erect wharves and quays thereon for loading goods, and the council farther stipulated, that allowances should be given to make ways or roads through the lands of Restalrig, for the more easy transporting of goods to and from the port of Leith, and a liberty to erect granaries for the reception of corn. The road formed in virtue of the purchase still exists, under the name of the Easter Road, and leads from the head of Leith Links to the foot of the Canongate.

Logan, the superior of Leith, who negotiated this transaction, appears to have been as heartless and greedy as the magistrates of the city were rapacious. He ultimately granted a bond to the town-council, for a large consideration, by which the inhabitants of Leith were not only restrained from carrying on any sort of trade, but debarred from keeping shops, warehouses,

\* Besides the authorities consulted in the composition of the article *Edinburgh*, we have had recourse to the recent "History of Leith, by Alexander Campbell," a compendious work full of instructive and amusing particulars.



or inns, or houses of entertainment for strangers. Not satisfied with this measure, the town-council, with an illiberal policy, for which it is difficult to account on rational grounds, further ordained, in the year 1485, that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take into partnership an inhabitant of Leith, under a penalty of forty shillings, and a deprivation of the freedom of the city for one year. Other acts of a similar tendency followed. The council ordained that none of the revenues of the city should be farmed to an individual belonging to Leith, nor that any of the farmers should take one of them as a partner in such contracts. It was also enacted that no staple goods should be deposited in warehouses in Leith, or be disposed of in that place, under a severe penalty. In these acts of the town-council of Edinburgh, we have very luminous instances of the vile embargoes on free trade in towns, and on the industry of the people, so common in Scotland in former times, and even now far from being removed, wherever close corporations have a predominating influence. It does not appear, however, that those enactments had a permanent effect in depressing Leith. It gradually rose in spite of opposition, and from an act of parliament relating to dues payable by foreigners, it is certain that it even had inns for the reception of such persons.

In the reign of James IV., that monarch erected a sea-port town about a mile further west, which he styled Newhaven, and endowed with certain burghal privileges; but the town-council entertaining similar fears about the rising consequence of this port, in 1511, purchased of the king the town and harbour, with all their rights and privileges, which are still retained by the metropolis. Coeval with the erection of this suburb, James built a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and from this religious fabric the little haven was sometimes called "Our Lady's Port of Grace."

According to Pitscottie, the year 1511 was rendered famous by the construction of "ane varie monstrous great schip, called the Michael," in Leith or Newhaven, which vessel we are told required so much timber in building, "that she waisted all the woodis in Fyfe, except Falkland wood, besides the timber that came out of Norway." The captain of this huge vessel, which appears to have been a favourite work of the king, was Andro Wood, a seaman

who is eminent in the Scottish annals for his intrepidity, and for his services to the state.

The first great calamity which befel the town after it began to rise into a state of prosperity, was its seizure and burning by the Earl of Hertford in 1544. Landing at Roy-ston, he marched eastward to Leith with ten thousand men, and meeting with little opposition, he arrived in the town in the middle of a day in April, just while the inhabitants were sitting down to dinner, which was abandoned to the English soldiers. After seizing the vessels in the harbour, and leaving 1500 men in the town, the Earl proceeded to lay waste the country, and to burn the metropolis, an outrage he was ordered above all things to commit. Having accomplished the purposes of the war, he returned with his victorious troops, and on leaving the port committed it to the flames.

Three years afterwards, Leith was again visited by the same general, then Duke of Somerset, and was again injured by fire, though not to the same extent. The English fleet, on this occasion, found thirty-five vessels in the harbour. After the year 1547, we find Leith involved, less or more, in almost every transaction of importance which occurred in the kingdom during the regency of Mary of Lorraine, who fortified the town, and garrisoned it with a body of French troops, in order to resist the progress of the Reformation. The walls formed on this occasion defied all the attempts of the Protestant forces. The rampart was of an octagonal form, with eight bastions, at so many angles. The line it pursued seems to have been on the site of the present Bernard Street and Constitution Street, from nearly the west end of which it proceeded in a northerly direction to the river. Here the wall was connected with its continuation on the west side of the stream by a wooden bridge, which stood exactly 115 yards below the new stone bridge at the saw mills. From the river it proceeded to the citadel, and then taking an easterly direction, it terminated at the sand-port. The bastions were of great strength, and the wall was wholly of stone. It had several ports, the chief of which was one called the Block-house, and it was here the greatest carnage took place at the general assault made by the besiegers in 1560. No vestige of these defences now exists, and it is only when making excavations that traces of the

ancient military character of the town is discoverable. Recently, in digging the foundation of a building at the head of the Links, a closed-up well was laid open, which, on being cleared out, was found to contain several cart-loads of *horses' heads*, a striking, though certainly a singular testimony of the slaughter which had been committed in the adjacent field of battle. On the Links, not far from this spot, is still a mound of earth, now almost the only remaining part of the works thrown up by the besiegers of Leith to protect their advance to the ramparts.

Some time before these commotions, the Queen Regent had endeavoured to propitiate and to secure the inhabitants of Leith to her own and her daughter's interest, by granting them a contract, dated at Holyrood, 1555, to erect the town into a burgh of barony, to continue in force until she erected it into a royal burgh, preparatory to which she purchased, with money advanced to her by the people of Leith for that purpose, the superiority of the town, and of the Links, for the use of the inhabitants, from Logan of Restalrig. The Queen Dowager, however, failed in her engagements, and it is generally alleged that the city of Edinburgh offered her 20,000 merks to prevent the erection of the town into a royal burgh. According to Knox, Mary of Lorraine was a woman who "could make her profit at all hands," and it is certain that in this case she duped the town out of a considerable sum.

After the reins of government had been placed in the hands of Mary Queen of Scots, the inhabitants of Leith had reason to expect some indulgence from that princess, but all their hopes were finally frustrated in the year 1565, when, among other shifts to recruit her exhausted finances, she mortgaged the superiority of Leith to Edinburgh, redeemable for 1000 merks, with the reversion in favour of Bothwell. Mary, like most of the other members of the house of Stewart in similar case, was compelled by exigent necessity to do this act of injustice against her inclinations, as is testified by a letter which she wrote to the town-council in 1566, requesting that body to delay the assumption of superiority. The short indulgence she craved, as might have been expected, was refused after some shifting, and on the 2d of July, 1567, the citizens of Edinburgh marched in military array to Leith, which they went through the form of taking by a sort

of capture, and thus the independence of the town was lost.

After this humiliating event, the town-council and incorporations of Edinburgh enacted many severe laws applicable to the public and private trade of Leith. The inhabitants made an attempt, in 1607, to procure the good-will of James VI. to assist in emancipating them from bondage, but without effect, as, by a private arrangement with the king, the town-council secured their supremacy on a broader basis than ever.

When the matter of the Solemn League and Covenant was entered into with England, in no place was it treated with more reverence, or its ratification more solemnly conducted than in Leith, where it was signed by the inhabitants in the month of October 1643. Four years later, the town was visited by that ancient scourge of Scotland, the plague, the horrors of which were aggravated by a dreadful famine. At this period the population of the town and its neighbourhood amounted to between four and five thousand individuals, out of which number fully a half were destroyed in the short space of six or eight months. The churchyards were insufficient to receive the bodies of those who died, and the adjacent links and grounds were made their place of sepulture. Till this day, in trenching the neighbouring fields and gardens, the half-decayed bones of the unhappy victims of this dreadful malady are occasionally found, wrapped in the blankets in which they died. Such were the ravages committed by the plague and the famine, that, in a representation to parliament for relief, the number of the dead were said to exceed the number of the living; and so impressed were the Estates with the miserable condition of the starving inhabitants, that they gave the magistrates the right of seizing grain in warehouses and cellars for the use of the people, leaving them to make future payment by subsequent appeals to the generosity of the inhabitants of the country.

The next memorable period in the annals of Leith is the year 1650, when Cromwell, having defeated the Scottish forces at Dunbar, proceeded to Edinburgh, while Lambert, his major-general, took possession of Leith. The only way in which the port suffered by this event, was by an assessment of about the sum of £22 Sterling, which was considered a grievous exaction, especially so soon after the cala-

mities of the plague and famine. On the appointment of General Monk to be commander-in-chief, he came to reside in Leith, where a strong and regular garrison was established. The citadel of Leith, which was improved and mostly constructed by Cromwell's army, was situated on the north side of the estuary of Leith, and was of a pentagonal form, consisting of a wall with five bastions at so many angles, with one principal gate fronting the east. In its internal structure it had some strong works rising above each other, with well-built houses for the governor, officers, and soldiers, and for magazines and stores. It was also provided with a chapel, having a spacious courtyard in front. The whole of these defences are now gone, and the only portions of the citadel now left are a Saxon archway, over which a modern house has been erected, and about twenty yards of the wall extending eastward from thence.

While resident at Leith, General Monk induced a number of English families to settle in the town, and the most of those who arrived are reputed to have been of considerable wealth. They engrafted a spirit of mercantile adventure on the port, and established certain branches of manufacture which are yet among the staple trades of the town. It is recorded that those and other trades felt the restrictive exactions of the town-council to be of a cramping and annoying nature, and made frequent appeals to the republican government to have themselves released from their application, but for various reasons their petitions met with little attention. Even with such burdens, Leith gradually grew in prosperity and opulence, and in spite of innumerable vexations, in time arose to that degree of size and opulence in which we now find it.

The succeeding historical events with which the town of Leith is connected, the chief of which was the landing of his Majesty George IV. in 1822, being already noticed in the history of Edinburgh, do not here require recapitulation.

For a very long period Leith was famed for its horse races. These were held during the recess of the tide upon a flat expanse of sand in front of the town; and although a *course* of this nature was much inferior to that on the regular turf, yet these races were persevered in with a spirit and satisfaction rarely witnessed in other places. Leith races were as an-

cient as the period of the Restoration, when out of door amusements came much into fashion; and for fifty years after that event, this pastime seems to have divided the attention of the boisterous young men of the country with cock-fighting, and still more brutal games. From the Restoration till the year 1816, these races appear to have been continued annually with very little intermission. They generally occurred in the last week of July, or the first week in August, and lasted for four or five days. The race-week was then reckoned the *carnival* of the metropolis, which was crowded with persons of fashion from all parts of the country, who came to enjoy the sports of the race-ground, as well as the balls and assemblies which took place in Edinburgh in the evenings. During the whole week, but principally on Saturday, the *sands* were the scene of the most boisterous revels, and of not a few skirmishes and battles betwixt the town-guard and the lower classes from the city. The outer edge of the shore was lined with booths or taverns, and places of theatrical amusements, and the pier served on the occasion as a most excellent *stand* for the spectators. Latterly it was felt by those concerned in supporting the Edinburgh races held here, that the soft wet sands were too heavy for the generality of mettled racers, and in consequence they were removed to the links of Musselburgh in 1816, much to the dissatisfaction of the town, and we need hardly say, of the juvenile part of the population of Edinburgh.

Leith is ecclesiastically and popularly divided into the parishes and districts of *North* and *South* Leith, the former lying on the west side of the river, and the latter on the east. The greater part of the town and extent of territory, however, lie on the east, or South-Leith side. The parish of North-Leith originally belonged to the parish of Holyrood, from which it was disjoined in 1606, and in 1630 it received an accession of the baronies of Newhaven and Hillhousefield, formerly belonging to the parish of St. Cuthberts. It extends more than a mile westwards along the shore from the mouth of the Leith water, and is about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The parish of South-Leith is of a triangular figure, the base of which extends eastwards along the shore from the mouth of the river to the Figgatburn, at Portobello, from whence the line of boundary is chiefly the public road to Edin-



burgh, enclosing the Calton hill, and turning northward down Leith Walk, and near the foot of that thoroughfare bending westwards to the river. In this district is comprehended the abrogated parish of Restalrig.

The situation of the town of Leith is not that which ought *à priori* to have been chosen for the site of a sea-port. It lies at the head of a flat sandy shore, which is left dry for a mile in breadth at low water, and consequently is unfitted for an active maritime trade. The river Leith runs through the harbour, but in most seasons this is a small stream with little current near its mouth, and it has scarcely the power of keeping the entrance to the port clear of mud. The most ancient part of the town reaches from the shore along the east bank of the stream for about half a mile, the houses standing so far back as to leave a continuous quay for the convenience of vessels and the embarkation or delivery of goods, as well as the purposes of a street. From this quay the town diverges in narrow streets and alleys to the eastward, and the houses in this quarter are mostly of a heavy dingy appearance. The chief old thoroughfare thus leading off the quay is the Tolbooth Wynd, a most inconvenient passage, which joins the foot of the Kirkgate. This street is also of narrow dimensions, though having many modern houses, and leads in a southerly direction to the foot of Leith Walk. The road by these communications with Edinburgh is now much disused in favour of a handsome cross street, called Bernard Street, which leaving the quay nearer the sea, leads to the foot of a spacious street named Constitution Street, which goes southwards along the back of the town till it also joins the foot of the Walk. Beyond Constitution Street are many good modern but small streets and places, and fronting the open downs or links, there are rows of handsome new edifices, the residences of the more opulent classes. The links, which come so frequently into notice, are formed by an extensive grassy plain of nearly a mile in length, which is used for the bleaching of clothes, or as the play-ground of a company of golfers. On its outer side it is skirted by some fine fields and pleasure-grounds rising on the sloping ridge which intervenes betwixt the town and the ancient village of Restalrig.

The great modern road, or rather street, betwixt the town of Leith and Edinburgh, styled

Leith Walk, formerly noticed, has made the communication safe and easy, in a very gentle ascent to the metropolis. From the bottom of the walk a road has recently been opened leading westwards to the river, which being here crossed by a handsome new stone bridge, direct access is gained from this district to North Leith. The changes made in North-Leith within the last twenty years, and more particularly since the conclusion of the late war, have been very great. The citadel and many of the low dwellings in its vicinity having been removed, some elegant new streets have been erected, which stretch considerably to the south and west. On the west side of the harbour there is little or no quay, this part being mostly occupied by ship-building yards, graving docks, or rows of houses generally of an old decayed character.

On all that is connected with the maritime traffic of the port there have been vast alterations and improvements within the last quarter of a century. For a very long period the only bridge across the river was an ancient stone structure, originally built by Robert Ballendean, Abbot of Holyrood, for the convenience of those who attended a chapel he erected in North Leith. This venerable bridge has been removed, and, besides the new stone bridge above the town, there are now two wooden draw-bridges, which are raised, as occasion may require, for the issue and entrance of vessels. The pier, which projects from the east side of the harbour, at its mouth, is built partly of wood and partly of stone.

When the port was visited by Hertford in 1544, he formed a wooden pier, which he burnt on his departure, and its exact site is now unknown. The wooden part of the present pier was built about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is extended from the quay for a certain length, when it is continued by a stone erection projecting with a curve to the west; the stone part is of the date of 1720-30, and was partly built of stones brought from the ruins of a curious coal-pit at Culross. At present an additional extension of the eastern pier, of wood and stone, is making, which, when finished, will cause it to be 2550 feet longer, and the whole length to be more than half a mile. Another pier is at present making of wood and stone on the opposite side of the harbour, which will be extended 1500 feet, and will terminate within 200 feet of the other. It is

confidently anticipated by engineers and others that the execution of this bold project will deepen the water very much in the channel of entrance to the port, and we learn with pleasure that already [August, 1831] such an effect has been partly produced.

As early as 1720 a dock was formed on the west side of the river, and among other measures taken to improve the harbour in the next sixty years, a short pier, now called the Custom-House Quay, was erected in 1777. Even with these "improvements" the accommodation for shipping in Leith was then very insufficient, for the chief landing place continued to be the common quays, while the harbour was dry and the vessels left fixed in mud at the recess of the tides. The vast increase of trade in the port towards the end of the last century, rendered it absolutely necessary that improvements on the harbour on a great scale should be effected. Impressed with the necessity of this measure, the magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1799, obtained an act of parliament, authorizing them to borrow L.160,000 to enable them to form a superb range of docks, designed by John Rennie, Esq. civil engineer. In consequence of this, the wet docks were begun in 1800, and both completed in 1817. Each dock is 250 yards long, and 100 yards wide; on their north side are three graving docks; they are protected from the sea by a strong retaining wall. The whole is upon a magnificent scale, and was finished at an expense of about L.285,000. It was projected to have a third and still larger dock on the west, reaching almost to Newhaven; but from want of funds this was laid aside. Out of the great mass of matter which has been written on the subject of the Leith docks, we select the following illustrative particulars. By an act of parliament of May 1826, the amount of the debt on the docks is reduced to L.265,000. Government lends this sum to Edinburgh at the rate of 3 per cent., to be redeemed by a sinking fund, formed by a deposit of 1 per cent. for twelve years, and 2 per cent. thereafter, till the debt is extinguished, after which the docks to revert to the city of Edinburgh. The city agrees to expend L.2800 on the extension of the eastern pier, while government expends L.19,000 on the extension of the western pier. The affairs of the docks are put under the management of a commission formed by persons nominated by both Edinburgh and Leith.

By these, and other previous arrangements, Leith is by no means released from its vassalage to Edinburgh, whose town-council continues to exercise a complete mastery over the traffic of the port, and can either heighten or lower the dues of entry, &c. as caprice or convenience may dictate. At present the number of vessels belonging to the port is 191, having an aggregate burden of 23,094 tons. In the course of the year ending January 5, 1831, the number of arrivals of vessels from foreign parts was 408, and coastwise 3653. The custom-house duties payable on goods landed in the same space of time amounted to nearly L.500,000. The chief articles landed from foreign countries are wines, wood, tobacco, hemp, and tallow.

There are three companies belonging to the town engaged in the London and Leith trade, who have altogether twenty-two vessels in constant intercourse with the two ports;—a company in the Leith and Hull trade, with five vessels;—a company in the Liverpool and Leith trade, with five vessels;—a company in the Leith and Newcastle trade, with four vessels;—one in the Hamburg and Rotterdam trade, with eight vessels;—one in the Aberdeen trade, with four vessels;—one in the Inverness trade, with two vessels;—one in the trade with Wick, with two vessels;—one in the Helmsdale trade, with one vessel;—one in the Greenock trade, with four vessels;—besides companies which trade with different parts in Fife, with Dundee, Stirling, and other places. There are seven vessels belonging to the port engaged in the Greenland trade.

The greater part of the coasting vessels lie in the harbour of the river, the others in the docks. These docks are lined on the south side by a row of lofty and spacious warehouses for bonding corn, foreign liquors, and other goods, or for other useful purposes. The port has now no powder magazine, which is a shameful deficiency, as the manufacturers of that article, in sending it to the port, have to *drive back* their goods to the mills when vessels do not sail at the time specified. There have thus been instances of gunpowder being carted backwards and forwards through the streets six times, to a distance of ten and twelve miles, for the authorities will not allow it to remain in the town. Vessels generally anchor in the roadstead about two miles from land. During the war this was

an admiral's station, with an admiral's guard-ship, and generally several cruisers. Vessels requiring to ride quarantine, proceed several miles up the firth to a station in Inverkeithing bay. For the guidance of vessels entering Leith harbour, a light-house is erected upon the end of the old pier. The light is stationary, and is exhibited while there are nine feet water on the *bar*. In the daytime a train of signals is used to mark the rise of the tide. It is the misfortune of Leith that the shallowness of its water at the recess of the tides prevents it from enjoying the trade carried on by steam-vessels. The steam-packets plying between Aberdeen and Edinburgh, and London and Edinburgh, either touch at Newhaven or lie off that port for passengers. The great thoroughfare also with Fife, Stirling, and most other places on the Firth is carried on by the same small port, from which there are direct communications to the metropolis. Perhaps the new eastern pier, when completed, may induce steam-vessels to touch at Leith, in preference.

Until recent times, Leith enjoyed nearly the whole Baltic trade on the east of Scotland, but this traffic has greatly declined in favour of Kirkcaldy, Dundee, and Aberdeen. During the war it was the principal naval station, to which prizes were brought for condemnation and sale. That source of profit being also gone, its prosperity has been greatly circumscribed; but, perhaps the greatest of all its misfortunes has been the levying of enormous dues from ships for its harbour and docks. This circumstance alone has paralyzed its maritime trade, and will continue to do so till modifying measures be adopted. As significant of the weight of these burdens, it may be mentioned that wood and other bulky articles can be landed at Grangemouth, Fisherrow, or other ports, and carted to Edinburgh at a cheaper rate than they can be landed at Leith. This town likewise flourished during the French war on the preventive measures of Bonaparte; many fortunes having been here realized by the extensive system of smuggling British goods into the continent by way of Heligoland. Latterly, however, many individuals suffered severely by foreign speculations, and the commerce of the port seems to have received a blow it has never altogether recovered.

Leith is not a "manufacturing" town, yet it possesses a great variety of establishments for producing different kinds of goods on a

great scale. It has several breweries, a distillery, some manufactories of soap and candles, manufactories of cordage; and ship-building is prosecuted by different companies or individuals; the rectifying of spirits is likewise a common profession, and the town has a great number of merchants who disperse foreign and British liquors and other luxuries over a great part of Scotland. There is an extensive sugar-refining establishment. The chief manufacture is of glass, principally in the common quart bottle department. Along the shore to the east there are now seven cones all for producing this article. It is generally supposed that this manufacture was introduced into Leith by some of the English settlers in the time of Cromwell. In 1829-30, a most extensive establishment was introduced for grinding corn, entirely at the expense and risk of a single spirited individual. This immense mill is situated in the heart of the town, and rising to a height considerably above the tops of the houses, has very much altered the sky outline of the place. The machinery is driven by a steam power. The proprietor has further fitted up part of the premises as baths, of all descriptions, the price of admission to which is very trifling. The trade of Leith is assisted by one native bank, and branches of four metropolitan banks.

In the year 1809, a newspaper was attempted in Leith, but it was withdrawn for want of support. The only periodical publication in the town is a "Commercial List," published by the very respectable firm of William Reid and Son, and containing much valuable information for merchants. The town is provided with two public subscription libraries. It has also a *Mechanics' Institution*, with a library and lecturing room in the Exchange Buildings. This establishment is in a flourishing condition. The ordinary tickets cost seven shillings and sixpence each to ordinary students, and five shillings to apprentices. There are now lectures given on mechanical philosophy and chemistry, by individuals eminent in these sciences. In January 1830, a *Philharmonic Society* was established in Leith, which has weekly meetings, and must be of great service in improving the taste for and execution of vocal and instrumental music. It has occasionally very splendid and tasteful *soirées*, at which there is a large orchestra of amateur and professional players.

The only public buildings in Leith and its



vicinity worthy of remark, are as follows. The *Exchange Buildings*, situated at the foot of Constitution Street, form a large elegant structure in the Grecian style of architecture, three storeys in height, ornamented with Ionic columns. The structure contains a large assembly room, a hotel, and a public reading room. The expense of the erection was L.16000. Unfortunately, from the decline of trade, the speculation has not met with that success which was expected. The *Custom House* is a large and handsome building of the date of 1812, situated in North Leith at the end of the lower draw-bridge. It is also of the Grecian style, with pillars and pediment in front; it cost about L.12,600. The *Leith Bank* is a neat and rather elegant but small edifice, on the south side of Bernard Street. It is surmounted by a vane, and is of the date of 1805-6.—The *New Court House* is a square and very handsome building, situated at the corner of Charlotte Street and Constitution Street. It is commodiously fitted up, and has an exceedingly elegant appearance. The *Grammar School* is a spacious building of an oblong figure, in the Grecian style, situated at the head of the links, and is also of the era of 1805-5. It is surmounted by a small spire and clock, and has excellent apartments for the different classes.—*Seafield Baths* are situated at the eastern extremity of the Links, fronting the beach, and were built in 1813 at an expense of L.800, raised in shares of fifty guineas each. The building is large and of an elegant construction, and, besides the baths, contains a hotel. The establishment, from its distance from Edinburgh, has not been successful.—The *Trinity House* is another handsome edifice erected in 1817, at an expense of L.2500. It occupies a confined situation on the west side of the Kirkgate, opposite the church, and is also of the Grecian style of architecture. It stands on the site of the old Trinity House erected in 1555, during the domination of Mary of Lorraine. The present institution possesses a good painting of that princess, by Mytens.—The *Tolbooth* is a new edifice of the Saxon style of architecture, occupying the site of the old tolbooth, built in 1565, which, before being pulled down, was in a state of great decay. The present jail has several suits of well lighted apartments, and stands on the south side of the Tolbooth Wynd.—The *Markets* of Leith are situated a short

way east from the Tolbooth, and were reared so late as 1819. The areas of the different markets are surrounded with neatly fitted-up stalls, and the whole has a commodious and creditable appearance.

The ecclesiastical structures of Leith are not unworthy of attention. In 1435, Robert Logan of Restalrig founded a preceptory of St. Anthony, the only religious house of the kind in Scotland. It was furnished with canons brought from St. Anthony of Vienne in France, the seat of the order. These monks were of the order of St. Augustine, and their establishment was of a magnificent description. They had a church, a cemetery, a monastery, and gardens at the south-west corner of the alley, which was named from them St. Anthony's Wynd. Nothing now remains of the different structures but some vaults, forming part of the premises of a brewer. At the Reformation the establishment was suppressed; and in 1614, it was granted, with all its rights, to the kirk-session of South Leith.

The church of South-Leith, which stands amidst a neatly arranged cemetery on the east side of the Kirkgate, is a venerable Gothic structure, of a date anterior to 1496. It was originally cruciform in its construction, but was diminished to the nave by the conflagration of 1544. In 1674 a turret was erected at the west end, with a spire of wood and metal, springing from its summit. A clock was added in 1681. When the church of Restalrig was suppressed in 1609 this became the parochial place of public worship. It was originally dedicated to St. Mary. The charge is collegiate, with two ministers. In North-Leith, a chapel was erected in the fifteenth century, by the above-mentioned Robert Ballendean, Abbot of Holyrood, who endowed it with certain revenues, and dedicated it to St. Ninian. This chapel continued as a species of Chapel of Ease to the Abbey Church till 1606, when it was converted into the parish-church. The inhabitants at the same time bought the house of the chaplain, the tithes, and other pertinents, from John Bothwell, the Commendator of Holyrood. In virtue of this agreement the clergyman of North-Leith parish enjoys, till this day, the tithes of fish landed on the beach, though, like all other tithes in Scotland, the exaction is commuted into a money payment. The old church still stands in a bye street near the up-

per draw-bridge, but some years ago, being in a frail condition, it was abandoned to secular purposes, and a very handsome large church was built in the open ground betwixt the town and Newhaven. This structure is of plain architecture, and has a lofty and tasteful spire. This church has only one clergyman, whose stipend is considered among the best in the Church of Scotland. Agreeably to the deed of purchase by the inhabitants, they still possess the right of nominating their parish minister.

The parish of South-Leith has a Chapel of Ease of very spacious dimensions in Constitution Street, the late incumbent of which was the Rev. Dr. Colquhoun, author of several popular works of a pious nature. Besides these places of worship, the town is provided with three meeting-houses of the United Secession Church, and one of the Relief Body. One of these houses is situated beside the Grammar School at the head of the Links, and is of more ornate architecture than most of the meeting-houses of the dissenters. There is another equally handsome in the new road leading from the foot of the Walk to North-Leith. And a third, with a Gothic front, situated in North-Leith, near the citadel. The town has likewise an Episcopal Chapel, situated in Constitution Street, and under the ministerial charge of the Rev. Dr. Michael Russel, the eminent author of the *Connexion of Sacred and Profane History*, in continuation of *Prideaux*, and other works distinguished for their elegance of composition.

Leith had the honour of giving birth to John Home, the author of the tragedy of *Douglas*. His father was town-clerk of Leith; and the house in which the poet was born (September 22, 1722, O. S.) stood at the east corner of Quality Street, and was pulled down some years ago to make way for the new buildings which now occupy that site. The town was no less distinguished during last century in having had a ministerial incumbent in the person of the Rev. John Logan, author of a popular volume of sermons, as well as the greater and the most beautiful part of the translations and paraphrases used by the Church of Scotland, and some dramatic compositions; the odium attached to him by a party in the church for his having indulged in literary pursuits of so profane a character, induced this elegant writer to resign his charge.

The charitable institutions of Leith next deserve notice. There was an hospital for poor women, founded in the reign of James VI., which is now extinct. There are at present a *Female Society for relieving Indigent and Sick Women*,—a *Society for relieving the Destitute Sick*,—the *Sympathetic Society*,—a *Female School of Industry*,—and a *Charity School for Boys*, besides some associations for disseminating the Scriptures and a knowledge of Christianity. The *Trinity House* of Leith is an ancient institution, formed on the usual principles, being a species of mutual insurance society for the relief of indigent or superannuated mariners, and for protecting their general interests. The number of poor in Leith appears to be very great. They are crowded into all the various mean alleys, and loiter on the streets in all directions beseeching alms from the passengers, or melting them into compassion by more indirect appeals from fiddles and other instruments of music. The favourite station of these musical mendicants has been from time immemorial the thoroughfare of Leith Walk, where at one time every loathsome object was daily exhibited to the passengers.

The town of Leith is equally disagreeable from the filthiness of its streets. A person in proceeding out of the boundaries of Edinburgh into those of the sea-port, will perceive an immediate change in the appearance of the streets. Such an evil may perhaps chiefly be attributed to a laxity in the discipline of the police, and partly to the trading character of the town. Until within the last two or three years, Leith was very ill supplied with water from Lochend, a small lake near Restalrig, or by means of carts from St. Margaret's Well. It now enjoys a branch of the pipes which supply Edinburgh so abundantly, and this important improvement may lead to a greater air of comfort and cleanliness in the streets and lanes. The town is lighted with coal gas, manufactured by a joint-stock company, who have the liberty of also supplying Edinburgh, which they do to a considerable extent.

To revert to the municipal government of Leith. The town is under the special jurisdiction of a sheriff-substitute, who is paid by the inhabitants for his services. This functionary, who is only of recent institution, holds a small-debt court every Friday. The burgh

and port continue subordinate to Edinburgh, but a modification of the authority of the town-council has been instituted by an act of parliament, (7 and 8 Geo. IV. cap. 112,) in consequence of some disputes on the subject. There are three resident magistrates or bailies, who are chosen by the town-council from a leet or list presented by those bailies retiring, as well as by all those who have formerly been bailies, and by the masters of the incorporations. By this means Leith can, in general, secure those magistrates it chooses, and by an act of courtesy, the council, in most cases, consult popularity by nominating those in particular whom they know to be most in favour. The number of incorporations having a power of election is four. The town-council have a complete power of admiralty over Leith and the sea for a certain distance. That body appoints an admiral of Leith, who is generally an *old* Edinburgh baillie, and the duties of his office are chiefly executed by the resident bailies who are admirals-substitute, with a procurator-fiscal, and other officers. The watching, lighting, and cleaning of the town, are placed under the control of a board of commissioners of police, whose expenditure is liquidated by a heavy assessment on the inhabitants. There are ten wards of police, each having two commissioners chosen directly by the inhabitants, and besides these there is the preposterous number of thirty *ex officio* commissioners, (or partly chosen by incorporations;) in this strange constitution of the board, we have perhaps the real cause of the unseemly condition of the town. The annual rent of heritable property in Leith is estimated to be £105,000.

As conscientious topographers, we are compelled to state, that the very peculiar manner in which Leith is dependant on Edinburgh seems to retard nearly every improvement in and about the port, and, without doubt, the time is almost arrived when either a complete separation or amalgamation must take place. Here prevails the most untoward jealousies and conflict of jurisdictions anywhere to be met with in Scotland; and amidst the altercations which are produced, the actual benefit and mutual friendship of the inhabitants of the metropolis and the port are sacrificed to the spirit of faction. By the absurd manner in which the affairs of the port and its dependencies have been for a long while managed, the condition of the suburb of Newhaven is fully

worse than that of Leith, and the road between them is worst of all. This fishing village of Newhaven, which lies a mile to the west, and is connected with Edinburgh by direct roads, has been for some years unapproachable from Leith, unless by a very bad circuitous route, entirely in consequence of the general carelessness of the "authorities," in allowing the direct road to be washed away by the sea, and we must say, the supineness of the inhabitants in not long since bringing about a restitution of the thoroughfare. At present subscriptions are set on foot by private individuals to do so. Between Leith and Newhaven, and almost close to the former, is situated an extensive series of barracks for the royal artillery, with a battery fronting the sea.—Population of the parishes of North and South-Leith in 1821, 26,000.

LEITH, or WATER OF LEITH, a river in Edinburghshire, above alluded to as issuing into the firth of Forth at the town of Leith, to which it has communicated its name. It rises in the parish of Mid-Calder, or the western hilly part of the county, and in its course is of great use in moving machinery, as is noticed under the head EDINBURGHSHIRE. When it comes within the precincts of Edinburgh, it pursues its way through a deep dell, in which stands an ancient village on both banks, called also the Water of Leith, and at which there are extensive flour mills and granaries. Just below the village, the river is crossed by a splendid and stupendous new bridge, connecting the western extensions of the metropolis with the high grounds on the opposite bank. Being from this point distracted into a mill-lead, the channel, till near Leith, is left almost empty in dry weather, and is nearly at all times a real nuisance to the adjacent inhabitants from its conversion into a common sewer.

LEITHEN, a small stream in Peeblesshire, falling into the Tweed a little way below the village of Innerleithen, to which it has given its name.—See INNERLEITHEN.

LENNOCK, a rivulet in the parish of Birnie, Morayshire, tributary to the Lossie.

LENNOX, an ancient district in the western part of Scotland, forming a portion of the modern shires of Dumbarton and Stirling. As to the origin of its name and the other particulars, see DUMBARTONSHIRE.

LENNOX-HILLS, a mountain ridge extending from Dumbarton to Stirling, beyond



which it is continued from the Forth to the Tay, under the name of Ochils. Throughout the whole, stupendous basaltic columns and volcanic rocks present themselves.

**LENNOX-TOWN**, or **NEWTOWN OF CAMPSIE**, a large village in the parish of Campsie, Stirlingshire, distant forty-two miles from Edinburgh, nine from Glasgow, and twenty from Stirling. It is situated in the vicinity of some large collieries, extensive alum works, and the Lennox-mill printfield—all affording constant employment to many hundred persons. "This thriving village," says a contemporary, "is rapidly improving, and it is with feelings of pleasure we mark its progress; an increasing intelligence, with a thirst for knowledge, characterises its native inhabitants. A literary or debating society was some years ago established."

**LENRATHEN**, or **GLENTATHEN**, a parish in the western and more hilly part of Forfarshire, lying betwixt Glenisla on the west, and part of Kirriemuir and Kingoldrum on the east. It extends eight miles from north to south, by a breadth of about four, and is in a great measure the vale of the Blackwater, and its diverging valleys. The district is chiefly pastoral. The village of Lentrathen is situated near the bottom of the vale near a small lake called Lentrathen Loch.—Population in 1821, 941.

**LEOCHEL** and **CUSHNIE**, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, lying south from Alford, extending six miles and a half from west to east, by a breadth of two and a half miles in the eastern part, and five in the western. The district is hilly and pastoral. Population of the conjoined parishes in 1821, 766.

**LEOCHEL**, a small river in Aberdeenshire, originating in the above parish, and falling into the Don near the church of Alford.

**LEONARD'S**, (St.) a parish in the town of St. Andrews. See **ANDREWS**, (St.)

**LERWICK**, a parish on the Mainland of Shetland, extending about six miles along the coast of Bressay sound, (east side of the Mainland,) by about a mile in breadth. The parish and country around are rocky and mountainous. The arable land lies in spots along the sea shore; the soil is light and sandy, but as fertile and productive as can well be supposed from the situation and climate. The air, though moist, is far from being unhealthy.

**LERWICK**, a town, the capital of the Shet-

land islands, and of the above parish, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on the east side of the Mainland, by which name the principal island of the group which constitutes the Shetland islands, is known. We are told that Lerwick originated in some miserable huts erected about 200 years ago, for the convenience of carrying on traffic with the Dutch herring vessels, and by them was called Buss Bay so late as 1690. About 150 years since earnest application was made to the higher authorities of the time, that they would order it to be *burnt*, and for ever made desolate, because of its great wickedness. The parish of which it is the capital, was confirmed as a distinct district about 1720. Throughout the greater part of last century it was a very poor place, supported chiefly by smuggling, and many of its houses were ruinous in 1777. Since this period it has gradually and steadily improved, and now illicit importation has entirely ceased. Lerwick was erected into a burgh of barony about fourteen years ago, with two bailies and nine councillors, all elected every third year by proprietors within burgh and tenants of a L.10 rental. The town has at present a rental of twopence per pound sterling on real rents, which was agreed to for three years, to pay expenses of cleaning and of keeping the peace, and it possesses a certain extent of land. In the present day, the town which is about half a mile in length, is built in the form of a crescent, upon the margin of a bay on the west side of the spacious harbour of Bressay Sound, opposite the island of that name. One principal street, which follows the curvature of the bay, runs through the town from south to north, from which several lanes of houses branch off to the west on a gradually rising amphitheatre. At the north end of the town, on a small rocky eminence, stands Fort Charlotte, which commands the harbour, and could effectually protect the town from any attack by sea. The houses are generally built without order or regularity; and many of them, according to the Norwegian fashion, have their ends to the street, projecting more or less as suited the views of the original proprietors. Of late years, however, more attention has been paid to method, and some of the houses built within the last thirty or forty years are equal to any in towns of similar magnitude in the south. Not a few of the houses are built upon the sea-shore, and

some of them extend so far into the sea as to admit of their inmates enjoying piscatorial recreation without leaving home. Besides the parish church, there are two independent and one methodist chapel in the town, which proves the progress of dissentism; for Neill remarks in the tour which he made to Shetland in 1804, that at that time there were no dissenting meeting-houses in Lerwick. As Bressay Sound is a rendezvous for a considerable number of the Davis' Straits and Greenland whalers and the Dutch herring fishery busses, during the summer months, there is a considerable bustle in the town during the best half of the year; and besides this intercourse, a regular and pretty extensive trade is carried on with Leith by means of well-appointed smacks. The vessels of all descriptions belonging to Shetland, and which clear from Lerwick, may amount to about ninety, the great majority of which are employed in the cod fishery. The Lerwick shopkeepers or merchants, as they are called, though models for attention to business, still continue a practice which existed in many towns in the south, of shutting up their shops at meal hours, so that a stranger landing in Lerwick at the hours of breakfast or dinner would at once conclude that the shopkeepers at least were celebrating a *fast* instead of a *feast*. The inhabitants of Lerwick are fully on a par in point of education and general intelligence with those of places more highly favoured from local circumstances, and their manners differ in no respect from those of the inhabitants of the south. They, moreover, display much courtesy and hospitality towards strangers. There is no regular inn in the town, but travellers, notwithstanding, are never at a loss, as comfortable accommodation is to be obtained in private lodgings. As fishing is a favourite amusement with some of the inhabitants, and a means of subsistence with others, a large flotilla of boats is attached to Lerwick, and it is no uncommon sight in winter to see forty or fifty of these anchored within a few yards of the town playing havock with the finny tribe. Nearly adjoining Fort-Charlotte, to the north-west, is a small dock, with warehouses and dwelling-houses attached, chiefly erected by Mr. Hay, the enterprising partner of Messrs. Hay and Ogilvies, who may be regarded as the chief merchants in Lerwick. This firm carried on a banking establishment a few years

ago, and issued notes, but they called in their issues, and now act as agents for the Royal Bank of Scotland. The National Bank has also established a branch. There are two subscription libraries. No regular post has yet been established, letters being carried by trading vessels. There are two entries to Bressay Sound from the north and south, and as it is land-locked, a stranger on approaching it can have no idea that he is about to enter a harbour which could contain almost the whole of the royal navy of Great Britain. The population of the parish of Lerwick, which amounted in 1801 to 1706, now exceeds 3000 souls, of which 2800 may now be reckoned as inhabitants of the town.—The population returns of 1821, give the population of the town as 2224.\*

LESLIE, or LESLY, a small parish in the district of Garioch, Aberdeenshire, lying south from Kinnethmont, and east from Clatt, extending about two miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. The general appearance is hilly, but the district is of a productive nature. The water of Gadie, so sweetly celebrated by Arthur Johnston, in his elegant Latin poems, runs through the parish, from west to east.—Population in 1821, 444.

LESLIE, a parish in the county of Fife, extending from six to seven miles in length, separated on the south from the parish of Kinglassie by the river Leven, bounded on the west by Portmoak, on the north by Falkland, and on the east by Markinch. The district consists chiefly of fine arable lands, undulating downwards to the Leven, from the Lomond hills. Towards the summit of these hills the ground is moorish and pastoral. The parks are well enclosed with hedgerows, and other fences; and there is a considerable quantity of wood of a superior quality, principally on the estate of the Earl of Rothes, near the town of Leslie. West from Leslie, on the face of the descending grounds, stands the house of Strathhenry, the seat of an ancient family in the shire. To the east of Leslie, also on the face of the hilly ground, is the ruined house of Pitcairn, once the residence of the celebrated Dr. Pitcairn.

LESLIE, a populous town in the above

\* For the greater part of the above account of Lerwick, we have to acknowledge ourselves indebted to James Smith, Esq. Edinburgh, author of a talented work entitled "Dialogues on the Rule of Faith."

parish, situated at the distance of twelve miles from Kinross, twelve from Cupar, and nine from Kirkaldy. It occupies a pleasant site along the summit of a ridge of ground, rising from the Leven on the south, and a shallow vale on the northern side, and lies on the public road, which pursues an irregular course up the vale of the Leven, towards Kinross-shire. Leslie consists of one long street, in the direction of east and west, lined by tolerably well-built houses of one and two storeys, partly thatched and partly slated. At the western extremity there are some neat modern mansions. Nearly all the houses are provided with gardens behind, and the environs display much rural beauty. At the east end of the town, just at the entrance, is an exceedingly beautiful public green, of a triangular figure, bounded by houses and the parish church on the north, the manse and gardens on the east, and the road on the south. This pleasing verdant esplanade, which is unequalled in the provincial towns, except at Dirleton in East Lothian, is ornamented by a tall tree at each end, that on the west being of the most magnificent proportions. In former times, this green was the appropriated place for the annual festival of the pedlars or packmen of Scotland, who, on such occasions, crowded thither to indulge in various pastimes, not the least amusing of which was the initiation of members, by ducking them in a pool, or well, in the vale north of the town. One of the games was riding at the ring, an exceedingly ancient pastime now obsolete, or only found in the degenerate practice of riding at some living animal, and trying to kill it when passing. Another pastime, we are told, was bull-baiting, for which purpose a bull was chained to a massive stone, on the north side of the green, still standing, and showing a deep indentation around, made by the furious working of the chain which secured the unhappy animal. It is now many years since Leslie was the seat of these festivals, which, in their modified style, are now held at Stirling; but they have entailed on the inhabitants a love of sports, which in foot-ball at least, have made them eminent over all their neighbours. It has been alleged that Leslie is the place alluded to in the poem of "Christ's Kirk on the Green;" but this does not bear accurate confirmation, though the circumstance is not unlikely. At one time

there prevailed a strong feeling of animosity betwixt the people in and about Leslie, and those of Falkland, which lies on the other side of the East Lothian; and it is said, that at all fairs the latter used to come hither to attack the Leslians; happily, such outrages are now quite unknown. Whether from such instances of liveliness and fondness of public sports, peculiar to the people of Leslie, or the modern trading character of the town, it happens that almost no one in Scotland is so strongly characterised by an independent political tone of sentiment, on every occasion of natural excitement; as was manifested at the first French revolution, and has been latterly exemplified by the establishment of one of those institutions called *Political Unions*, in which, it may be further remarked, it preceded all other places in Scotland. Few people are more prompt than the Leslians in appreciating any triumph of popular over unpopular politics, and none could be more heartily engaged in the reforming enthusiasm of 1831. The desire of instruction in the inhabitants is met by the establishment of a good subscription library. Leslie has been doubled in size within the last thirty or forty years; chiefly from the vast increase, in that period, of the spinning and bleaching of lint yarn in this quarter. Here, as in most Fife towns; the sound of the weaving shuttle is heard from one end of the town to the other, certifying that this is the chief, if not the only trade carried on in the place. Below the town, on the banks of the Leven, are several extensive mills and bleaching greens, which circulate money in the district, and support a variety of shopkeepers. Leslie is a burgh of barony under the Earls of Rothes, and as such, is governed by two bailies, and some councillors. At the west end of the green stands a good modern inn. The church, which stands on the opposite side of this open space, is a plain edifice with a spire, of recent erection, neatly fitted up in the interior. In the surrounding church-yard are several monumental stones, with poetical inscriptions, written in a very homely style. Adjacent is the parish school-house. In a low situation to the east, and very near the town, stands Leslie-house, the seat of the Earl of Rothes. It is a plain, middle-aged mansion, standing on a peninsula formed by the confluence of a small brook with the Leven. It



contains a few good pictures. Around are some fine pleasure grounds, embellished by considerable plantations; much fine wood having been planted about a century and a half ago, by Charles, the fifth Earl of Haddington, who succeeded to the estate by marrying the heiress of John, Duke of Rothes, (see HADDINGTONSHIRE).—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 2200.

LESMAHAGO, a populous parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, composed chiefly of a minor vale running off from the great dale of the Clyde, towards the south-west, and measuring fourteen miles in length, by twelve in breadth, being bounded by the Clyde for nine or ten miles on the north-east border. The rivulet called the Nethan, a tributary of the Clyde, runs through the whole vale, and has itself several small tributaries. The Clyde, during its course along the borders of the parish, forms the stupendous falls of Bonniton, Corehouse, and Stonebyres. In its upper division the district exhibits a series of broad swelling uplands, almost everywhere in high cultivation, while the banks of the rivulets are lined with fine alluvial levels. But at the lower part of the parish, it partakes of the rugged and picturesque character which belongs to the banks of the Clyde in this part of its course. "The banks of the Clyde in this parish," says the writer of the Statistical Account, "are very bold, rising, in many places, abruptly into hills of considerable height, everywhere divided by deep gulleets, formed by the numerous brooks and torrents which fall into the river. The intermixture of coppice-woods, plantations of forest trees, and sloping open glades; of swelling eminences, deep ravines, and towering hills on both sides of the river; added to the windings of its copious stream, and the magnificent falls above mentioned; exhibit to the eye of the passenger, at every change of situation, new landscapes strikingly sublime and beautiful." The village of Lesmahago, which gives its name to the parish, and where the church is situated, lies upon the west bank of the Nethan, six miles north-west of Douglas Mill, and six south-west from Lanark. Merely as the capital of a parish of great extent, fertility, and population, it enjoys a considerable degree of prosperity, which is farther increased by a large cotton-mill in the neighbourhood. The more popular name of the village is *Abbey-green*, in consequence of its be-

ing chiefly built upon the green connected with an ancient religious building. The name Lesmahago is traced to the saint in whose honour this building was erected,—“Sanctus Maclonius sive Machatus, Episcopus et Confessor. Hic nobilibus ortus in Scotia parentibus,” says David Chambers in his work *De Scotorum Pietate*, (Parisii, 1631,) p. 198, “Comite scilicet de Guincastel et matre Comitissa, cui nomen Darnal, longe nobilior solidarum virtutum cumulo evasit, in quibus sub Brandano sancto eos progressus fecit, ut eas inter se copularit, quas difficile fuerit junctas reperire, singularem scilicet prudentiam cum rara simplicitate, morum eximiam gravitatem cum summa comitate, orationis studium cum charitatis operibus, sui denique in omnibus contemptum cum præclara apud omnes ob vitæ sanctitatem existimatione. Vitam ipsius fuse describit Ribadeneira in tomo de vitis Sanctorum.” That is as much as to say,—“Saint Maclovius or Machute, Bishop and Confessor, born of noble parents in Scotland, namely the earl of Guincastel and the countess whose name was Darnal, but much more noble from his mass of solid virtues, in which he made such progress under St. Brandan, that he joined those within his own single character which it is most rare to find together, viz. great prudence with equally great simplicity, the utmost gravity of manners with the utmost gentleness, and the study of literature with works of charity. Ribadeneira hath detailed his life at full length in his *Lives of the Saints*.” The *day* of this holy man, and that under which he occurs in Chambers’s calendar, is the 15th of November. It appears from the circumstance of his being an *élève* of St. Brandan, that he must have lived about the sixth or seventh century, and it was probably in a hermitage or cell at this place, as Lesmahago is supposed to signify the green or garden of St. Machute, and as it is known, moreover, that he was buried here. In 1144 the pious David I. founded a priory at the tomb of the holy Machute, which he dedicated to that saint and attached to the abbey of Kelso. The monks, of course, were of the order of Tyronenses, following the rule of St. Bennet. The fact of St. Machute’s inhumation at this place is shown by a grant of Robert Bruce,—“Sancto Machuto et monachis apud Lesmahagow Domino servientibus, ad luminare circatumbam Sancti Machuti, perpetuo sustentendum

decem mercas Sterlingorum omni reditus, de redditibus molendinorum suorum de Malsley, liberas et quietas ab omnibus exactionibus et durandis, in liberam, puram, et perpetuam elemosynam." This sum of ten merks sterling towards the perpetual sustenance of a light at the tomb of St. Machute, out of the mills of Mauldslye, is farther directed in the same document to be paid, in two half-yearly payments, to the monks or their attorney at Lanark, by the sheriff thereof for the time being. A charter granted in 1270 by the monks of Kelso to Sir William Douglas, of the lands of "Polle-nell," in the barony of Lesmahago, is burdened with the stipulation, that he shall bestow two pounds of wax annually during his whole life towards this light. The tomb continued to be lighted till the Reformation, by which time St. Machute had been dead and buried the best part of a thousand years, and, what is a curious fact, an antique pair of snuffers, believed to have been the identical pair where-with the lights were snuffed by the pious watchmen of the tomb, was found some years ago amidst the ruins, and are now in the possession of an inhabitant of Lesmahago. During the fierce and unsparing war which was carried on by Edward III. for the restoration of the race of Baliol, the church belonging to the priory of Lesmahago was burnt, together with a great number of people who had taken refuge in it, by John of Eltham, a younger brother of the English monarch. Fordun tells (but the fact is disputed,) that the incendiary afterwards joining his brother at the high altar of St. John's church in Perth, and there recounting the disgraceful act he had just committed, was rewarded by the king with such a blow that he fell dead before the altar. At the Reformation the people pulled down the priory, and burnt the relics of the martyrs, the tomb of St. Machute no doubt suffering in the general wreck. The revenues of the house at that time consisted of L.12l.4s. 6d. in money; bear, 15 chalders, 8 bolls, 1 firiot, 2 pecks; meal, 41 chalders, 8 bolls, 3 firlots; oats, 4 chalders, 3 bolls. The church seems to have survived the reformation, and to have become the parish church for Protestant worship. It was pulled down in 1803, and replaced by the present large edifice. The steeple destroyed on that occasion seemed to have existed previous to the fourteenth century, for on the side next the church, it bore marks of having been scath-

ed by fire, and it was generally believed that those marks were occasioned by the conflagration of John Plantagenet. Lesmahago has been almost as much distinguished by its zeal in the reformed system of religion, as from being the seat of one of the principal establishments under the old. Its population, situated in the midst of a district where the principles of the Covenant had deeply affected the public mind, are noted in the annals of the persecution under Charles II. and James II. for their exertions and sufferings in that cause. The parish turned out a great number of recruits to swell the insurgent army at Bothwell bridge, and its church-yard is observed to contain the monuments of several of those heroes. Amongst the rest is that of David Steel, a Covenanter killed by Captain Crichton, the cavalier trooper, whose memoirs were published by Dean Swift. An epitaph doing full justice to the memory of this pious person, and narrating the story of his death, is engraved on his monument, and has been committed to still more certain record by being transcribed in the work called "The Cloud of Witnesses." In the memoirs of Crichton, where the deceased is spoken of as a mere desperado, occurs a droll burlesque upon the said epitaph:—

Here lies the body of Saint Steil,  
Murder'd by John Crichton, that Deil!

The present ecclesiastical establishment of Lesmahago is of the kind so rare in Scotland, called *collegiate*, that is, there are two clergymen for the same place of worship. There is also a congregation of *Original Burghers*. At Lesmahago were taken two remarkable state criminals at different periods of history; first, the famous Colonel Rumbold, the prime figurant in the Ryehouse Plot, who was apprehended at this village, 1685, (after the break-up of the Earl of Argyle's invasion,) by Hamilton of Raploch, a gentleman of the county of Lanark. The second was Macdonald of Kinlochmoidart, aid-de-camp of Prince Charles Stuart. As this gentleman was proceeding to England with despatches for his prince and master, who was then in the progress of his march to London, he was seized by a young man of the name of Linning, who was afterwards rewarded for his good service to the existing government by being presented to the parish church as one of its ministers, which office he filled for many

years after. In the parish of Lesmahago are found both coal and lime, the respective handmaidens of manufacture and agriculture. A well known species of the former mineral, called cannel-coal, is found at Blair, and of the latter the quality is so good that, upon an analysis, 29 parts in 30 have been found pure calcareous earth. In some places, particularly near Craignethan, it approaches to the hardness of marble, and is much valued for columns and the steps of large stairs. Various petrifications, as shells and pieces of wood, are found in the lime-quarries. Slate and sandstone of excellent quality are abundant. Several attempts have been made to work lead in Cumberhead hills, but without success. Besides these, there are a great variety of other fossil substances, which furnish an ample field for the investigation of the philosopher and mineralogist. The rocks and stones in the bed of Clyde have a singular appearance. They look as if they had been in a state of fusion, and many have a heterogeneous appearance, with small stones of a different kind adhering to them, or embedded in the mass. In the picturesque scenery of the parish, the remains of Craignethan or Draphane Castle are conspicuous. This noble ruin occupies the summit of a lofty, rugged, and shaggy eminence, which overhangs the junction of the Nethan and the Clyde. It was anciently the seat of Sir James Hamilton, an illegitimate son of the earl of Arran, and well known in the history of the reign of James V. from his fierce and sanguinary character. This personage is found at one time employed by his royal master in the task of persecuting the reformers, and at another in the more amiable duty of architect of the royal palaces. He was at last beheaded upon a charge of treason, and Buchanan tells a story of his afterwards appearing in a dream to James V., and, as it seemed, hewing off the arms of the sleeping monarch in revenge for his own death, which is supposed to have been unjust, at least as far as regarded that particular crime. When Queen Mary escaped from Lochleven, she took shelter here for a few days, and the room in which she slept is still pointed out amidst the ruins. She marched hence to the fatal battle of Langside. The steep and woody banks around this castle, which is confessedly the prototype of the Tillietudlem of the author of Waverley, afford some scenery in which the beautiful

and the sublime contend for the mastery. Upon the whole, the parish of Lesmahago, whether considered on account of its subterraneous wealth, or its superficial fertility and beauty, is well deserving of a visit from the man of science, and equally from the man of taste. Population in 1821, 5592.

LESSUDDEN, a hamlet in the parish of St. Boswell's, sometimes giving its name to the parish.—See BOSWELL'S. (St.)

LESWALT, a parish on the western part of Wigtonshire, lying betwixt the Irish Channel on the west, and Loch Ryan on the east, having the parish of Kirkcolm on the north, and Port-Patrick on the south. It is of a square figure, measuring about five miles each way. The surface is finely varied with hill and dale. The coast is bold and rocky. The word Leswalt is from the Anglo-Saxon, and signifies "the pasture ground in the wood."—Population in 1821, 2332.

LETHAM, a village in Fife, in the parish of Monimail, lying in a sheltered situation on the face of the descending braes, on the north side of the Howe of the county, at the distance of four miles west of Cupar, and five east from Auchtermuchty. A fair is held here on the third Wednesday of June.

LETHAM, or LETHEM, a village in Forfarshire, in the parish of Dunnichen.—See DUNNICHEN.

LETHENDY, a small parish in Perthshire, having Cluny on the west and north, Blairgowrie on the east, and Caputh on the south. There exists here a strange confusion in the boundaries of parishes, which very much prevents accurate description. This parish measures three miles in length by about one in breadth. The district is all arable.—Population in 1821, 408.

LETHNOT and NAVAR, a united parish in the northern part of Forfarshire, situated among the Grampian mountains, bounded by Lochlee and Edzel on the north, on the east also by Edzel and Stricathro, on the south by Menmuir, Fern, and Tannadice. It extends from west to east about ten miles, by a mean breadth of four. Mountainous and hilly on the boundaries, its central part, throughout, is in a great measure the vale of the West Water, a tributary of the South Esk, and is both pastoral and arable. The kirk of Lethnot stands near the boundary with Menmuir.—Population in 1821, 538.



LEUCHARS, a parish in the north-east part of Fife, lying on the left bank of the Eden at its mouth, and separated from the Tay by the parishes of Ferry-port-on-craig, and Forgan. On the west it has Dairsie and Logie. This portion of Fife is nearly as flat as Lincolnshire, and adapted to growing heavy crops of grain. It has many plantations, and is intersected by the road from St. Andrews to Dundee. On that thoroughfare stands the small village and kirk of Leuchars, at the distance of six miles from St. Andrews. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers. On the estate of Leuchars stands the ruin of an ancient castle.—Population in 1821, 1731.

LEVEN, (LOCH) a lake in Kinross-shire, of considerable beauty, and abounding in historical interest, extending from ten to eleven miles in circumference, and covering about 5000 Scottish acres of Land. It is of an irregular oval figure, and, possessing several islets, as well as being surrounded with scenery of a pleasing or imposing kind, it is justly deemed one of the many places in Scotland worthy of a visit from tourists. On its west and north-west side it is environed by the beautiful vale of Kinross, surrounded by hills in the distance, and in the foreground disposed in plantations, arable and pasture fields, pleasure-grounds, and other materials of rural beauty. On its margin, on the same side, lies the ancient town of Kinross, with the adjacent gardens and mansion of Kinross-house, the seat of the Bruce family. A short way east from thence, on the shore, stands the ruined castle of Burleigh. On the north-east corner of the lake it is overhung by the abrupt western termination of the Lomond hills, and on the south-east it is similarly shadowed by the hill of Binarthy. In the space betwixt these elevations the lake has leave to stretch towards the east, and in this direction is bounded by a perfectly level piece of carse ground, extending fully three miles in length by nearly a mile in breadth, which is bounded on the north by the west Lomond, and on the south by the low hill of Balbedie: Through the intermediate carse flows the river Leven, which issues from the lake. At the east end of the carse the rising grounds almost close, and from signs which cannot be mistaken, it is, we think, evident that this was once the eastern termination of the lake; and that at an early period, by accident or design, its embankments being broken down, the pre-

sent alluvial carse was left in a marshy condition, while the water receded to its lowest level in the western hollow. If such was really the case, it must have happened at a period much earlier than the dawn of record, for no tradition exists regarding it; and we know that in the Celtic age there were localities existing on the present eastern borders of the lake, as is signified by their appellations. The chief islands in Loch-Leven are two in number, namely, one situated near the shore opposite Kinross, on which are the picturesque ruins of a castle, once dignified by the compulsory residence of the hapless Mary Queen of Scots, and another of a low bare appearance called St. Serf's Isle, near the east end. Lochleven and its islands make a very early appearance in Scottish history. The following account of a priory on St. Serf's Inch or Isle is given in Spottiswood's Account of Scottish Religious houses: "Formerly a house belonging to the Culdees, in whose place the Canons Regular were introduced by the bishop of St. Andrews. The priory was dedicated to St. Serf or Servanus, a monk or pilgrim, who, as is reported, came from Canaan to Inchkeith, and got Merkinglass and Culross for his possessions. Bondeus, a Pictish king, founded this place in honour of him, and gave the isle to his Culdees; which King David I. bestowed upon St. Andrews, with the possessions belonging thereto. Our famous historian, Andrew Winton, was prior of this place, and his history, which begins with the creation of the world, and ends with the captivity of James I. in whose reign he died, is extant in the Advocates' Library." Of the religious seat, which must thus have been planted here upwards of a thousand years ago, only a fragment, sufficient to make a small pen-fold for cattle, is now to be seen. The island being low and verdant, supports a few sheep and cattle. The island which contains the castle is about two acres in extent, and it is said that a fortlet was first built here by Congal, son of Dongart, king of the Picts. In the wars which harassed Scotland during the minority of David II. the castle of Lochleven was held in the patriotic interest by Allan de Vipont, against the troops of Edward III. who acted in behalf of Edward Baliol. John de Strivilin blockaded it, erected a fort in the church-yard of Kinross, which occupies the point of a neighbouring promontory and, at the lower end of the lake, where

the water of Leven issues out of it, it is said that he raised a strong and lofty bulwark, by means of which he hoped to lay the castle under water, and constrain Vipont to surrender. The water continued to rise daily, and the besiegers thought themselves certain of success, when the English general and most of the troops having left the camp to celebrate the festival of St. Margaret at Dunfermline, the besieged seized the favourable opportunity (June 19, 1335,) and, after much labour and perseverance, broke through the barrier, when the water rushed out with such impetuosity as to overwhelm the English encamped on that side. When John de Strivilin came back from his pious duty at Dunfermline, he swore that he would never desist from his enterprise till he had razed the castle and put the garrison to the sword. But he was after all obliged to give up the siege. The Monkish historian, Fordun, very gravely ascribes the success of the Scots to St. Serf, who was offended at the impiety of Sir John de Strivilin in erecting a fort upon consecrated ground, and who, we may be permitted to add, would not have looked with any very patient eye upon a project which was to lay his own island and priory under water. But, as Lord Hailes remarks, the monkish historian fails to mention that St. Margaret was in duty bound to exert an influence on the opposite score, in consideration that the English commander had been absent on her account. To lay aside jocularities on this point, we have great difficulty in believing, that the English on the occasion specified dammed up the lake. To do so at its east end in a way sufficient to drown the castle, would have required an embankment of nearly a mile in length, and upwards of fifty feet in height, and if it was at all done, it must have been at the already mentioned gullet formed by the high grounds at the bottom of the carse, near the bleachfield of Stratherry, where we supposed the ancient boundary of the lake was; but we are convinced, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, that this also was never done, the strength of the works required, and the time to be occupied in filling a plain with such a vast body of accumulated water, being obstacles almost insurmountable in a time of warfare and slender resources. We are much rather inclined to believe, that the bulwark could have never been more than an attempt or a threat on the part of the English, as it could not have been proceeded with to an

extent necessary for inconveniencing the inhabitants of the castle, without equally inconveniencing the camp on shore at Kinross. Lochleven castle was granted by Robert III. to a branch of the Douglas family. Sir Robert Douglas of Lochleven, in the middle of the sixteenth century, was the near kinsman of the famous James Earl of Morton, and step-father to the equally famous Earl of Murray; on which account he was selected by the confederated lords who seized Queen Mary at Carberry, as a proper jailor for that unfortunate lady. She was here placed in durance, June 16, 1567. On the ensuing 24th of July, she was obliged by a party of these statesmen to sign an instrument resigning the crown to her infant child, who accordingly was inaugurated a few days after at Stirling, under the title of James VI. Queen Mary escaped from the castle, May 2, 1568, through the aid of a young relation of the family, and is said by tradition to have landed at a place called Balbinning, at the south side of the lake. She was defeated a few days after at Langside, and obliged to fly to England. The Earl of Northumberland, after his rebellion in England, being seized in Scotland, was confined for three years in Lochleven castle, from 1569 to 1572, when he was basely given up to Queen Elizabeth and executed. This baronial family of Lochleven succeeded some years after to the earldom of Morton, which it still enjoys. The island on which Lochleven castle is situated lies a very little way from the shore; and between it and the point of the promontory above-mentioned, a causeway of large stones runs beneath the water, which is here so shallow, that in dry seasons, when the surface is a little lower than usual, a man can wade along this extraordinary pavement. A similar curiosity exists in the lake of Forfar and in Lochmaben; but how such works were formed, or for what purpose, no one can tell. The island is two acres in extent, and is partly occupied by the garden of the castle, which is now a mere waste, though still exhibiting a few fruit trees in a wild and decayed state. The principal tower of the castle is of the ordinary size of the border towers, and can never, therefore, have contained much accommodation. Connected with it is a court-yard, 585 feet in circumference, and which has contained other buildings of a subordinate character. No date or inscription is now visible; but some years

ago a projecting stone presented the letters R. D. and M. E., probably referring to Sir Robert Douglas, and his wife Lady Margaret Erskine, mother of the Earl of Murray, the jailors of the queen. It is said traditionally, that the castle was dismantled at the end of the seventeenth century. An old man living at a later period had been heard to say, that he remembered when there were fifty-two beds in it; an assertion that appears to be, upon a survey of the ruins, incredible. Lochleven is popularly believed to be mysteriously connected with the number eleven, being eleven miles round, surrounded by eleven hills, fed by eleven streams, peopled by eleven kinds of fish, and studded by eleven islands. But some of these properties seem quite fanciful; others are untrue. Besides the islands already alluded to, there are only two called the Reed Bower, and the Paddock Bower; both of which are so small as to be hardly worthy of notice. The trout produced in Loch Leven are of acknowledged excellence. The following memoranda respecting it are from the Statistical Account. "The high flavour and bright red colour of the trout, seem evidently to arise from the food which nature has provided for them in the Loch. A considerable part of the bottom is oozy and spongy, from which aquatic herbs spring up in abundance; and so vigorous are they in many parts, as towards the beginning of autumn to cover the surface with their flowers. The trouts, especially of size, lie much in that kind of bottom; and gentlemen accustomed to make observations in angling, know well, that even in clear running rivers, where their course takes a direction through a long tract of meadow or oozy ground, the trout that feed in that ground, if of size, are generally less or more of a pink colour in the flesh, while those that feed, in a stony or gravelly soil, above or below the swampy meadows, are all white, excepting the mixtures sometimes made by floods. But what appears to contribute most to the rich taste of Lochleven trout, is the vast quantity of a small shell-fish, red in its colour, which abounds all over the bottom of the loch, especially among the aquatic weeds. It is of a shape quite globular, precisely of the size and appearance of a linseed boll at a little distance, and the trouts, when caught have often their stomachs full of them. These observations may account for a phenomenon of another kind. In Lochleven are all the dif-

ferent species of hill, or burn, or river trout, that are to be met with in Scotland, evidently appearing from the different manner in which they are spotted. Yet all these different kinds, after being two years in the loch, and arriving at three quarters or one pound weight, are red in the flesh, as all the trout of every kind in the loch are, except, perhaps, those newly brought down by floods, and such as are sickly. The silver-grey trout, with about four or five spots on the middle of each side, is apparently the original native of the loch, and, in many respects, the finest fish of the whole. The fry of all kinds are white in the flesh till they come to the size of a her- ring about the middle of their third year. The gallytough or char abounds in the loch. Some of them weigh near two pounds, and yet they are never known to rise to a fly, or to be caught with a hook, baited in any way whatever. Besides these, there are vast quantities of pike, perch, and eel, in the loch." The fishing is let by the proprietor. The birds that breed on the loch are herons, gulls, pewit gulls, and pic- tarnies. When the winds are high, and blow in particular directions, the loch is very much agitated, which makes it extremely difficult to navigate, and intimidates those boating parties who make a visit to "Queen Mary's Prison" and St. Serf's, the object of their excursions. The lake is fed by the small river Gairney, and other streamlets on the west; and, as has been said, is emitted by the river Leven, afterwards to be noticed.

Having thus described Loch Leven as it has hitherto been known, we have now to give a brief account of certain improvements recently made upon it, of which little is yet satisfactorily understood. The shallowness of the shore of the loch at its east end, and the possibility of reclaiming a large tract of land, were circumstances not unnoticed by various persons within the last half century, and at various times tempted individuals to make public proposals to effect a purpose supposed to be so beneficial. To quote an article in that intelligent provincial paper, the *Fife Herald*, (June 4, 1829,) "The draining of the lands around Loch Leven, and reducing the winter level of the water, was thought an object of such importance, by the late proprietor of the surrounding estate of Kinross, some years ago, that he applied for an act of parliament to enable him to lower it; at that time, however, the project



was opposed by the owners of mills, &c. on the river, on the ground that, by lessening the size of the reservoir, it would diminish the quantity of water flowing from it. But a compromise was at last entered into; it being found to be the interest of both parties, that the winter level of the loch should be reduced, and provision made for regulating the flow of its waters in summer—the same measures which would prevent an overflow of the lands in winter, being also useful in securing a more regular and efficient supply for the purposes of the mills and machinery during the droughts of summer. Proprietors of land round the loch, and in the carses, as also the mill-owners, having thus come to an agreement, matters were brought into a train about two years ago, for procuring an act of parliament to authorize the formation of a sluice, spill-water, and new-cut, at the outlet of the loch, by which all possibility of winter overflow might be taken away; while the supply of water from the reservoir might be given always at a regular rate, and without being left, as before, at the mercy of every variation of the seasons.” “In order to apportion the expenses of this undertaking, it became necessary to obtain some data for ascertaining the advantage which, after its completion, might result to the several parties interested; for this purpose the act of parliament provides, that the lands in the neighbourhood of the loch shall be inspected and valued in their present state, by persons properly qualified, who shall report thereon; and in like manner, that the mills and water-falls shall be severally examined and valued as they now stand, the commissioner being instructed to ‘appoint an indifferent person or persons, skilled in the value of water as a power or otherwise, to survey and inspect the several mills, manufactories, bleachfields, and other works on the said river, and to determine the value of the falls thereon, and the uses of the said river, where the same is employed for the purpose of bleaching or other manufactories, with the supply of water naturally afforded in the said river.’” This task having been committed to Mr. Thom of Rosneath, projector of the Shaws Water Works at Greenock, and Mr. Moon of Russel Mill, was executed in the most satisfactory manner. The works were commenced under Dr. Coventry, as commissioner, with Mr. Brown of Kirkaldy, and are in course of completion under the superintendence of Mr.

Jardine of Edinburgh. The operations for lowering Loch Leven were completed in December 1830, and the water then reduced to such an extent, as to add a thousand acres of land to the estates on its banks. The mechanism regulating the rise or fall of the water, to restrain or increase the flow of the river, consists of five sluices, each of nine feet wide, made of iron, and placed under a house, in which a man to regulate them resides, at the south-east corner of the lake. From this sluice-house the river Leven pursues a new cut through the carse, so straight as to resemble a common canal. In order to have a correct idea of the alterations made on the loch and river Leven, one of the present writers visited the spot twice in the summer of 1831, inspecting the works as well as the land reclaimed; and his observations and inquiries then made have led him to consider that the advantages accruing to all concerned, excepting to a few proprietors, have been very much over-rated. With regard to a large tract of land procured at the east end of the lake, which is the principal part, it consists of a mere yellow sandy beach, as unfit for cultivation or any other useful purpose as the sands of the seashore. If any actual benefit follow this vast undertaking, it must belong to the farmers or owners of the carse, and other adjacent grounds, who have got a lower level for draining; and to the lessees or proprietors of the mills. But in the apportioning of the expense, there will unquestionably occur an endless series of difficulties and disputes. The original sum of L.20,000 allowed to be borrowed by parliament being more than exhausted, a new bill has just been procured, for borrowing L.12,000 more, and it is even doubtful if this sum will be adequate to finish some of the half-completed works, and to satisfy the just and tenable demands of individuals, who have had their lands, bleachfields, &c. damaged and temporarily rendered useless, by the cuttings for the river, and by the destruction on its banks. For one thing, the bleachfield of Stratherny, occupied by Mr. Gavin Inglis, has been utterly wasted, and this person’s business has consequently been at a stand for about four years; damages in this case must be very considerable.

LEVEN, a river in the county of Fife, issuing from the above loch in the manner and at the place above described, and which, after leaving the new channel through the carse at its upper ex-

treinity, enters and flows through a narrow vale to the sea, at the town of Leven on the Firth of Forth. Its course is altogether about twelve miles, and, in the upper part, it divides the county of Fife from Kinross. Its banks are not precipitous, but they are often steep and woody, and, as frequently, they show pleasing arable fields, sloping to the water's edge. The scenery is particularly beautiful near the village of Leslie, and at the seat of the Earl of Rothes. There is no public road along either side of the river, but the thoroughfare is at no great distance, on the high grounds on the left bank. The Leven is crossed by numerous bridges of stone and wood, that highest up (but on the old channel,) consisting of several arches, being of old date, and standing near the lake. The old bridge of Auchmuir, at the foot of the carse, now replaced by a new one of stone, was, it seems, built by one of the lairds of Balbedie, baronets of the name of Malcolm, on the neighbouring estate, as some say, as a penalty for a particular transgression. Such a legend was countenanced by an inscription on the old bridge lately pulled down, in the following words :

Ken ye this brig wi a' its larges,  
Was built at Balbedie's proper charges;  
Let no man o' Balbedie's fa' boast,  
Quhile this brig serves him at Balbedie's cost.

At the mouth of the Leven it is crossed by a handsome new suspension bridge. Few rivers in Scotland of the same magnitude, and running so short a course, are so serviceable in turning machinery as this beautiful stream, which is clad with mills, as well as several extensive bleachfields. A summary has been published of the number and value of the mills and falls of water in the river, from which we extract the following enumeration, as affording the means of much curious statistical comparison in other districts : the table having been drawn up in 1828, we do not now pledge ourselves for its precise accuracy, and the local characteristics of the falls are necessarily excluded : in some cases only half or portions of falls are used ;—

Names.	Falls.	Value.
	Feet. Inch.	£ s.
East Strathenny Bleachfield, -	3 9.7	27 8
North Walkerton Spinning Mill, -	4 2.1	30 0
South Walkerton Wool Mill, -	5 10	14 0
Strathenny Corn Mill, -	7 0.3	50 12
Mill Deans Corn Mill, -	7 11.1	50 0
Prinlaws Spinning Mill and Bleachfield	7 5.3	58 18

Carry Over,

£230 18

Names.	Falls.	Value.
	Feet. Inch.	£ s.
Brought Forward,		£230 18
East Prinlaws Bleachfield, }	3 7.6	46 4
East Prinlaws Spinning Mill, }	5 10	
Cabbage Hall Bleachfield, -	2 9.7	12 12
Sparrow Snuff Mill, -	6 9.7	39 12
Sparrow Spinning Mill, -	6 7.8	30 0
Leslie Lint Mill, -	7 11.8	35 19
Leslie Spinning Mill, (Haggart's)	10 6.5	47 8
Leslie Spinning Mill, (Cant's)	16 3.6	79 7
Auchmuty Paper Mill, -	16 3.5	45 1
Rothes Bleachfield, -	9 3.6	47 13
Rothes Paper Mill, -	18 9	53 5
Balbirnie Engine Falls, -	25 3	293 16
Balbirnie Saw Mill Fall, -	6 6.2	22 9
Balbirnie Paper Mill, -	7 7.8	13 1
Balbirnie Flour Mill, -	6 6.5	11 3
Balbirnie Lint Mill, -	4 8.3	3 0
Balbirnie West Mill, -	9 6.1	30 7
Balgonie Middle Mill, -	6 1.1	19 10
Sythrum Meal Mill, -	5 9.3	17 14
Balgonie Corn Mill, -	7 1	8 10
Balgonie Bleachfield, -	7 9.1	12 7
Balgonie Saw Mills, -	7 5.1	11 18
Balgonie Engines, -	20 6.9	211 4
Milton of Balgonie Spinning Mill, -	8 1.7	83 6
Milton Lint or Saw Mill, -	5 9.5	9 5
Balfour Spinning Mill, -	4 10.1	49 10
Balfour Corn Mill, -	6 2.9	9 11
Haugh Corn Mill, -	9 3.8	31 6
Haugh Spinning Mill, -	8 7	86 10
Cameron Corn Mill and Distillery, -	8 1.1	93 4
Methill Spinning Mill, -	4 8.4	14 7
Methill Meal Mill, -	4 5	14 0
Kirkland Spinning Mill, -	20 8	278 10
Leven Saw and Flour Mills, -	7 2.6	83 3
Barn Corn and Barley Mills, -	7 8.5	17 15
Flint Mill, -	7 8.5	13 0
Foundry, Leven, -	3 8	8 9

Total annual rent or value of falls on the

Leven, as used in 1828, - - £1106 4

LEVEN, a town, or large village on the coast of Fife. parish of Scoonie, taking its name from the river Leven, at whose mouth it is situated. Leven has less of an antique appearance than most of the sea-ports of Fife, and occupies a low situation on the sea shore or west side of Largo Bay; the Leven before entering the firth, making a turn round its western side. The town consists of two principal streets, irregularly built, though possessing some good houses, with a variety of bye-lanes and detached mansions. The thoroughfares are ill paved, badly cleaned, and are not lighted with lamps, there being no local government of any description either to enforce a better species of arrangement for public convenience, or for the punishment of evil doers. The only comfort under such a system is that there are no burghal taxes, and no disturbances created by the projects of a town-council. East from the town on the sea shore are most extensive uninclosed downs, at the head of which there was once a

number of salt works, which have been long since abandoned. The town has one inn, and supports a respectable subscription library and reading room. There is an excellent parochial school. The harbour of Leven is very limited, consisting only of a creek at the mouth of the river, with a small quay, at which not more than two or three vessels can lie. The entrance to it is much impeded by banks formed by deposits of sand, made during heavy sea storms or floods in the river. As it is, the water at the height of the tides can bear vessels of about 300 tons burden. There is another harbour at the ancient and decayed town of Methill, about a mile to the west, but it also has its drawbacks, and consequently the traffic of this part of Fife has no good outlet. Fishing is not prosecuted at Leven, the fish consumed (which are plentiful and cheap) being brought from Buckhaven, which is on the coast to the west. Between Methill and the mouth of the Leven there are some fine open links or downs, on which a golfing society pursue their healthful amusement, and annually play for a gold and silver medal. On the inner side of these downs lies the neat village of Dubbieside, (belonging to the parish of Markinch,) which is connected by a new and handsome suspension bridge with the town of Leven. This very useful erection has cost altogether about L.530, raised in shares by a joint-stock company. A halfpenny is charged for each person passing, and at present the pontage is farmed for L.85 a-year. The staple trade of Leven is the weaving of linen goods, which employs a considerable number of hands. For the preparation and spinning of flax there are most extensive works at Kirkland, a place situated on the right bank of the Leven, about half a mile above the town. The machinery of this large establishment is moved by a water wheel of sixteen feet in breadth, by nineteen and a half feet in diameter. The quantity of flax manufactured annually at present is from 700 to 800 tons, and the yarns produced are made into a great variety of fabrics for home and foreign consumption. The operatives employed at the works amount to 500, and those employed in the neighbourhood and the adjacent towns and villages may amount to 1500 more. The weekly disbursement for wages at the Kirkland works is L.450. The workmen of this extensive establishment are distinguished for their literary taste,

as well as for a considerable degree of public spirit and independent political feeling. Being environed by trees and kept in a state of great neatness and cleanliness, this large establishment, which is the most extensive in the county, differs very materially in appearance from the close and dingy spinning mills of the manufacturing towns. Among other improvements, the whole of the buildings and walks around are lighted with gas. At Leven there is another spinning mill, moved by steam, but it is on a much smaller scale. The other public works are the Durie Iron Foundry, above the town on the Leven, with a brick and tile work, and a pottery for coarse earthenware. During the summer months Leven is the resort of a number of families from the country for the benefit of sea bathing, and at the same season there is a daily communication with Largo, Dysart, and Newhaven, by means of steam vessels. The parish church of Scoonie, which is one of the plainest in the county, stands close upon the town, and might induce an alteration of the name of the parish to that of Leven. There is likewise an Independent and Relief chapel. A Secession Meeting-house is situated in Dubbieside.—Population in 1821, of the parish of Scoonie, the greater part of which were connected with the town of Leven, 2042, which has since been greatly increased.

LEVEN, (LOCH) a salt water lake or arm of the sea on the west coast of the Highlands, protruded a length of twelve or thirteen miles inland, or eastward, from Loch Linnhe, and throughout separating the county of Argyle on the south from Inverness-shire on the north. On the Argyshire side is Balahulish, with its slate quarries, and in the vicinity is the famed vale of Glencoe. At the inner extremity it receives the water of a small river called the Leven, which is the issue of a series of small lakes farther to the east. This lake has as yet remained entirely undescribed by topographers; and to bring it a little more into notice, we may introduce a description of it by the vivacious Macculloch: "It is with justice that Glencoe is celebrated as one of the wildest and most romantic specimens of Scottish scenery; but those who have written about Glencoe, forget to write about Loch-Leven, and those who occupy a day in wandering from the inns at Balahulish through the



strange and rocky valley, forget to open their eyes upon those beautiful landscapes which surround them on all sides, and which render Loch-Leven a spot that Scotland does not often exceed, either in its interior lakes or its maritime inlets. From its mouth to its furthest extremity, a distance of twelve miles, this loch is one continued succession of landscapes on both sides, the northern shore being accessible by the ancient road which crosses the Devil's Staircase; but the southern one turning away from the water near to the quarries. The chief beauties, however, lie at the lower half; the interest of the scenes diminishing after passing the contraction which takes place near the entrance of Glencoe; and the furthest extremity being rather wild than beautiful. I was much amused by meeting here with an antiquary and virtuoso who asked me where he should find Loch-Leven Castle. He had been inquiring among the Highlanders, and was very wrathful that he could obtain no answer. I was a little at a loss myself at first; but soon guessed the nature of his blunder. He had been crazing himself with Whitaker, and Tytler, and Robertson, and Chalmers, like an old friend of mine who used to sleep with the controversies under his pillow, and had come all the way from England to worship at the shrine of Mary; stumbling, by some obliquity of understanding, on the wrong Loch-Leven." We consider that the caustic author of these remarks has been rather severe upon the virtuoso who had mistaken the Argyleshire for the Kinross-shire Loch-Leven, the unfortunate sameness of names in Scotland for a variety of lakes and rivers being the cause of many misunderstandings of this nature. The word *Leven*, properly *Lleven*, signifies, in British, *smooth*, a quality which distinguishes both the lakes and rivers having such a title.

LEVEN, a river in Dumbartonshire, being the water emitted from Loch Lomond, which it leaves at Balloch, and after a course of about nine miles falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. Its course, though thus short, is most exquisitely beautiful, and has an interest in the eyes of travellers, over and above its real merits, on account of the admirable little poem by which Smollett has consecrated it. We have mentioned, under the head DUMBARTONSHIRE, that the banks of this stream seem to be the appropriate place of settlement

of print-works, in consequence of the exceeding purity of the water. About the year 1768, the first print-field was established on the Leven, and soon after two more were established on the same river. In the present day the banks of the stream in various places are clad with manufactories, and are the seat of a dense population.

LEUTHER, or LUTHER, a small river in Kincardineshire, intersecting the parish of Laurencekirk, and falling into the North Esk.

LEWIS, an island of the Hebrides, and one of the largest of the series, belonging to the county of Ross. It includes the district of Harris (improperly called a detached island by some writers,) which forms its southern extremity, belonging to Inverness-shire, and which is separated from Lewis proper by an ideal line drawn betwixt Loch Resort on the west coast, and Loch Seaforth on the east;—see HARRIS. The whole island is eighty-two miles in length from the Sound of Bernera on the south, to the Butt of Lewis, on its northern extremity. The Lewis part is of a triangular figure with the apex to the north; at the broadest end being thirty miles across and declining to a breadth of two or three miles. Lewis is not such a mountainous region as Harris, but is of as desert a character. The country everywhere, except along the margin of the sea, and in the immediate vicinity of Stornoway, is open, bare, brown, and uninteresting. As usual in the islands, there is a green line round the sea-shore; but throughout the interior, it is black as ink and bare of every thing, almost of heath itself. A much scantier crop, even of heath and rushes, is not easily found than in this most Hyperborean of all Hyperborean islands. The shores, especially near the middle of the island, are deeply indented with bays or arms of the sea of different magnitudes, and afford an excellent field for the fishing of herrings and white fish. A variety of streams issuing often from small inland lakes, abound with trout and salmon. The grazing of cattle is a chief means of support to the inhabitants. Lewis is divided into four parishes—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig; although Thomson makes them seven in his map. Besides some hamlets there is only one town, namely, Stornoway, which lies on the east side of the island at the head of a bay or har-

bour, to which it gives its name. This seat of population is of considerable size, and in this remote country it forms an agreeable surprise. It is one of the three burghs erected by James VI., with the design of introducing civilization into the Highlands: In modern times philanthropists, to promote the increase of civilized usages and intelligence, have adopted the surer course of sending thither schoolmasters and missionaries. In speaking of his visit to the Western Isles, Macculloch mentions that he made here a discovery of a distinct race of people entirely different from ordinary Highlanders; but we shall allow him to tell the circumstance in his own words. "At the Butt, which forms the northern headland, we found many boats employed in fishing; and their whole style appeared so new, that we lay to for the purpose of bringing one of them alongside. They were manned by nine men, having eight rowers in double banks; a practice nowhere else in this country. We found them a lively, good-humoured people, totally unlike, in manners as well as persons, to their neighbours. They present an interesting singularity in the population of these islands; being of pure Danish origin, although speaking unmixed Gaelic, as our seamen assured us. It would not have been easy to mistake them for Highlanders;

they resembled exactly the people whom we had every day met manning the northern timber-freighted ships. Fat and fair, with the ruddy complexions and the blue eyes of their race, their manners appeared peculiarly mild and pleasing, although their aspect seemed, at first sight, rude enough; their hair being matted, as if from their birth it had never been profaned by comb or scissors; and their dress being of woollen only, with conical caps, and without handkerchief or vestige of linen. We found, on subsequent inquiry, that they constituted an independent colony, if it may so be called; scarcely mixing with their neighbours, and never indeed but when brought unavoidably into contact with them, as at markets: the other inhabitants, in return, considering them in the light of foreigners, and maintaining no voluntary communication with them. They were, however, well spoken of, as acute and intelligent, and as being very industrious fishermen. They possess this green northern extremity of the island in joint tenantry; and their agriculture appeared to be

carried on in the same slovenly manner that it usually is upon this system. Judging from their aspect, however, we considered them as much better fed than their neighbours, and understood that they only fished for their own consumption. The existence of a detachment of the original Northmen who so long possessed a large share in these islands, in a state of such purity, and of a separation which is almost hostile, appears a remarkable circumstance; but it is, perhaps, more remarkable that it should be the case nowhere else, and that the breed should, throughout all the rest of the islands, have so completely coalesced with the native Celts. Even in Shetland, and Orkney, where a separate northern breed might have been more naturally expected, nothing of this kind occurs, nor do the natives of these islands present, by any means, such distinct traces of a Scandinavian origin as this little community. The characteristic circumstance of the matted hair, is peculiar to these few individuals, yet scrupulously preserved; and it must have descended, with them, from the most ancient times. That the whole of this island, or at least the greater part, was originally Norwegian, is not improbable; and Macleod, to whom, as chief, it belonged, was unquestionably of northern descent."—Population of the four parishes of Lewis in 1821, 12,231.

LEYS, a loch of about three miles in circumference, in the parish of Banchory-Ternan, Kincardineshire.

LANBRIDE, or ST. ANDREWS-LANBRYD, a parish in Morayshire.—See ST. ANDREWS-LANBRIDE.

LIBBERTON, a parish in Lanarkshire, bounded by Carnwath on the north, Walston and Biggar on the east, Symington and Covington on the south, Covington and Pittinain on the west. It extends from north to south about six miles, by a breadth of nearly four at one part. It includes much fine haugh land on the banks of the Clyde, in the western part of the parish; on the east the grounds are elevated. The only hill in the parish is Quoth-quon-law. The district is watered by the Methven or Medwin, which is divided into two branches, commonly called the North and South Medwin, and tributary to the Clyde. Curiously enough, a small branch of the south Medwin runs off towards the east, near Garvald-foot, and finally falls into the waters of the

Tweed. The district abounds in antique remains. The village of Libberton is small, and stands on the road near the right bank of the Clyde.—Population in 1821, 785.

LIBERTON, a parish in Edinburghshire, lying immediately south from the metropolis, bounded by St. Cuthberts and Duddingston on the north, Inveresk and Newton on the east, Lasswade on the south, and Collington and St. Cuthberts on the west. In figure it is very irregular; the gross part of it is a square of upwards of three miles, with a portion three miles in length, and about one in breadth, protruded eastward from the north-east corner. This is one of the most beautiful, the most productive, and the most populous parishes in the landward part of Mid-Lothian. A gentle rising ground, on which the village and church of Liberton have been built, runs from west to east throughout, and declines with an exposure towards Edinburgh, whose streets are speedily approaching its confines. It may be said to be entirely arable, and under the very best processes of husbandry and enclosure. Gentlemen's seats, pleasure-grounds, small plantations and hamlets, with gardens, make up the sum of its characteristics. It is not also destitute of some interesting remains of antiquity, as we shall immediately notice. The word *Liberton*, or *Libberton*, is of obscure etymology, but it is the opinion of our best antiquarian philologist, George Chalmers, that it is Anglo-Saxon, and imports *the leper's town*, from there having once been an hospital here for the reception of diseased persons. The parish includes three villages of this name—Upper or Over Liberton—Liberton Kirk—and Nether Liberton, all of great antiquity. Upper Liberton, which lies on the eminence west from the Kirktown, was once the seat of a baron styled Macbeth, who lived in the reign of David I., (1124-53) and who has been confounded by Arnot, and all who have followed him, with Macbeth the Usurper. At the present day, this village consists of only a few houses, and beside them a tall peel-house in perfect external preservation; but whether this edifice had any connexion with Macbeth we are not aware, though it is very probable. At the same period there was a chapel here, belonging to this feudal chief, most likely dedicated to the Virgin, as, till the present day, or recent times, there was a spring called Our Lady's Well. The Kirktown was likewise in these times distinguished by a chapel, which

being crown property, was given by David I. to the canons of Holyrood, along with the parish of St. Cuthbert's. At a subsequent period, (some time after 1240) the chapelry of Liberton was disjoined from the parish of St. Cuthbert's by the Archbishop of St. Andrews, at the request of the Abbot of Holyrood. Thus constituted, it remained a rectory, served by a vicar, till the Reformation, when it became an independent parish church. This ancient chapel had in these times two subordinate chapels in the district. The first was the most ancient, and stood at a place called St. Catherines, a name taken from the saint to whom the house was dedicated. This sacred structure had, for many ages, in its vicinity a remarkable spring, called the Oily or Balm Well, which was much resorted to by persons afflicted with cutaneous diseases. This well was, according to Boece, one of the most famed in Scotland for working miracles; and it is told that every year it was the object of a pilgrimage of all the nuns belonging to the monastery of St. Mary of Sienna, Edinburgh, who went thither in pompous procession. At the Reformation, the chapel was left to go into ruin, but the well was for a long while after venerated for its healing properties. Among others, it was even visited by James VI. on his return to Scotland in 1617, who at the same time ordered it to be enclosed with a building and accommodated with steps. Thus restored, it continued in repute till the soldiers of Cromwell destroyed the erections and choked it up. In the present day it is extinct, or altogether buried amidst the plantations of St. Catherines, the seat of the Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart. The other chapel was at a place called Niddrie, about two miles east from the Kirktown, in the low ground. It was founded by Wauchope of Niddrie in 1389, and dedicated to the Virgin. The descendants of the founder re-endowed it with a manse, glebe, &c. reserving the patronage to his family. At the Reformation, this chapelry was annexed to the parish of Liberton. At the final establishment of presbytery, the patronage of the parish devolved on the crown, although Wauchope of Niddrie, we believe, claims a conjunct right, in consequence of the above annexation. For a brief period, the parish of Liberton was constituted the peculiar cure of a prebend of Edinburgh, under the episcopate of 1633. The old church of Liberton, which was of



Gothic architecture, survived till a recent date, when it was removed to make way for the present handsome semi-Gothic structure, whose square turret and pinnacles can be seen a great way off. An excellent manse is adjacent, and the village is contiguous. Nether Liberton lies at the base of the eminence nearer Edinburgh, and is now a mere hamlet. The largest village in the parish is Gilmerton, which lies about two miles farther south, and is chiefly inhabited by colliers and carters of coal to the city. In its neighbourhood are most extensive lime-stone quarries, noticed under the head EDINBURGHSIRE. The most interesting object of antiquity in the parish is the fine old massive ruin of Craigmiller Castle, which stands south-east from Liberton Kirk on the summit of another rising ground, and commanding an extensive view in all directions. The date of this fine old ruin is uncertain, but it is mentioned in very ancient national records, and it appears that in the year 1212, it was held by William, son of Henry de Craigmiller. It afterwards became the property of Sir Simon Preston, in 1374, whose descendants possessed it almost three hundred years, during which period that family occasionally held the highest offices in the magistracy of Edinburgh. In 1427, it received the addition of a rampart or barbican, as is observable by a date still on the wall. In 1477, the Earl of Mar, younger brother of James III., was confined here a considerable time. It was also the residence of James V., during his minority, when he left Edinburgh Castle on account of the plague. In 1544, this castle, with that of Roslin, and the town of Leith, besides part of Edinburgh, was burned and plundered by the English army under the Earl of Hertford; and it is probable that much of the present edifice was erected on an improved plan after that disastrous event. In 1561, Queen Mary, after her return from France, made this castle her residence, and her French retinue having been settled in the hamlet, in the low ground to the south, (now on the road to Dalkeith,) it acquired from that circumstance the name of Petit, or Little France, which it still maintains. Craigmiller was, in 1566, the scene of a remarkable conference between Mary and her chief advisers, when it was proposed, (but overruled by her,) that she should be divorced from Darnley. Here, in 1589, her son James devised the scheme of his matrimonial trip to Denmark.

Craigmiller Castle consists of a huge square fabric, or keep, several storeys in height, encompassed by a square machicollated wall, strengthened by a circular tower at each corner. It has a number of apartments, and a large hall. On the boundary wall may be seen the arms of Cockburn of Ormiston, Congalton of Congalton, Moubray of Barnboulge, and Otterbourn of Redford, with whom the Prestons were nearly connected. Over a small gate, under three unicorns' heads couped, is a wine press and tun, a rebus on the name of Preston. There are likewise a variety of armorial bearings all over the outside of the building. The apartment shown as Queen Mary's is one of the upper turrets; it measures only five feet in breadth, and seven in length, but has, nevertheless, two windows and a fire-place. It is remarkable, says Grose, that among the many rooms shown as having been occupied by this unhappy queen, as well in England as in Scotland, most of them are such as a servant would now refuse to lodge in. About the period of the Restoration, the castle and estate came into the family of Gilmour, whose descendants still possess it. A farm-steading is now built close beside it, and the court, keep, and outhouses answer as useful feeding-houses for cattle, and for the deposition of agricultural produce! The slopes which decline from around the castle have recently been much beautified by plantations.—Population in 1821, 4276.

LICHART, or LUICHART, (LOCH) a lake in Ross-shire, extending about four miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth, whose waters flow into the river Conon, on its left bank, and which river is poured into the Cromarty Firth.

LIDDAL, or LIDDLE, a river in Roxburghshire, rising in and running through the parish of Castletown, in a south-west direction, and falling into the Esk above Cannoby. For a space of four or five miles, it forms the boundary with England. The river gives the name of Liddisdale to the district, and is esteemed for the amusement it yields to the angler.

LIDDISDALE, the vale of the Liddel, above mentioned, forming the parish of Castletown, under which head it is minutely described.

LIFF, a parish in Forfarshire, with which the parish of Benvie was incorporated in 1758.

The united parish lies immediately west from Dundee, with a portion touching the Tay. It is somewhat of a square figure, measuring about three and a half miles each way in its widest parts, with a small stripe projected westwards from the lower division. The lands rise from the Tay, and are now generally well cultivated. They possess various fine plantations. The country begins here to spread away into the Carse of Gowrie. There are various villages and hamlets, among others, Liff, Benvie, and Lochee. There are some beautiful seats and pleasure-grounds, the principal being Lundie house, the seat of Lord Viscount Duncan, and the house of Gray, the seat of Lord Gray.—Population in 1821, 2585.

**LILLIESLEAF**, a parish in the western part of Roxburghshire, bounded by Bowden on the north, Ancrum on the east, Minto on the south, and Ashkirk on the west. It is oblong in form, being in mean length four miles, by a breadth of nearly three. The Ale water intersects it. West from thence the country rises. The lands are now under good tillage, and the district has a pleasing appearance. The only village is Lilliesleaf, which contains a few hundred inhabitants.—Population in 1821, 779.

**LIMEKILNS**, a small sea-port town on the north bank of the Firth of Forth, county of Fife, parish of Dunfermline, situated at the distance of three miles south of that town, four west of Inverkeithing, and four east of Torryburn. It possesses a commodious harbour, admitting vessels of 300 tons burden at stream tides, and a brewery. The chief traffic is in the export of coal, lime, and ironstone.

**LINADIL**, an islet of the Hebrides, near the coast of Skye.

**LINDORES**. An ancient abbey of this name is described under the head **NEWBURGH**, in which parish it was situated.

**LINDORES, (LOCH)**, a small lake in the parish of Abdie, Fifeshire. The cross road through Fife to Newburgh passes it on the east side.

**LING**, an islet on the west coast of the island of Stronsay, in Orkney.

**LINGA**, two islets of Shetland, one lying between Yell and the mainland, and the other between Yell and Unst.

**LINGAY**, a small island of the Hebrides, county of Inverness, district of North Uist.

**LINKTOWN OF KIRKALDY**, a suburb on the west of the town of Kirkaldy, in

Fife, situated in the parish of Abbotshall. See **KIRKALDY**.

**LINLITHGOWSHIRE**, or **WEST-LOTHIAN**, a county lying on the south shore of the Firth of Forth, along which it extends sixteen miles, having Edinburghshire on the east and south-east, Lanarkshire on the south-west, and Stirlingshire on the west. The Brieche water and river Almond form the line of boundary betwixt the district and Edinburghshire, except at Mid-Calder, where the latter intrudes more than a mile into Linlithgowshire. The breadth inland from the mouth of the Almond; is nearly twenty-one miles, and the width of the county is twelve miles; the superficial contents of the whole being 121 square miles, or 77,440 English acres. The surface is neither flat nor hilly, the most remarkable protuberances forming a range running obliquely across the middle of the county. The central and western parts have the most hilly ground, while, on the east and south, the land is generally level. The hills which the shire does possess are generally grassy and ornamented by woods. The only river is the Almond, already noticed, with a number of considerable rivulets and burns, but the Forth yields advantages to the county which are more beneficial than the inland streams. Linlithgowshire has a store of minerals of the most useful kind. Coal abounds throughout; limestone is equally prevalent, and the whole district seems to rest on a bed of sandstone of the finest quality. In some parts ironstone is also found in profusion; silver and lead mines were formerly wrought; and there is plenty of marl, potter's clay, brick clay, and red chalk. Much that is applicable to the antiquities of, and historical events connected with the county of Linlithgow has been detailed under the head **EDINBURGHSHIRE**, as this district formed at an early period a portion of the extensive Anglo-Saxon province of Lothian, and cannot be said to have a distinct history. A few local particulars may be here added. The Gadani tribe of British people being overrun by the Romans, the latter made a firm settlement in the shire, which happened to be the outermost part of their conquests in this direction, and gave a site to about 7650 yards of the wall which they built across the island. No part of Valentia was so well protected by forts. From the station at Cramond, a Roman road proceeded westward along the shore of the

Forth to Carriden, where the wall terminated, and along the sea shore were several posts, which, we learn from old historians, were strengthened by towers, and stood the bulwarks of the Roman sway in this part of Britain. In modern times there have been a variety of urns, coins, and other relics of this conquering race discovered in the shire. It is understood that after the departure of the Romans from this part of Lothian, and at a period a good deal later, the Scoto-Irish and other northern people, took up their residence here in greater numbers than in that portion now called Edinburghshire, which became more an Anglo-Saxon settlement. Linlithgowshire was probably separated into a sherifdom in the reign of David I. Under Robert I. the district was placed under the administration of a constable, in which state it continued till the time of James III., the office of sheriff being as usual hereditary, till 1747. No county appears to have been so covered with petty baronies, baileries, regalities, and other independent jurisdictions, all of which were inimical to the perfect administration of justice. The shire had also a number of peers who domineered over the district, but most of whom are extinct by forfeiture or otherwise. The oldest family in the shire is that of Dundas of Dundas, who can trace an unbroken line of descent and residence on the same spot up to the reign of William the Lion, (1165-1214,) an antiquity very rarely surpassed in Scotland. The area of the shire was in early times covered with woods, but these being mostly extirpated, it has been left for modern enterprise to plant; and this useful improvement has been carried to a considerable extent on many estates. About one-third part of the whole county is either in woodland, old pastures, or artificial grasses, and there are more than four-fifths of the shire enclosed. Until the year 1723, there was little improvement in the agriculture of the district, and the first person who was active in this department was John, Earl of Stair, who in 1728 introduced new modes of husbandry. He commenced the cultivation of cabbages, turnips, and carrots by the plough. His example was followed by Charles, first Earl of Hopetoun; but both dying in the decade of 1740, there was no successor in their spirit, for a period of thirty years, when some practical farmers, with the advantages of skill and capital, pushed the agricul-

ture of the shire to comparative perfection. In recent times this rich and lovely district of Scotland has participated in the common improvements of the country. As early as the reign of James VI. the practice of gardening was general in the county. Linlithgowshire is possessed by from thirty to forty landholders, whose yearly incomes were some years since computed at from L.200 to L.6000, besides inferior holders of lands. The extent of the farms is from fifty to three hundred acres, and the leases are ordinarily for nineteen years. Of the manufactures of the shire, salt is the chief article, and there are considerable tanneries, breweries, and distilleries. The traffic in coal employs also a great number of hands. Linlithgowshire has two royal burghs, namely Linlithgow and Queensferry; its next largest town is Bathgate. Its sea port is Bo'ness, and it has a number of thriving villages. It includes thirteen parishes, which, with two in Mid-Lothian and four in Stirlingshire, form one presbytery. The district is remarkable for the state of its population, having undergone less increase in its amount within the last eighty years than most other districts; a circumstance attributed perhaps to its want of large towns, and the general dependance on agriculture under a steady and judicious mode of farming. The valued rental of the shire in Sterling money is L.82,947 for lands, and for houses L.5738.—Population in 1821, males 10,713, females 11,062; total 22,695.

LINLITHGOW, a parish in the above county, about five miles in length and three in breadth; bounded on the north by Borrowstounness, on the east by Abercorn and Ecclesmachan, on the south by Bathgate and Ecclesmachan, and on the west by the river Avon, which divides it from Muiravonside in Stirlingshire. In this parish, which includes the abrogated parish of Binning, the principal object of interest is the subject of the following article.

LINLITHGOW, popularly pronounced *Lithgow*, an ancient royal burgh, the capital of Linlithgowshire, and the seat of the presbytery of Linlithgow, is situated upon the bank of a fine lake, sixteen miles west from Edinburgh, eight east from Falkirk, and thirty-one from Glasgow. It consists chiefly of a single street, which lies east and west along the south edge of the lake, and the houses have in general an old and decayed, but yet substantial look, which indicates that the place



has at one time been more than usually prosperous, but has not improved with the improvement of the country. The word Linlithgow is supposed to be composed of British vocables, signifying, what is certainly sufficiently descriptive of the situation, *the lake of the sheltered valley*. The town is placed upon a very ancient seat of population. It is supposed, upon the evidence of the name, to be the *Lindum* of the Romans. Authentic history dawns upon it in the twelfth century, when it was a town of the royal demesne, and thence entitled to be called a *king's burgh*. David I., who had a castle upon the spot, granted to the monks of Holyrood (1128), among many other things, *omnes pelles arietinas ovinas et agninas de Linlythgu de meo dominio*, namely, all the skins of the rams, sheep, and lambs, of his demesne of Linlithgow. David also built a church at this place, and granted it to the priory of St. Andrews. Being thus one of the royal estates, Linlithgow must have been occasionally honoured, as a matter of course, with the residence of royalty; for it was the custom of the kings of those simple times, when the representative medium was not very plentiful, to move from one domain to another, and live as long at each as was necessary for consuming the produce. At the subjugation of Scotland by Edward I. in 1296, ere Linlithgow was a royal burgh, it was governed by two bailies, who signed the Ragman Roll as John Robuck and John de Mar. In 1298, King Edward spent the night before the battle of Falkirk on the heath to the east of Linlithgow. He is said by Fordun to have built a peel or castle at this place in the year 1300. Here he spent the Christmas of 1301. On settling the kingdom in 1305, he left one Peter Lubard as the keeper of the castle. Some years after, when Bruce had reduced nearly all Scotland under his subjection, he took the castle of Linlithgow by a curious stratagem. The garrison was supplied with hay by a neighbouring rustic of the name of Binning, who was in the patriotic interest. This man proposed to his sovereign to conceal some armed men in his wains of hay, and thereby smuggle them into the fort. Bruce adopted the project, and easily made himself master of the castle. He rewarded the faithful rustic with some lands in the neighbourhood, and the Binnings of Wallyford, descended from that person, still bear in their coat-

armorial a man loaded with hay, with the motto, "*Virtute doloque*." Bruce, in pursuance of his usual policy, which recognised no advantage in fortresses of stone and lime, but only in the moral strength of the hearts of his countrymen, demolished the castle of Linlithgow. It appears, however, to have been rebuilt by the English during their brief possession of Scotland in the minority of David II. In 1334, the usurper Edward Baliol granted the constabulary, town, and castle of Linlithgow to Edward III., as part of the purchase-money for his short-lived sovereignty, secured by the English monarch. The importance which Linlithgow had attained to, as a town, even at this early period, is indicated by various circumstances. We find that, on a new arrangement being made in 1368 as to the four burghs which formed a court of jurisdiction over the rest, it was thought proper to substitute *Linlithgow* and Lanark for Berwick and Roxburgh, then in the hands of the English. The sovereigns about this time made large grants out of the "great customs" of Linlithgow,—a circumstance which plainly denotes the existence of a commercial system upon a scale not inconsiderable. The port of the town at this time was Blackness, as Leith is that of Edinburgh at the present day. The town seems to have now obtained its charter as a royal burgh. Chalmers says—"Robert II. (who reigned between 1371 and 1390) was the first of the Scottish kings who granted a charter to the burgesses and community of Linlithgow, the firm of their town, and the harbour of Blackness." It must therefore be a mistake which common writers have fallen into, that the town was made a royal burgh by David I. It was in reality no more than a king's burgh, a town of the royal demesne, at that early time. A castle or peel now existed at Linlithgow, and was occasionally the residence of royalty, as is indicated by a precept of David II. to John Cairns, granting him the "peel of Linlithgow," and ordering him "to build it for the king's coming." Bower, the continuator of Fordun, tells us that in 1411 the town, *palace*, and the nave of the church of Linlithgow were destroyed by fire. The palace of those days, however, must have been hardly worthy of the name, either from its external appearance, or from its connexion with royalty. James I. scarcely ever resided here, although we are informed by Cardonnel,

the numismatist, that several of his coins bear the legend "Villa de Linlithe;" the only time, he remarks, when the name of Linlithgow appears upon a coin. It is probable that the palace of those days was simply a tower, with the usual vaults below, and other apartments above, and little superior in appearance to the numerous fortlets along the border. We are also of opinion that it still exists, in the western division of the present quadrangular edifice, though in a ruinous condition—the rest of the building having been added to it in later times. Several of the successors of James I. appropriated the lands and castle, or palace of Linlithgow, as part of the jointures of their consorts. When James II. was married in 1449 to Mary of Guelderland, he settled upon her, as her dower, the lordship of Linlithgow, and other lands, amounting to 10,000 crowns. When James III. married Margaret of Denmark in 1468, he settled upon her, as her dower, in case of his demise, the lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace, lake, and park, as also "the great and small customs, and firms of the burgh, with the fines and escheats of the several courts of the justiciary, the chamberlain, the sheriff, and bailies, the wards, reliefs, and marriages within the lordship, and the patronage of the churches, with other estates." These specifications, remarks the learned Chalmers, show what were the several sources of the local revenue of such a lordship. When James IV. married Margaret of England, he gave her, in dower, the whole lordship of Linlithgow, with the palace, its jurisdiction, and privileges. The palace is said to have been a favourite abode of James IV. and to have first become distinguished in his time as a royal residence. The eastern side of the quadrangle, which has certainly been the most magnificent, and was evidently designed to be the principal front, was built by him. James V. also added much to the buildings; which were now so fine, that his consort Mary of Guise, on being conducted by him to this dotarial house, said, (though perhaps part of the compliment is to be put down to her French politeness), that "she had never seen a more princely palace!" Comparatively, at least, with other Scottish palaces, this princess seems to have delighted in Linlithgow, as she here spent a great part of her time. James V. employed his architect, Sir James Hamilton, the bastard of Arran, to

beautify and improve the palace of Linlithgow, probably from a regard to the queen's taste or convenience. We are inclined to believe that he erected or rebuilt the south side of the quadrangle, and shifted the entrance from the east to that side, as he appears to have built the splendid outer gate, which gives entrance in that direction to the external court, and corresponds to the south and presently existing passage into the quadrangle. Lesly, in his history of Scotland, tells us, that James, on being presented with several orders by foreign sovereigns, placed effigies of them in stone tablets over this gate:—"Cujus rei," says he, [that is, the presentation of the orders,] "*ut luculentius signum toti posteritati eluceret, insignia regia in portâ Lithcoensis palatii figenda, singulaque ordinum singulorum, simul ac Divi Andree ornamenta, (quæ sunt nostræ gentis propria,) exquisiti artificii circumplicanda curavit.*" At Epiphany, 1540, Sir David Lyndsay's Satire of the three Estates was represented here before the king and queen, the ladies of the court and the people of the town: its inconceivable grossness being apparently calculated alike for all palates. The most memorable incident in the history of Linlithgow occurred, December 7, 1542, in the birth of the unfortunate Queen Mary, who remained here with her mother for several months, till it was found necessary to seek protection within the securer walls of Stirling. During the troublous times which followed, Linlithgow was the frequent scene of political transactions. The parliament met several times in 1545. A provincial synod of the clergy was held here in 1552, with the purpose of considering various reforms in the church, so as to allay, if possible, the clamours of the people regarding the abuses of the ecclesiastical system, and the dissolute lives of the churchmen. But it was too late for self-reformation. That business was accomplished some years after *from without*; and the church and religious buildings of Linlithgow were among the first to fall under the hands of the Reformers, who chanced to come this way in their famous march from Perth to Edinburgh, June 1559. About this period the Duke of Chatellerault and other courtiers of high distinction, had houses in Linlithgow. On the 23d of January 1569–70, the Regent Murray, in passing through the town, was shot from the house of the archbishop of St. Andrews, by David Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, in revenge for

private injury. Some months after, an English army which entered Scotland for the readjustment of the English interest, unsettled by his death, burnt the house of the Duke of Chathelherault, and threatened to destroy the whole town. In 1585, James VI. held a parliament in Linlithgow for the establishment of the Protestant councillors who had recently placed themselves by force at the head of his government. The palace, as usual, became part of the dowry of the consort of this monarch; but it does not appear to have been a favourite residence of royalty during his reign. When the sapient king, however, visited Scotland in 1617, he took Linlithgow in his way, and was regaled with a very strange welcome. Mr. James Wiseman, schoolmaster of the town, being enclosed in a plaster figure representing, or intended to represent, a lion, delivered the following speech to his majesty as he entered the town :—

“Thrice royal sir, here do I you beseech,  
Who art a lion, to hear a lion's speech;  
A miracle! for since the days of *Æsop*,  
No lion, till those days, a voice dared raise up  
To such a majesty! Then, king of men,  
The king of beasts speaks to thee from his den,  
Who, though he now enclosed be in plaister,  
When he was free, was Lithgow's wise school-master.”

This may look ineffably ridiculous; but when people were accustomed to hear the familiar pedantic character of James emblematised by court flattery as a lion, they might well be excused for such an anomalous masquerade as a schoolmaster in the guise of the same animal. In truth, there could not have been a more apt emblem of the king himself, who was neither more nor less at any time than a pedagogue enclosed within a plaster-cast of majesty. This sovereign, finding, perhaps, that the palace was going to decay, ordered considerable repairs and additions. The north side of the quadrangle which was then built, exhibits a wearisome repetition of his majesty's initial, and, being in an elegant style, was probably designed by Inigo Jones, the king's architect. The parliament hall of Linlithgow was employed by the Scottish estates in 1646, when Edinburgh was rendered unsafe by the plague. Linlithgow appears to have been a peculiarly loyal town. After the Restoration the solemn league and covenant was burnt publicly, with great formality, being the only place in Scotland where the revulsion of feeling at the advent of Charles II. was attended with such

an effect. The principal agent in this business is said to have been one Ramsay, parson of the parish, who had formerly been a zealous advocate of the Covenant. Another exemplification of loyalty took place among a perhaps scarcely less rational part of the inhabitants of Linlithgow,—we mean the swans of the lake, who, as we are seriously told in a newspaper of the time, deserted their wonted abode when Cromwell put a garrison of his soldiers into the palace, but returned in a flight on the first *New-Year's day* after the Restoration, and seemed to celebrate that joyous event by “their extraordinary motions and conceity interweavings of swimming.” The insurrection of 1745-6, was the last historical event with which Linlithgow was in the least connected. When the English army was on its march to the north, in pursuit of the Highland forces, January 1746, Hawley's craven dragoons occupied the hall on the north side of the quadrangle of the palace, and on the following morning testified their contempt for the associations of Scottish royalty, by setting fire to their apartment. The whole palace being speedily involved in the conflagration, it was next day an empty and blackened ruin. Among the interesting objects of Linlithgow, the *Palace* still occupies the chief place. It is a massive edifice in the form so often alluded to, situated upon an eminence which advances a little way into the lake, and occupying no less than an acre of ground. The present entrance is from the south, and is approached by an avenue leading up from the street. At the head of this avenue is a fortified gateway, over which formerly appeared the four orders above-mentioned, namely, those of the Garter, the Golden Fleece, St. Michael, and St. Andrew, the three first of which were respectively presented to James V. by Henry VIII. of England, Charles V. of Germany and Spain, and Francis I. of France, while of the last he was himself the sovereign and founder. The exterior of the palace, though of polished stone, has a heavy appearance from the want of windows; but in the interior, where there was no necessity for defence, the architecture is extremely elegant. An obsolete gateway is still to be seen on the east side, with the place for the portcullis, and a sweeping avenue on the outside, which is still lined with trees. Over the interior of this entrance is a niche, which was formerly filled by an elegant statue of Pope Julius II., the pontiff who presented



James V. with the sword of state, yet existing as part of the Scottish regalia, and at whose request he was induced to stand out against the progress of the Reformation. This memorial of one of the most interesting alliances in our history was destroyed, during the last century, by an ignorant zealot, who had heard the pope abstractly inveighed against in the neighbouring church. Two cardinals, it is said, originally occupied two small niches by the side of Pope Julius. Above this entrance was the Parliament Hall, once a splendid apartment, but now a haggard and roofless ruin. The chapel was in the south side of the building, which is supposed to have been built by James V. On the west side, which, as already mentioned, seems to have been originally a tower, and the nucleus of the whole palace, is shewn the apartment in which Queen Mary was born. At the north-west angle is a curiously ornamented small room, looking out upon the lake, and called the king's dressing-closet. In the centre of the square there was formerly a fine fountain; but a pile of ruins now alone remains. The palace is still a picturesque and beautiful object, and, when taken from any point beyond the lake, makes a very pleasing picture; but the visitor will sigh to think that the following stanza of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," is applicable only to its former condition, when it was one of the proudest homes of the Scottish kings:—

"Of all the palaces so fair,  
Built for the royal dwelling,  
In Scotland, far beyond compare  
Linlithgow is excelling:  
And in its park in jovial June,  
How sweet the merry linnet's tune,  
How blythe the blackbird's lay!  
The wild buck bells from ferny brake,  
The coot dives merry on the lake,—  
The saddest heart might pleasure take  
To see a scene so gay."

The Church is situated betwixt the palace and the town, and is a splendid specimen of the Gothic taste of our forefathers, being 182 feet in length, 100 in breadth, including the aisles, and ninety feet in height, while from the centre rises a lofty steeple, terminating in an imperial crown, and forming a highly ornamental object in the outline of Linlithgow. The exterior was formerly adorned with a range of statues, of which that of St. Michael alone now remains. The church was dedicated to this holy personage, who also became the patron

saint of the town, and hence perhaps his exemption from the general destruction of these objects. "This worthy gentleman," says the sarcastic author of the Topographical Dictionary of Scotland, "still retains his affection for the place, and has his present abode on the top of a wall at the East Port, where he very politely tells you, that 'St. Michael is kind to strangers;' they had better, however, not trust entirely to the kindness of St. Michael." He still retains a prominent place in the town-arms, and the motto is,—"*Vis Michaelis collocet nos in coelis*;" upon which the minister of the parish remarks, in the Statistical Account, that "whatever the people might attribute to his influence in ignorant times, it may be presumed they now build their hopes of admission to heaven upon a surer basis." The church, as already mentioned, was founded by David I.; but the edifice was perhaps put into its present shape subsequent to 1411, when the nave was destroyed by fire. It is now divided by a partition-wall, and the eastern half is occupied as the parochial place of worship, while the western division, which served in that capacity from the Reformation till very lately, is vacant and unemployed. The roof of the chancel is both elegant and durable. It was erected by George Crichton, bishop of Dunkeld, and adorned with the arms of that see, and the initials of his own name. It has been said, that this task was imposed on the bishop as a penance; but it may be more honourably, and perhaps as justly accounted for, by his attachment to the place in which he had originally officiated as vicar. In the ancient *taxatio*, the church of Linlithgow is assessed at 120 merks. In Bagimont's roll, (1517) the *vicaria de Lynlithgu* is valued at L.5, the rectory being in the priory of St. Andrews. There were several chaplainries within St. Michael's church: the only one which now retains a name is the recess on the south side, called St. Catharine's Aisle, which covers the burial vault of the family of the attainted Earl of Linlithgow. It was here, according to tradition, that King James IV. was sitting "at evensong," when he saw the strange masquerade or apparition, which warned him against his fatal expedition to Flodden. It is known at least for certain, that that mysterious incident took place within this church. James V. ordered a throne and twelve stalls to be erected within the sacred edifice, for himself and the knights

companions of the Order of the Thistle, intending their banners to be hung up there; but his sudden death prevented the execution of the design. At the time of the Reformation there were a considerable number of religious buildings in Linlithgow. A convent of Carmelite or White Friars, had been founded in 1290 by the inhabitants, and dedicated to the Virgin. It stood on the south side of the town, on a spot still called the Friar's Brae, and, in point of antiquity, was the third institution of the kind in Scotland. It is also supposed, though with no certainty, that there was a monastery of black friars in Linlithgow. At the West Port there was a chapel dedicated to St. Ninian, of which no trace now remains. At the east end of the town was St. Magdalene's Hospital, a place of entertainment for strangers, originally the property of a set of lazarettes, but applied to this beneficial purpose by James I. From the church we come to the *Town-house*, a rather elegant building near it, built in 1668, by Sir Robert Miln of Barnton, chief manager of the burgh, and afterwards altered, by the substitution of a sloping for a flat roof. Opposite to this, in a little recess off the street, is the *well*, an architectural object of no small elegance and local celebrity. The original was erected in 1620, but becoming much decayed, was displaced in 1805 by the present building, which is an exact fac-simile of the former, except that the figures are more elegantly carved, and the general proportions considerably improved. It is of a hexagonal figure, ornamented with a profusion of sculpture and ornaments, having 13 very beautiful *jets d'eau*, and the whole is crowned by a lion rampant supporting the royal arms of Scotland. The structure was planned, and the more intricate sculptures executed, by Robert Gray, an artist who had only one living hand, the other being supplied by a mallet fitted to the stump. A stranger is apt to be impressed by this object with a high sense of the profusion of water in this ancient Scottish burgh; and the idea is supported by an old popular rhyme—

Glasgow for bells,  
Lithgow for wells,  
Fa'kirik for beans and pease.

Besides the parish church, there are three dissenting congregations within the town. The Magistracy consists of a Provost (first elected in 1540 by express permission from

James V.) and four bailies; the council being composed of a dean of guild, twelve merchant councillors, and the deacons of the eight corporations. The Corporations are the Smiths, the Tailors, the Baxters (Bakers,) the Cordiners (Shoemakers,) the Weavers, the Wrights, the Coopers, and the Fleshers; besides which there are seven unincorporated Fraternities—the Dyers, the Gardeners, the Hecklers, the Skinners, the Whipmen, the Wool-combers, and the Tanners. The burgh was associated, at the union, with Lanark, Peebles, and Selkirk, in electing a member of Parliament. Here is still kept up the old custom of *Riding the Marches*. In June, an equestrian procession is formed by the Magistrates, Council, Trades, and Fraternities, who proceed in order, followed by great crowds of the people, to circumbulate the limits of the burgh property; the Treasurer and Deacon Convener carrying two silk flags bearing the town arms; and after the whole is over, the individuals concerned spend the evening in conviviality. The seal of the town has on one side the figure of the archangel Michael, with wings expanded, treading on the belly of a serpent, and piercing its head with his spear. But the arms proper is a bitch tied to a tree, with the motto, "My fruit is fidelity to God and the King;" which alludes to some obscure legendary tale respecting a dog found chained to a tree upon a small island in the lake. By an act of the Scottish parliament in 1437, Linlithgow was appointed to be the place for keeping the standard Firlot measure, from which all others throughout the country were appointed to be taken, while the Jug was given to Stirling, the Ell to Edinburgh, the Reel to Perth, and the Pound to Lanark. This firlot, by which oats and barley used to be measured till the introduction of the Imperial measures some years ago, contained thirty-one Scots pints, while another for wheat and pease was limited to twenty-one. It is now only a matter of antiquarian curiosity. The school of Linlithgow is one of some note. At the time of the Reformation, it was superintended by a Roman Catholic priest of the name of Ninian Wingate, or *Winget*, who was removed by Spottiswood, on account of his devotion to popery, and who afterwards drew up a set of questions against the new doctrine, which were favourably received at court, and much esteemed by all of his own

persuasion. John Knox answered some of them from the pulpit, which occasioned a reply by Wingate in several letters. On attempting to publish them afterwards, the impression was seized at the printer's, and the author fled beyond seas. He lived for many years after as abbot of the Scots convent at Ratisbon. At the time of the Revolution, the school of Linlithgow was taught by the grammarian Kirkwood, who, notwithstanding his great scholarship, became disagreeable in some way to the magistracy, and was formally expelled. He took his revenge for this injury in a *jeu d'esprit* called "the History of the Twenty-seven Gods of Linlithgow," which contains some curious anecdotes. The author of the *Caledonia* relates the following particulars regarding this learned man. "He was sent for by the parliamentary commissioners for colleges at the Revolution, on the motion of the Lord President Stair; and his advice was taken about the best grammar for the Scotch schools. The Lord President asked him what he thought of Despauter. He answered, 'A very unfit grammar; but by some pains it might be made an excellent one.' The Lord Crosrig desiring him to be more plain in that point, he said: 'My Lord President, if its superfluities were rescinded, the defects supplied, the intricacies cleared, the errors rectified, and the method amended, it might pass for an excellent grammar.' The Lord President afterwards sent for him, and told him it was the desire of the Commissioners that he should immediately reform Despauter, as he had proposed; as they knew none fitter for the task. He was thus induced to put hand to pen, and not without much labour published Despauter as now revised. This, under the name of Kirkwood's Grammar, continued in the schools till it was superseded by Ruddiman's. The celebrated John Earl of Stair, soldier and statesman, was taught at Kirkwood's school in Linlithgow, and tabled in his house." *Caledonia*, ii. 858. Though Linlithgow is rather a dull-looking town, it contains a population by no means idle. The soldiers of Cromwell are said to have introduced the art of preparing leather, which now forms the staple production of the town, and is carried on by the bank of the lake. In 1826, there were twelve tanners, six curriers, and five skinners. Connected with this business is the craft of shoemaking, which has long been practised to a great extent in

Linlithgow, particularly during the late war, and at the above date employed seventeen master artisans. Linen and woollen manufactures are also carried on to a considerable extent in the town, and at the distance of a mile is an extensive calico-printing establishment. The town derives considerable advantage from the Union Canal, which passes along the high grounds immediately to the south. Here an extensive basin of excellent masonry affords commodious accommodations to vessels trading on the canal, and a most beautiful aqueduct, unequalled in the united kingdom, conducts its water over the river Avon, and a deep and extensive valley; it stands upon twelve arches, and adds much to the beauty of the surrounding scenery. Linlithgow has a weekly market on Friday.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 2600, including the parish 4692.

LINNHE, (LOCH) a large arm of the sea on the west coast of Argyshire, projected in a north-easterly direction from the Sound of Mull. In its lower and wider part lies the island of Lismore, and from its east side is protruded first Loch Etive and then Loch Creran. Farther inward Loch Leven is protruded from the same side. After this the arm of the sea grows narrower and assumes the name of Loch Eil, which finally makes a sudden turn to the west into the district of Loch Eil, and there terminates. The scenery along Loch Linnhe is in many places exceedingly fine and generally mountainous.

LINTON, a parish in the north-western corner of Peebles-shire, bounded by Newlands on the east, Edinburghshire on the north, and Lanarkshire on the west. It is chiefly hilly and pastoral. The small river Lyne, a tributary of the Tweed, rises in it and runs through it. It is intersected by the road from Edinburgh to Biggar. The small village of Linton, sometimes called *West Linton*, to distinguish it from *East Linton*, in Haddingtonshire, stands on the Lyne at the distance of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Edinburgh, and 11 north-east of Biggar. It is inhabited chiefly by weavers, shoemakers, and other mechanics. It is celebrated for its large sheep markets in June, which are among the principal in this part of Scotland. The prosperity, former or present, of this institution is indicated by a proverbial phrase of the county; it being customary for the people of Tweeddale to compare any great throng or crowd, without or within doors, to



"Linton Mercat." This place gives a baron's title to the family of Traquair.—Population in 1821, 1194.

**LINTON**, a parish in Roxburghshire, in its north-east border, having Sprouston on the north, Northumberland on the east, Yetholm and Morbattie on the south, and Eckford on the west. The Kale water separates it from Morbattie. It extends nine miles in length, by three in breadth. The land rises from the Kale, and nearly the whole is under an excellent process of husbandry.—Population in 1821, 458.

**LINTON, (EAST,)** a village in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire, on the left bank of the Tyne. A species of fall or inn of this water over a shelving bottom, gives a name to the place. The village has an extensive distillery.

**LINWOOD**, a village in the parish of Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire, situated three and a half miles west of Paisley. It is inhabited by the workmen of a cotton factory at the place.

**LISMORE**, an island belonging to Argyleshire, situated in the lower part of Loch Linnhe, extending from eight to ten miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. It may be described as a narrow ridge, uneven and rocky, but green and fertile, as it is all formed of limestone. It is noted for its produce, which is chiefly barley; but the greater part is so interspersed with projecting rocks and abrupt hillocks, as to prevent the use of the plough. Its fertile character has induced the name *Lismore*, which imports the great garden. Though deficient in interest to him in whose eye flowery meadows and fertile fields appear only tame and insipid, it is still a point of view for the most magnificent expanse of maritime scenery throughout the western islands. In former days, Lismore was the seat of a bishop, being the episcopal seat for the diocese of Argyle. The ruins of a church, with some tombs, still remain, but there are no marks of a cathedral, nor of the bishop's residence. The traces of its castles are now barely visible, and are without interest. A round fort, says Macculloch, is remarkable as containing a gallery within the wall, like the Pictish towers. The island used to be one of the most noted seats of illicit distillation.

**LISMORE and APPIN**, a united parish in Argyleshire, including the above island of

Lismore. "The extent of this parish," says the author of the Statistical Account, "will hardly be credited by an inhabitant of the south of Scotland, being from the south-west end of Lismore to the extreme point of Kinlochbeg, to the north-east in Appin, sixty-three miles long, by ten, and in some places sixteen broad. It is intersected by considerable arms of the sea, and comprehends the countries of Lismore, Airds, Strath of Appin, Duror, Glencreran, Glencoe, and Kingerloch: The last is nine computed miles long, situated in the north side of Linnhe-loch, an arm of the sea about three leagues over, which divides it from Lismore. This united parish is bounded by the seas that divide it from Ardochattan and Kilmore, to the south and south-east, by Glenorhy or Clachandysart on the east, at the King's House; by Kilmalie on the north-east; by Sunart, a part of the parish of Ardnarmurchan, on the north-west; by Morven on the west; and by the island of Mull and the great Western Ocean on the west and south-west."—Population in 1821, 1638.

**LITTLE-DUNKELD.** See **DUNKELD.** (**LITTLE**)

**LITTLE-FRANCE**, a hamlet three miles south from Edinburgh, on the road to Dalkeith, a short way from Craigmillar Castle, its name having been acquired by its being the place of residence of the French retinue of Queen Mary when she inhabited the adjacent castle.

**LIVAT, or LIVET**, a small river in Banffshire, tributary to the Avon, and giving the name of Glenlivet to the vale and district through which it flows.

**LIVINGSTONE**, a parish in the south-east side of Linlithgowshire, stretching from five to six miles along the north bank of the Breich water, which separates it from Edinburghshire, by a breadth of from less than one to two miles. It is bounded by Bathgate on the west. The district is all well cultivated and enclosed. The village of Livingstone is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Mid-Calder. The adjacent parish of Whitburn till 1730 formed part of Livingstone, but was then disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish.—Population in 1821, 944.

**LOANHEAD**, a neat and populous village in the parish of Laswade, situated five miles south-east of Edinburgh. It is chiefly inhabited by colliers and those employed in the

neighbouring paper-mills. It possesses the advantage unusual in such a village of being supplied with water brought in pipes. There is a brewery and a Cameronian meeting-house in the village.

**LOCHABER**, a district in the southern part of Inverness-shire, bounded by Badenoch on the east, Athole, Rannoch, and Argyleshire on the south, on the west by Ardgowder and Moidart, and on the north by the lakes and canal in the Great Glen of Albin. In it are found the sources of the Spey, Loch Laggan, and Ben Nevis. The district partakes of the wildest mountainous character of Inverness-shire. The "braes of Lochaber," it will be remembered, are the subject of Scottish song.

**LOCHALSH**, a parish in the south-western corner of Ross-shire, enclosed by the sea on the west, north, and south sides. The indentation of the sea called Loch Carron is the northern boundary, and that of Lochalsh the southern. The peninsula thus enclosed, is, in its inhabited part, ten miles long, by five broad. The district is of the usual pastoral and hilly character of this quarter of the West Highlands.—Population in 1821, 2492.

**LOCHAR-MOSS**, a morass of several miles extent, lying to the east of Dumfries, adjoining the Solway Firth, and divided into two parts by Lochar water. The common tradition respecting the origin of this waste is, that it was originally a forest, that it was then overflowed by the sea, and that by the recess of the inundation, it finally became a peat-moss. It is watered by a small river called the Lochar Water. So late as the days of Bruce it seems to have been in an impassable state; for it is recorded by tradition, that, when that hero went from Torthorwald Castle to meet Cumin at Dumfries, he went round by the skirts of the Tinwald Hills, thus making a considerable circuit along the upper extremity of the moss. That it was once covered by the sea, is proved by the quantity of shells found beneath the stratum of moss, but more unequivocally by several curraghs (or boats of one piece of wood, used by the primeval inhabitants of this island) having been dug up in the course of peat-casting, many miles from the present shore of the Solway. The origin of the road over Lochar-moss is remarkable: A stranger, more than a century ago, sold some goods upon credit to certain merchants at Dumfries. Before the time appointed

for payment he disappeared, and neither he nor his heirs ever claimed the money. The merchants, in expectation of the demand, very honestly put out the sum to interest; and after a lapse of more than forty years, the town of Dumfries obtained a gift of the money, and applied it towards making this useful road. Agricultural improvement is now gradually diminishing the extent of the morass.

**LOCHAR WATER**, a small dull stream running through the above morass, falling into the Solway at Lochar-mouth, near the village of Blackshaws in the parish of Caerlaverock.

**LOCHBROOM**, a mountainous pastoral parish in the western part of Ross-shire and partly in the county of Cromarty. It is intersected by a river and two arms of the sea called Loch-Broom and Little Loch-Broom, from which it takes its name. They are described under the head Broom (Loch). The parish is computed to extend thirty miles in length and twenty in breadth. Greinord lies to the south and its western boundary is washed by the Atlantic ocean: Besides the mountainous and hilly parts, which pasture a great number of black cattle, there are many fertile pieces of arable land. At the head of Loch-Broom stands the parish church. The modern fishing village of Ullapool is situated in the district on the north side of the same arm of the sea.—Population in 1821, 4540.

**LOCHCARRON**, a mountainous pastoral parish in the western part of Ross-shire, lying betwixt Lochalsh on the south and Applecross on the north, extending fourteen miles in length, by from five to six in breadth. It takes its name from an arm of the sea, which is projected inland in a north-easterly direction. On its northern shore, near its inner extremity, is the parish church. The small river Carron falls into the loch at its head; Lochcarron is the seat of a presbytery.—Population in 1821, 1932.

**LOCHDUICH**, an arm of the sea on the west coast of Ross-shire, protruded from Lochalsh into the district of Kintail.

**LOCHEE**, a small village in the parish of Liff, Forfarshire, about three miles from Dundee.

**LOCHGELLIE**, a village and small lake of the same name, in the parish of Auchterderan, Fifeshire. The village is eight miles north-west of Kirkcaldy and seven east of Dunfermline, and is inhabited principally by weavers. It is entitled to hold three annual fairs. The lake is in the neighbourhood, and extends to

about three miles in circumference, but is of an uninteresting appearance.

**LOCHGOIL-HEAD**, a parish in the district of Cowal, Argyshire, comprehending the abrogated parish of Kilmorich, and lying along the west side of Loch Long. It extends about twenty miles in length, by from six to twenty in breadth. This is exclusive of a district belonging to it of five miles in length, which is annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the parish of Inverary. Lochgoil, from which the name of the parish is taken, is a small branch of Loch Long, proceeding from thence in a north-west direction, and intersects the north division of the parish for six miles. The north-west part of the parish is divided in the same manner by Loch Fyne. The district is mountainous and chiefly pastoral. At the head of Lochgoil, stands the parish church and small village. Here passengers land in proceeding by this route to Inverary.—Population in 1821, 694.

**LOCHINDORB**, a small lake in the parish of Edenkeillie, Morayshire.

**LOCHLEE**, a large hilly parish in the northern part of Forfarshire, lying amidst the Grampians, extending twelve miles in length by six in breadth; bounded by Edzel on the east, and principally Lethnot on the south. It possesses several vales through which waters are poured, the chief being the Lee, the Mark, and the Tarf. Lee forms a loch, which gives the name to the parish, extending a mile in length by about the fifth of a mile in breadth; the different waters coalescing from the North Esk river.—Population in 1821, 572.

**LOCHMABEN**, a parish in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, lying along the banks of the Annan, to the length of about ten miles, by three in breadth. At the north end it is very narrow. The parish is bounded by Johnstone on the north, Applegarth and Dryfesdale on the east, Dalton on the south, and Torthorwald and Tinwald on the west. The country is here well cultivated, and pleasing in appearance, being ornamented by plantations, and well enclosed. The parish contains several lochs, which, with other objects of interest, are described in the following article.

**LOCHMABEN**, an ancient town, a royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, and capital of the above parish, is situated at the distance of sixty-five miles from Edinburgh, seventy from Glasgow, eight from Dumfries, thirty from Carlisle, fifteen from Moffat, and

four from Lockerbie. Lochmaben is situated in a level country, surrounded by all the charms which wood and water can bestow. It traces its origin to a very early age, and derives its name from the loch on which it is situated,—the word *Lochmaben* signifying in the Scoto-Irish, the lake in the white plain. The town owes its rise to the protection of a castle of vast strength, which was built by Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, and was the chief residence of the Bruces till the end of the thirteenth century. It stood on the north-west of the lake, which was called the Castle-loch; and the castle was surrounded by a deep moat. This ancient castle was succeeded by a much larger fortress, which was built on a peninsula, on the south-east side of the Castle-loch. When this fort was built cannot now be ascertained; but it was probably towards the end of the thirteenth century, about the time of the competition for the crown. This castle, with its outworks, covered about sixteen acres. It was the strongest fort on this border, and was surrounded by three deep fosses, each of which was filled with water from the lake. After different grants to various relations of the Bruces, this castle was annexed by the parliament in 1487 to the Crown. It was preserved as a border fence till the union of the crowns. A governor of trust was maintained in it by very liberal provisions till the reign of James VI., when border hostilities had ceased, and when it was granted, with the barony of Lochmaben, by the inconsiderate profusion of that sovereign, to John Murray, a groom of his bed-chamber. During the reign of Charles II. the governorship of this castle was transferred to James Johnstone, Earl of Annandale, who obtained a charter for all the emoluments which had belonged to the keeper of the castle. The Marquis of Annandale, remained hereditary constable of this castle till about the year 1730, when the parishes of Annandale, feeling themselves oppressed by the claims of this nominal governor, resisted the payment, and obtained from the Court of Session a suspension of the levying of his usual receipts, which the same court refused to sanction; when the act of 1747, abolishing heritable jurisdictions, extinguished the office, and all claims under it. On that occasion the marquis claimed L.1000 Sterling as compensation for the abolition of



his office; but the Court of Session allowed him nothing. The castle of Lochmaben was allowed to fall into ruin during the seventeenth century; and most of the houses which were then erected in the vicinity were built from the quarry of its walls. Of this great pile there only remains standing a part of the walls, from which the fine ashlar work has been torn off. At what time the town of Lochmaben, which arose under the protection of the castle, was created a royal burgh, cannot now be ascertained. The tradition is, that it was made a royal burgh soon after the accession of Bruce to the throne. If this be well founded, it must have been done before he granted the lordship of Annandale, with the castle, to his nephew Thomas Randolph. After the death of Randolph's two sons without issue, the lordship of Annandale, with the castle of Lochmaben, in 1346, passed to his daughter Black Agnes, and her husband Patrick Earl of March. It was lost by the rebellion of their son George, Earl of March, in 1400; when it was granted to Archibald, the Earl of Douglas, in 1409. It was forfeited by James, Earl Douglas, in 1455; and was then transferred by James II. to his second son Alexander, the Duke of Albany, by whom it was again forfeited in 1483; when it was annexed to the crown by act of parliament in 1487. Like many border towns, Lochmaben suffered from the hostility of the English; the town being frequently plundered, and sometimes burnt; so that the older charters of this burgh were thereby destroyed. In 1612 the burgh obtained from James VI. a new charter, which states as a reason for granting it, that the burgh record had been destroyed, when the town was burnt by the English. This new charter confirms all former charters which had been burnt by enemies; and it grants of new to the said burgh all the lands belonging to it. It also empowers the election of a town magistracy. Lochmaben is a town of considerable interest from associations connected with its former rank, and from its present ancient appearance. It is a genuine rural town, a town subsisting on its own resources, not upon the bounty of a manufacturing city; a town of natural size without being inflated by the adventitious and precarious wealth derivable from manufactures; a town where simplicity of life and ancient faith that knew no guile, may still be found. Poverty may here be discovered, but it is ra-

ther the uniform *res angustæ* of decent modest content, than the howling starvation of unprincipled and improvident wretchedness. Lochmaben chiefly consists of one wide street, with a town-house and cross at one end, and a very handsome modern church at the other. Either from its unnecessary breadth, or the unfrequency of travellers, the street is partially overgrown with grass; a mark of decay and want of trade which Belhaven, in his speech against the Union, predicted would be the fate of all the Scottish burghs. It is considered at this day the poorest royal burgh in the south of Scotland. Robert Bruce, who seems to have entertained a strong affection for the place, gave the inhabitants certain singular immunities: He established all his domestics and retainers in pieces of land in the neighbourhood, where many of their descendants still continue, under the denomination of "the king's kindly tenants." They hold their possessions by a species of right now without parallel in the land, being virtually *proprieters*, while they are nominally only tenants of King Robert's successor and representative, his present majesty, who is probably not aware of this part of his property. The kindly tenants of the four towns of Lochmaben live (or at least lived till lately) much sequestered from their neighbours, marry among themselves, and are distinguished from each other by soubriquets according to the old border custom. Among their writings there are to be met with such names as John Out-bye, Will In-bye, White-fish, Red-fish, &c. They are tenaciously obstinate in defence of their privileges of commonry, which are numerous. Their lands are in general neatly enclosed and well cultivated, and they form a contented and industrious little community, exemplifying the ancient system so much lauded by Goldsmith, by which

"—— Every rood of ground maintained its man."

Some enormous walls of Lochmaben Castle yet exist amidst the melancholy firs which have been permitted to overspread the place, giving impressive manifestation of its former strength and importance. These walls have a peculiarly ghastly and emaciated look,—like a large man broken down and disfigured by disease,—in consequence of all the exterior hewn stones having been picked out and carried off, leaving only the ruder internal work behind. The fortress of the Royal Bruce, I am grieved to say, has, from time

immemorial, been regarded by the people around in no other light than that of a superterranean quarry. The Castle Loch is a fine sheet of water, skirted by green and fruitful fields, and woods of the true rich and massive appearance. Fed entirely by its own springs, it is remarkable in the eyes of the natural historian and the gourmand, for containing a peculiar species of fish entitled the vendise. It is said that a causeway traverses the bottom of the loch between the point of the castle promontory and a spot called the Castle-hill of Lochmaben, where the vestiges of the ancient fortress of the Bruces are yet very distinctly to be traced. The common tradition regarding this phenomenon is, that the materials of the old castle were transported by its means over to the site of the new one, which was thus built out of it. But how so elaborate a work of art could have been constructed at the bottom of a loch seven feet deep, is not accounted for. The history of the Cross of Lochmaben is somewhat curious. It is a tall time-worn stone, fixed into a broad freestone socket, and stands in the market-place. At the time when the neighbouring Castle of Elshieshields was built, this stone was left from the materials employed in its erection; and, Lochmaben being then deficient in the object which was considered indispensable to all burghs, the town-council made over to the Laird of Elshieshields, and his heirs and successors for ever, the mill and mill-lands of Lochmaben, a part of the burgh property, as the price and purchase of the said stone, to the intent that it might be erected as a market-cross in their burgh, and remain a proud monument of their taste and public spirit. The mill and mill-lands with which it was purchased then afforded to the town a yearly rental of only a few merks; at present, the proprietor of Elshieshields draws from them annually the sum of one hundred pounds sterling. Lochmaben is poetically called "Queen of the Lochs," from its situation in the midst of eight or nine sheets of water. On account of these great natural ornaments, an experienced person once declared, that if the town were cleared away, a good house built in its place, and the environs, including the lochs, converted into a pleasure-ground, there would not be a finer thing in Scotland. Lochmaben, in its present state, is well worthy of a visit, and, indeed, is much visited. The church of the town and

parish is a handsome and convenient building in the pointed style, with a bold square tower. It was opened in 1820, and cost L.3000. There is also a chapel of the United Associate Synod and one of the Cameronians in the neighbourhood. The town-house, with its tower and clock, stands at the end of the principal street. The town has a subscription library and mason lodges. As a royal burgh, it is governed by a provost, three bailies, and a dean of guild, with a treasurer and fifteen councillors. The burgh joins with Annan, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Sanquhar, in sending a member to parliament. It has several annual fairs.—Population of the town in 1826, 700; including the parish, 2651.

**LOCHMOIR**, a small lake in the parish of Edderachylis, Sutherlandshire.

**LOCHMORE**, a lake in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness, from which flows the river Thurso.

**LOCHNAGAR**, a lofty mountain in Aberdeenshire, noticed under the head Glenmuick.

**LOCHRUTTON**, a parish in the eastern part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, separated by Troqueer from the Nith on the east, bounded by Terregles and Irongray on the north, Urr on the west, and Kirkgunzeon on the south. It extends about four and a half miles long, by three broad. From the town of Dumfries, which is distant about four miles to the eastward, the country rises gradually, more especially throughout the whole extent of this district. In the lower and upper extremities, and towards the south, the country is hilly; but the rest of the parish lies in a valley consisting of arable land, interspersed with knolls, mosses, and meadows. The whole forms a kind of amphitheatre. Near the centre of the district is a loch from which the name of the parish has partly been derived. It is a mile in length and about half a mile in breadth: In the middle of it there is a small island, about half a rood in extent, of a circular form. It seems to have been, at least in part, artificial. The remains of a distinct druidical circle are still to be seen upon a hill at the eastern extremity of the parish. The parish has been considerably improved in modern times, and is well intersected by roads.—Population in 1821, 594.

**LOCHRYAN**. See RYAN. (LOCH)

**LOCHS**, a parish in the island of Lewis, county of Ross, lying on the south side of the

island, a great portion of it being encompassed by Loch Erisort on the north, and Loch Seaforth on the south-west. The part so peninsulated is indented by Loch Sheil, a smaller arm of the sea. The name of the parish is derived from a variety of small freshwater lochs in the district. It extends about nineteen miles in length by nine in breadth, and is of the usual bleak pastoral character of the land in Lewis.—Population in 1821, 2669.

**LOCHTOWN**, a small village in the parish of Longforgan, Perthshire.

**LOCHTURIT**, a small lake in the parish of Monivaird, Perthshire.

**LOCHTY**, a small stream in Fife, rising in the parish of Ballingry, which after flowing in an easterly course eight or nine miles, falls into the Orr, a short way above its junction with the Leven.

**LOCHWINNOCH**, a parish in the southern part of Renfrewshire, bounded by Kilmaccolm and Kilbarchan on the north, and Paisley and Neilston on the east; extending nearly ten miles from west to east, by an irregular breadth of from two to five. (The rev. statistic makes it "about six miles square;" which is not in the least maintained by the best maps.) In its western and narrow end there is much moorish and hilly land. The other parts have been vastly improved, especially about Castle Semple loch. This lake, now somewhat contracted, lies in the centre of the eastern part of the parish, and is the most interesting object within it. This beautiful sheet of water, which stretches in a northerly and southerly direction, receives the Calder water on its west side, and its issue forms the Black Cart river. The lake was once more extensive than at present; a very enterprising gentleman, James Adam, Esq. then of Barr, having lately made an embankment to retain the water, and recovered several hundred acres of rich carse land. The strath containing the loch, is exceedingly beautiful and well wooded. The village of Lochwinnoch is of considerable size, and is pleasantly situated on the north-west bank of the lake, at the distance of four miles from Beith, nine miles and six furlongs from Paisley, and seventeen and a quarter from Glasgow. It contains now about 2000 inhabitants, and owes its rise and prosperity to the cotton manufacture. There are now two large cotton mills and a woollen mill. There are also several bleachfields in the parish. The vil-

lage is ornamented by a new parochial church having a handsome steeple, also a chapel belonging to the United Secession. The situation of the place is exceedingly favourable; coal, limestone, and sandstone being in the neighbourhood, and an abundant supply of fine water. On the north-west side of the loch stands Castle Semple house, about a mile north-east from the village. This is a modern mansion built on the site of the ancient castle of Semple, founded by John Lord Sempill about the year 1500. It was demolished in 1735. On a small island in the lake is the Peel, the remains of some ancient strength, of which nothing but a vault remains. Fowler in his Renfrewshire Directory gives us the following notice of this part of the country. "We would advise the stranger, in these beautiful parts, to proceed to Loch winnoch forthwith, and inquire the way to the Ravenscraig and the Tow Brig. He may safely advance as far as Garrat's Linn, which every body in the neighbourhood knows to be bottomless; and if he be a good swimmer, he may even venture into the cave at its north corner. After this peril is over, he may proceed to Tappilickoch, and the Knockan Linn, when, if Calder Water be not in a spate, he may venture to pass under the bed of the river without being wet. A little farther up the water, he will meet with two very interesting waterfalls, where the stream is so much contracted by basaltic rocks, that it may be stepped over. Proceeding a mile farther up, he will next be attracted by the Reikan Linn, a most romantic and sublime cataract. After this the water loses little of its wild impetuous character for some distance, as its banks are still covered with copsewood. The rocks which compose the bed of the Calder, are all basaltic, and contain, in great beauty and variety, that class of minerals called zeolitic, rock-crystal, amethysts, and cornelians. In short, there is no inland place in the county of Renfrew, which contains so many beautiful, romantic, and sublime scenes, as the banks of Calder."—Population of the parish in 1821, 4130.

**LOCHY**, (**LOCH**) a lake in Invernessshire, lying in the Great Glen of Caledonia, and now forming the most westerly in the series composing the Caledonian canal. It extends fourteen miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. Near its south-western



extremity is the small village of Kilmanivaig. Here it is emptied by the river Lochy. On the east bank of the lake, near the middle, is the stage called Letter Finlay.

LOCHY, the river above noticed, which is the natural emission of Loch Lochy, after a course of about ten miles, it falls into Loch Eil, near Inverlochy and Fort-William.

LOCHY, a small river in Perthshire, parish of Killin, rising in the Breadalbane hills; uniting with the Dochart at Killin, it falls into Loch Tay, at its west end. It flows altogether above twelve miles.

LOCKERBIE, a neat small town in the parish of Dryfesdale, or Dry'sdale, in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire. It stands on the great mail road betwixt Carlisle and Glasgow, at the distance of twenty-six miles from the former, and seventy-two from the latter, twelve from Dumfries, eleven from Annan, and sixteen from Moffat. It is a cleanly little town, covering a considerable space of ground, and the buildings have a regular appearance. The parish church has been built here for reasons mentioned under the head DRYFESDALE. Besides this neat and convenient edifice, there is a chapel belonging to the United Secession. For several centuries past, the town of Lockerbie has had a lamb and wool market, though not upon the scale it is at present. When the border raids had so far ceased as to allow a slight intercourse between the Scot and Southron, it was customary for our sheep farmers to assemble annually at this place for the purpose of meeting with English dealers, who bought up the surplus stock for the southern market. This meeting was called "a tryst," and was held a little way north of the town, on the lowest acclivity of the large hill, whose top is now the arena of the market. This hill is now a common, and on the fair-days, presents an animated scene, combining the charms of business and of sport, said to be unparalleled in this country. The Lamb-fair of Lockerbie may be in fact considered the Saturnalia of the south-western province of Scotland. A contemporary notes the dates of the Lockerbie markets and fairs thus:—"A market is held on Thursday, and from the commencement of October till the end of April, it is extensively supplied with pork, of which not less than about 1800 carcasses are sold during the season; there is also a market for

the hiring of servants on the Thursday before Old Martinmas. Fairs are held on the second Thursday in January, the second Thursday in February, the second Thursday in March, the second Thursday in April, the second Thursday in May, the third Thursday in June, and the second Thursday in August; (the last fair, which is for lambs, is the largest fair of the kind in Scotland;) a new one lately established for the sale of cattle in September, the second Thursday in October for cattle and horses, the second Thursday in November, and the Thursday before Christmas; all old style. These fairs add much to the prosperity of the town, most of them being well attended; the new one in September takes place the Thursday before the large fair, on Brough Hill, and is likely to become considerable."—Population in 1821, 500.

LOGAN, a small stream in Lanarkshire, which rising among the hills which separate the parish of Lesmahago from Muirkirk, and running eastward for eight miles, joins the Nethan, a small river originating in the same quarter.

LOGAN, a small stream in Edinburghshire, pursuing a short course among the Pentland hills and grounds to the south, and falling into the North Esk.

LOGAN, a small stream in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, noticed under that head, as being with its "braes" the subject of Scottish song.

LOGIE. When this word is found applied as the name of any place in Scotland, it signifies "a hollow situation."

LOGIE, a small parish in the north-eastern part of Fife, bounded by Kilmany on the west and north, Leuchars on the east, and the same with Dairsie on the south. It extends about four miles in length from west to east, by generally one and a-quarter in breadth. The district is hilly, but arable, and possessed of plantations.—Population in 1821, 440.

LOGIE, a parish lying in the shires of Stirling, Perth, and Clackmannan, and consisting of two detached portions. The larger portion of the parish lies immediately on the north bank of the river Forth, opposite Stirling, bounded by Alloa on the east, and Dumblane and Lecropt on the west and north. It measures about four miles each way. The other portion is a small patch farther to the north. The parish, in general, is exceedingly beautiful, highly productive, and well enclosed

and planted. In the northern parts it is hilly, but towards the south the district forms a part of the valuable carse land on the Forth. The village of Logie, or Blair-Logie, lies with its neat little church at the base of the Ochil hills at the entrance to Glendevon, and presents a singularly pleasing scene of natural beauty. Within this parish, on a flat peninsula formed by a sinuosity of the Forth, stands the desolate and tall ruin of Cambuskenneth abbey; but we defer giving any account of this interesting house, till we come to the history of Stirling, with which its character and fortunes were always intimately associated.—Population in 1821, 2115.

LOGIE, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the right bank of the North Esk, immediately above Montrose, having Dun on the south, and Stricathro on the west; extending four miles from east to west, by three miles in breadth, at the widest part. The present parish includes the abrogated parochial district of Pert. The lower part of the parish lies along the banks of the river North Esk, which, by a beautiful curve, divides it, towards the north and east, from the parishes of Marykirk and St. Cyrus. The upper part is pretty high, generally bending with a gentle declivity to the river, though a good part of it likewise has a southern exposure. The district has been subjected to various improvements, and has now several fine pieces of planting. There are several good mansions or gentlemen's seats in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1012.

LOGIE-ALMOND, or AMON, a district in Perthshire, extending about three miles square on the north bank of the river Almond and recently disjoined from the parishes of Foulis and Menzie, and annexed *quoad sacra* to the parish of Monedie.

LOGIE-BUCHAN, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying in nearly equal proportions on both sides of the river Ythan; bounded by Ellon on the inland or north-west side, and separated from the sea by Foveran and Slains. From south-west to north-east, it extends about nine miles by a mean breadth of one and a-quarter. This district is arable, and a good deal improved. The parish kirk stands on the right bank of the Ythan.—Population in 1821, 629.

LOGIE-COLDSTONE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, composed of the united parishes of Logie and Coldstone, which were

joined in 1618. It lies in the upper part of the county called Cromar, at an equal distance between the Dee and Don, bounded on the west by Strathdon and Glenmuick. Towie lies on the north. The parish is broad at the two ends, and narrow in the middle, the length being about six miles. The interior part of the country is interspersed with a number of small hills and large moors. The district contains a proportion of arable land. There are three rivulets in the district, which fall into the Dee in the parish of Aboyne.—Population in 1821, 858.

LOGIE-EASTER, a parish in the shires of Ross and Cromarty, bounded on the south by Kilmuir, on the east by Nigg, on the north-east by Fearn, on the north by Tain, and on the west by Eddertown and Kilmuir. The country here is now considerably improved; and there are several plantations.—Population in 1821, 813.

LOGIERAIT, a parish in the northern part of Perthshire, being partly the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Tummel and Tay, while another portion lies on the east side of the former stream. There are also a few detached portions. Part of Dowally and Moulin lie to the north of the body of the parish. The length of the sides of the parish may be estimated at seven miles. The country here is remarkably beautiful. “Not far from the church of Logierait, is an eminence which commands a prospect of the greater part of the parish. The windings of the rivers, the vales, the corn-fields, and pastures on the sides of the hills; the woodlands, in some places, extending to the edge of the banks of the rivers; and the distant mountains in the back-ground, form together one of the richest landscapes that the eye can behold. Except where the woods approach the rivers, their banks are arable; and much of the rising ground is cultivated, where the declivities do not prevent the use of the plough. The hills afford excellent sheep pasture. Of the whole extent, about 3000 acres are arable, and nearly 1000 are covered with wood. The village of Logierait is eight and a-half miles north of Dunkeld, and eight east of Aberfeldie, and is only noted for carrying on the distillation of whisky.” In that portion of the parish lying east from the junction of the Tummel and Tay, are the Braes of Tullimet, which give their

name to a favourite Scottish air. It was at Logierait that Prince Charles kept the prisoners whom he had taken at the battle of Prestonpans.—Population in 1821, 3095.

**LOGIE-WESTER**, a parish united to Urquhart. See URQUHART AND LOGIE-WESTER.

**LOIGH**, a small river in Ross-shire, which falls into Loch Long.

**LOMOND HILLS**, two conical and conspicuous hills, lying in the direction of east and west; the eastern being in the parish of Falkland, county of Fife, and the western being in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire. In viewing the peninsula of Fife from the Edinburgh side of the Forth, these hills appear to rise considerably above any other elevations in the district. The eastern is computed to be 1260 feet in height, while the western is twenty feet higher. They are generally heathy and almost entirely pastoral, but in recent times cultivation has been rapidly spreading up their northern sides from the vale or Howe of Fife. The ground connecting the two hills is not a great deal lower than the two summits. At the western termination of the range, the descent is rather abrupt, and at the base lies the beautiful and placid lake Loch Leven.

**LOMOND, (LOCH)** a lake lying betwixt Dumbarton and Stirlingshire, nearly equally belonging to both, as the boundary line passes through it. This lake, which is justly esteemed as the finest and most interesting expanse of water in Britain, measures about twenty-three miles in length from north to south; its breadth, where greatest, at the southern extremity, is five miles, from which it gradually grows narrower, till it is continued up the vale of Glenfalloch in a mountain streamlet. The depth of the lake is various; in the southern extremity it seldom exceeds twenty fathoms; near the north end it is in some places a hundred fathoms, and there it never freezes. The whole surface of the lake extends to  $31\frac{1}{4}$  square miles, or 20,000 English acres. The picturesque beauty of Loch Lomond is greatly increased by nearly thirty islands of different sizes. The islands called Inch-Lonaig, Inch-Tavanach, Inch-Moan, Inch-Conachan, Cre-inch, and Inch-Galbraith, with nine islets, are in Dumbartonshire; Inch-Cailloch, Inch-Fad, Inch-Cruin, Tor-inch, Clair-inch, and Buc-inch, with six islets, are in Stirlingshire; Inch-Murrin, it is under-

stood, has been left out of any political division. These islands and islets are for the greater part at the southern or widest end. Loch Lomond receives the waters of the Uglass, the Luss, the Fruin, the Falloch, and other smaller rivulets on the west side, the Snaid on the east, and the Endrick, its largest tributary, on the south-east side. It is discharged at the southern extremity by the river Leven, which falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. Originally, the lake was called *Loch-Leven*. The lake is environed in high mountain scenery, and on the Stirlingshire side is overshadowed by the lofty hill Benlomond. "One of the finest points for enjoying the scenery of Loch Lomond," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "is a place called Stonehill, to the north of the village of Luss. At this point, about one-third of the way up a lofty hill, the whole breadth of the lake is spanned by the eye, including

All the fairy crowds  
Of islands which together lie,  
As quietly as spots of sky  
Among the evening clouds.

These islands are of different forms and magnitudes. Some are covered with the most luxuriant wood of every different tint; others shew a beautiful intermixture of rock and copses; some, like plains of emerald, scarcely above the level of the water, are covered with grass; and others, again, are bare rocks, rising into precipices, and destitute of vegetation. From this point, they also appear distinctly separated from each other, but not so much as to give the idea of map or bird-eye view, which a higher point of view would undoubtedly present to the imagination. The prospect is bounded on the south by the distant hills which intervene between Loch Lomond and the Clyde, and which here appear, in comparison with the mountains around, to be only gentle swells; the Leven, its vale, the rock of Dumbarton, and even the surface of the Clyde, are in the same direction conspicuous. Towards the east, the vale of the Endrick, its principal seats, the obelisk erected to the memory of Buchanan at Killearn, and the Lennox Hills, are also distinctly visible. Turning to the north, the lake is seen to wind far amongst the mountains, which are finely varied in their outline, and very lofty, particularly Benlomond, which, like Saul among his brethren, seems to tower to the heavens. The prospect



here has something in it more grand than that to the south or east, but not nearly so soft and pleasing." The critical Macculloch thus writes of this splendid lake, and his estimation of its character will be allowed to be exceedingly just. "Loch Lomond is unquestionably the pride of our lakes; incomparable in its beauty as in its dimensions, exceeding all others in variety as it does in extent and splendour, and uniting in itself every style of scenery which is found in the other lakes of the Highlands. I must even assign it the palm above Loch Katrine, the only one which is much distinguished from it in character, the only one to which it does not contain an exact parallel in the style of its landscapes. With all its strange and splendid beauties, it is a property of Loch Katrine to weary and fatigue the eye; dazzling by the style and multiplicity of its ornament, and rather misleading the judgment on a first inspection, than continuing to satisfy it after long familiarity. It must be remembered too, that splendid and grand as are the landscapes of this lake, and various as they may appear from their excess and boldness of ornament, there is an uniformity, even in that variety, and that a sameness of character predominates everywhere. It possesses but one style: and numerous as its pictures are, they are always constructed from the same exact elements, and these frequently but slight modifications of each other. As with regard to the superiority of Loch Lomond to all other lakes, there can be no question, so, in the highly contrasted characters of its upper and lower portions, it offers points of comparison with the whole; with all those at least which possess any picturesque beauty; for it has no blank. It presents nowhere that poverty of aspect which belongs to Loch Shin, and to many more, and which even at Loch Katrine, marks nearly three-fourths of the lake. Everywhere it is, in some way, picturesque; and, everywhere, it offers landscapes, not merely to the cursory spectator, but to the painter. Nor do I think that I overrate its richness in scenery, when I say, that if Loch Katrine and Loch Achray are omitted, it presents numerically, more pictures than all the lakes of the Highlands united. With respect to style, from its upper extremity to a point above Luss, it may be compared with the finest views on Loch Awe, on Loch Lubnaig, on Loch Maree, and on Loch Earn, since no others can here pretend to en-

ter into competition with it. There are also points in this division not dissimilar to the finer parts of the Trosachs, and fully equal to them in wild grandeur. At the lower extremity, it may compete with the lakes of a middling character, such as Loch Tummel; excelling them all, however, as well in variety as in extent. But it possesses, moreover, a style of landscape to which Scotland produces no resemblance whatever; since Loch Maree scarcely offers an exception. This is found in the varied and numerous islands that cover its noble expanse; forming the feature which, above all others, distinguishes Loch Lomond, and which, even had it no other attractions, would render it, what it is in every respect, the paragon of Scottish lakes."

LONCARTY, or LUNCARTY, a place in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire, at which is an extensive bleachfield. Here was fought the celebrated battle of Luncarty betwixt the Danes and Scots, near the end of the tenth century, in which the latter were victorious.

LONG, (LOCH) an arm of the sea projected in a northerly direction from the firth of Clyde, nearly opposite Gourrock, and stretching inland a distance of twenty-four miles. At its mouth a smaller arm of the sea called Holy Loch, is protruded into Argyleshire, and about half way up, Loch Long sends off the subsidiary branch Loch Goil, in a north-westerly direction; after this Loch Long tends to a north-easterly direction. At its entrance the breadth is a mile and a half; but after passing Loch Goil it becomes little more than half a mile broad; finally it tapers to a point, in its inner part appearing almost like an inland lake. The coast is generally bold and mountainous. The lake divides Argyleshire on the west, from Dumbartonshire on the east.

LONG, (LOCH) a small arm of the sea, in the south-west part of Ross-shire, projected inland from Loch Alsh in a north-easterly direction, and forming the northern boundary of Kintail.

LONGANNET, a small village in the parish of Tulliallan, Perthshire.

LONGFORGAN, a parish in Perthshire, partly within the Carse of Gowrie, and lying with its south side upon the Tay. On the west it is bounded by Inchture and Abernethy, on the north by Kettins, and on the east by the united parishes of Foulis-Easter and

Lundie, and of Liff and Benvie. Its shape is irregular; the greatest length is seven miles, and the greatest breadth about three and a half; but in some places it is so narrow, that the whole parish does not contain above 7000 acres. The surface is uneven. Its southern boundary upon the Tay to the eastward is bold and steep, and ends in the rocky promontory of Kingoodie. From that point a beautiful bank rises, which as it proceeds north and west, takes the shape of a crescent, and ends in a bluff point, about three miles from its commencement, at a place called the Snobs of Drimmie, from which to the river Tay the surface is a perfect plain, its lowest part being a portion of the rich and beautiful Carse of Gowrie. There are three remarkable hills in the parish, Dron, Ballo, and Lochtown. Webster's description of this district is so much better than any other in his work, that we give his words a place. "Upon every estate there are great quantities of growing timber of all kinds, oak, ash, elm, &c.; many of the trees are from one hundred to one hundred and fifty years of age; and there are about 600 acres of fine thriving plantations, from thirty to forty years old. There are several orchards, one in particular at Monorgan, reckoned the best in the Carse for yielding fine fruit. There are two other places which may be called villages, besides Longforgan, viz. Kingoodie and the small hamlet of Lochtown. The most remarkable building is Castle-Huntly, built on the top of a rock, which rises in the middle of the plain, and commanding one of the most varied and extensive prospects that imagination can fancy. It is said to have been built about the year 1452, by Lord Gray, and named in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. In 1615, it came into the possession of the Strathmore family, who changed its name to Castle-Lyon. In 1777, it was purchased, along with the estate, by Mr. Paterson, who repaired it in a most elegant manner, and laid out the plantations and pleasure grounds in the finest modern style. Drimmie-house, the seat of Lord Kinnaird, is also in this parish. Mylnefield, a gentleman's seat, is beautifully situated on a rising ground to the east of the village. It is surrounded with a great deal of planting, and commands a most excellent prospect of the Tay, the distant hills of Fife, and the rich banks of Gray and Lundie, in Forfar-

shire. Hitherto no mineral, except marl and freestone, has been found; the latter, wrought at the quarry of Kingoodie, is perhaps the best in Britain. The district shows the remains of some ancient encampments." The village of Longforgan is of considerable size, but of a straggling appearance, situated on the road from Perth to Dundee, about sixteen miles from the former and six from the latter. It enjoys a delightful situation on the rising ground which bounds the Carse on the east, and commands a fine prospect of the Tay. It was erected into a free burgh of barony, by Charles II., in 1672, in favour of Patrick, earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, with power to elect and constitute bailies, &c., and to hold a weekly market and two annual fairs. There is now a handsome modern church, erected by Mr. Paterson of Castle-Huntly, who acquired the superiority of the village when he purchased the estate.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 1544.

LONGFORMACUS, a parish in the district of Lammermoor, Berwickshire, of a most irregular figure, but generally reckoned twelve miles in length, by six in breadth; surrounded by the parishes of Dunse, Langton, Greenlaw, Westruther, Cranshaws, and Abbey St. Bathans. It is quite hilly, being in the midst of the Lammermoor range, and is for the greater part pastoral. The low grounds are now well cultivated. With the exception of two fine conical hills, called Dirrington Laws, which are seen at a great distance, it contains no localities of any interest.—Population in 1821, 402.

LONG-ISLAND. This appellation is bestowed on that district of the Hebrides, extending from the island of Lewis on the north, to Barra on the south, comprehending Lewis, Harris, Benbecula, North and South Uist, Barra, &c., being a space of one hundred and sixty-six miles long and eight broad on an average. The reason for so many islands being included in this title, is that the sounding between each is so shallow that the whole appear as if they had once been a continuous ridge of land. The chief passage through is by the sound of Harris.

LONG-NIDDRY, a rural village in the parish of Gladsmuir, Haddingtonshire, lying about four miles north-east of Tranent, and three east of Port-Seton. This is a curious little old fashioned village, formerly much lar-

ger, and the appendage of a baronial mansion-house. The Laird of Long-Niddry was a zealous Reformer, and had John Knox for the tutor of his children. When residing here, he often preached in the family chapel to the inhabitants; and the ruins of that edifice, overgrown in their decay by ivy and weeping plants, are yet pointed out and visited by his admirers.

**LONG-SIDE**, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, of an irregular figure, bounded on the north by Old Deer and Lonmay, on the east by St. Fergus and Peterhead, on the south by Cruden, and on the west by Old Deer. It is like Buchan in general; is level, and liable to be overflowed by the Ugie. At the small village of Nether Kinmundy there is a woollen manufactory.—Population in 1821, 2357.

**LONMAY**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending ten miles in length, by four miles in breadth at the widest part; bounded on the south-east by Crimond, on the south by Longside and Old Deer, on the south-west by Strichen, on the west and north-west by Rathen, and on the east by the sea. It has four miles of sea-coast, and the shore is flat and sandy. The soil of the parish is various. Near the sea side is the lake of Strathbeg, covering some hundreds of acres, and originating in a rivulet having been blocked up by sand. North-west from thence is Lonmay Kirk, and near it is the elegant seat of Cairness, environed in plantations.—Population in 1821, 1589.

**LORN**, or **LORNE**, a district in Argyleshire, lying generally betwixt Loch Awe and the sound at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, and extending about thirty miles in length. On the north it is bounded by Loch Etive. Popularly, it is divided into the minute sections of Upper, Mid, and Nether Lorn. The chief or only town is Oban. Lorn is a marquiseat in the noble family of Argyle.

**LOSSIE**, a river in Argyleshire, rising near the centre of that county in the parish of Edenkeillie, which, after passing through the parish of Dallas, and flowing in a northerly and north-easterly direction round the town of Elgin, falls into the sea at Lossiemouth.

**LOSSIEMOUTH**, a village in the parish of Drinny, Morayshire, just mentioned as being situated at the mouth of the Lossie, and hence

its name. It is the sea port of Elgin; from which it is distant six or seven miles. It has a convenient small harbour, and a new one is proposed to be built by the magistrates of Elgin.

**LOTH**, a parish in Sutherlandshire, lying on the northern shore of the Moray firth, immediately to the south-west of the Ord of Caithness. It is bounded on the inland side by Kildonan. It is a mere stripe in figure, being about twelve miles in length, by from one and a half to three and a half in breadth. The district along the coast is arable, and the upper hilly part is pastoral. The water of Helmsdale issues from the vale of Kildonan, and falls into the sea near the northern extremity of Loth parish, at the village of Helmsdale, which is described under its proper head.—Population in 1821, 2008.

**LOTHIAN**, a district of country on the south side of the firth of Forth, of considerable extent in ancient times, but by modern interpretation, including only the counties of Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Haddington,—or West, Mid, and East *Lothian*. For a more complete account of this territory than is to be found in any other topographical work, we refer to the head **EDINBURGHSHIRE**. It confers the title of Marquis on the noble family of Kerr.

**LOTHOSCAIR**, a small island in Loch Linnhe, Argyleshire.

**LOTHRY**, a small stream in Fife, which, after a course of six or seven miles, falls into the Leven, below the town of Leslie.

**LOUDON**, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, extending nine miles in length, by a breadth towards Eaglesham of seven miles; but at the western extremity it is not above three miles broad. Kilmarnock parish lies on the west. The parish is situated at the extremity of the strath of the river of Irvine, which here separates the parish from that of Galston, and this narrow strath from east to west forms a kind of ventilator, which is thought to contribute towards the health of the inhabitants. The greater part of the district is arable, and it possesses the villages of Loudon, Newmills, Derval, and Auldtown. Newmills stands on the Irvine, partly within the parish of Galston. The author of the statistical account informs us that this parish was first improved by John, Earl of Loudon, who deserves the name of the father of agriculture in this part of the shire. He prudently be-



gan by making roads through the parish as early as 1733; an excellent bridge was, by his influence, built over Irvine water, and the road from thence, and from his house to Newmills, was the first road in Ayrshire, made by statute-work. The castle of Loudon has been in recent times rebuilt, in the castellated form, in a style of great elegance. It is situated amidst some fine grounds near the Irvine. East from it is Loudonhill, of note in Scottish history for the battle fought at it, or rather at the neighbouring farm of Drumclog, in 1679.—See AVENDALE. The “woods and braes” of Loudon furnish a theme for one of Tannahill’s best songs.—Population of the landward part of the parish in 1821, 1861.

LOUISBURGH, a small suburb of the town of Wick, Caithness, built on the entailed estate of Lord Duffus.

LOWLANDS, the popular designation of all that portion of Scotland not included within the district of the Highlands. The Lowlands may thus be said to include all Scotland south of the Forth and the Clyde, a portion of Stirlingshire, Dumbartonshire, and all the peninsula of Fife, a part of Perthshire, nearly the whole of Forfarshire, and the lower country along the coast from thence to Duncansby-head. There is no regular boundary. The perfect prevalence of the English language,—at least the Scottish dialect of that language,—and English usages and dress, under the same modifications, are the marks which distinguish the Lowlands from the Highlands, independent of the comparative altitude of the land, which, in many instances, is no criterion. As the Lowlands, in reality, compose Scotland proper, the district need not be here made the object of lengthened description. Within the low country is the district of the Southern Highlands, being the hilly part of the shires of Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, and Dumfries.

LOWS, (LOCH OF THE) a small lake extending no more than three quarters of a mile in length, by a quarter of a mile in breadth, in the north-western corner of the parish of Ettrick, Selkirkshire. It lies in a wild mountainous territory, and is formed by the gathering of the water of Yarrow. At the northern extremity it is emitted by a channel into St. Mary’s loch, from whence the river Yarrow flows.

LOWS, (LOCH OF THE) a beautiful small lake in the parish of Cluny, Perthshire,

a few miles east from Dunkeld, on the road from that place to Blairgowrie.

LUBNAIG, a beautiful lake in Perthshire, in the parishes of Balquhider and Callander, extending five miles in length, and from half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. It takes its name from its winding appearance, forming three gentle sweeps in the distance of a few miles. It receives the waters of Loch Voil at its north-western extremity, and at the south end it emits the water of the Teith river. It is the first lake the traveller comes to in passing up the vale of the Teith from Callander. Macculloch notices its characteristics in these words, “Loch Lubnaig is a lake remarkable for its singularity, and far from deficient in beauty. It is rendered utterly unlike every other Scottish lake, by the complete dissimilarity of its two boundaries; the one being flat and open, and the other a solid wall of mountain, formed by the steep and rocky declivity of Ben-Ledi. Though long, it therefore presents little variety; but its best landscapes are rendered very striking by their great simplicity, and by the profound and magnificent breadth of shade which involves the hill, as it towers aloft, impending over the black waters on which it casts a solemn gloom. Nor is it deficient in all those minute ornaments of rock and tree, and cultivation, and of sinuous and picturesque shores, which serve to contrast with and embellish the breadth and grandeur of character. Ardwhillary, the seat of the Abyssinian Bruce, has acquired a sort of classical reputation, as having been the place where he secluded himself for the purpose of writing his *opus magnum*.”

LUCE (BAY OF), or GLENLUCE BAY, a spacious bay in Wigtonshire, formed by the projection of the Rhinns of Galloway, as they are called, being the two peninsulas of the county of Wigton. Between the two is Luce Bay, which is about twenty miles in width throughout, and rather more in length inland. It has generally a fine sandy bottom, and is a safe place of anchorage for vessels. It takes its name from the river Luce, which falls into it at its inner extremity.

LUCE, the river just noticed, is one of the principal streams of Wigtonshire, which originating among the hills of Carrick in Ayrshire, and intersecting the county of Wigton in a southerly direction, falls into Luce Bay. The vale through which it flows has from it been

called Glenluce, and under this name there was once a large tract of country, forming a parish, chiefly on the left bank of the river, which is now divided into the parishes of Old and New Luce. The word *Luce*, or *Lus*, is said to import an herb, or, as some say, a leek; and from the same etymon we have perhaps the French *lis*, or lily. Glenluce has also given a name to a village in the parish of Old Luce. The ruins of the once splendid establishment of Glenluce Abbey are within the latter parochial district, immediately to be mentioned.

LUCE (NEW), a parish in Wigtonshire, forming part of the old parish of Luce till 1646, when, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, it was partitioned into the parishes of Old and New Luce. This division is the upper part of the original district; it is of an irregular figure, extending about ten miles in length by from five to six in breadth, and lying almost entirely on the left bank of the river Luce. It has Ayrshire on the north, the parish of Kirkcowan on the east, Old Luce on the south, and Inch on the west. It consists partly of high and low ground. The arable land is but limited in amount, and lies principally on the banks of the rivers; the greater part of the high land is covered by rocks or heath. The other chief water besides the Luce, is the Cross water, which runs through a large portion of the parish, and falls into the Luce on its left bank at the village of New Luce.—Population in 1821, 609.

LUCE (OLD), a parish in Wigtonshire, lying immediately south of New Luce, and bounded by Luce Bay on the south. About a third part of it lies on the right hand of the river Luce, and the remainder on the opposite side. The parish is bounded on the west by Inch and Stoneykirk, and on the east by Kirkcowan and Mochrum; in length it is ten miles, by a breadth of from two to seven. There is not a half of the district under cultivation, there being a good deal of moorish land, but improvements have long since commenced. Near the mouth of the Luce, the valley of the river is warm and pleasing in appearance, from plantations and the effect of careful culture. In this quarter, on the left bank of the Luce, is the village of Glenluce, noticed under its own head; and, at the distance of a mile and a half up the vale, behind the town, are the ruins of Glenluce Abbey. It is mentioned by Keith

that this abbey—*Valk's Lucis*—was founded by Rolland, lord of Galloway and constable of Scotland, the monks being of the Cistercian order, and brought from Melrose. Walter, abbot of this place, was sent to Scotland by John, Duke of Albany. In 1235 the monastery was plundered by the lawless soldiery of Alexander II., when he was subduing the rebellion of the Gallowaymen, in favour of Thomas, the bastard son of Alan, the lord of Galloway. The king had the appointment to this abbey, and the Pope had merely the confirmation. The abbey had a large garden and orchard, of twelve Scots acres, which now forms the glebe of the minister of Old Luce parish. James IV. and his Queen Margaret, on their pilgrimage to Whithorn, (another abbey in Galloway) visited Glenluce Abbey in July 1507, when the king, as we learn from the treasurer's accounts, gave a present of four shillings (4d. Sterling) to the gardeners. At the epoch of the Reformation the Earl of Cassillis, who held the office of bailie to the Abbey of Glenluce, obtained from the commendator, Mr. Thomas Hay, on the 14th of February 1561-2, a lease of the whole property and revenues of that monastery, for the annual payment of 1000 marks, or L.666, 13s. 4d. Scots., which was very far below the amount of the real revenues of the abbey. The whole property of the monastery of Glenluce was vested in the king by the general annexation act in 1587; and it was granted by King James, in 1602, to Mr. Lawrence Gordon, the commendator of Glenluce, a son of Alexander Gordon, the bishop of Galloway. On the death of Alexander Gordon in 1610, this property went to his brother, John Gordon, the dean of Salisbury, who gave it, with his only child Louisa, in marriage, to Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, from whom it was purchased by the king in 1613, and annexed to the property and revenues of the bishopric of Galloway. After episcopacy had been abrogated in 1641, Charles I. granted the whole property of this religious house to the University of Glasgow. This property was restored to the bishopric in 1681, and was enjoyed by the bishops of Galloway till the final abolition of episcopacy in 1689. The abbey of Glenluce appears, from the ruins, to have been an extensive pile of building. Symson, in his account of Galloway, 1684, says, that the steeple, and a part of the

walls of the church, together with the chapter-house, the walls of the cloisters, the gate-house, with the walls of the large precincts, were, for the most part, then standing. The whole is now a vast mass of ruins, covering about an acre and a half of ground, notwithstanding the vast quantities which have been carried away. The only part that now remains entire, is a small apartment, on the east side of the square, within which stood the cloisters. In the middle of this apartment there is a pillar about fourteen feet high, from which eight arches spring, and have their terminations in the surrounding walls; the centre of every arch is ornamented by foliage, and various figures, very well cut, in coarse freestone. Tradition reports Michael Scot to have been at one time Abbot of Glenluce, and that his magical library still exists under a particular part of the ruins. At a period coeval with this ancient abbey, there were situated here two chapels besides the parish church, all of which were the property of the abbot and monks.—Population in 1821, 1957.

**LUGAR**, or **LUGGAR**, a small river in Ayrshire, arising in the Cumnock lakes, and falling into the water of Ayr, at Barskimming.

**LUGGIE**, a small river in Dumbartonshire, falling into the Kelvin, near Kirkintilloch.

**LUGTON**, a suburb of Dalkeith, on the brow of the eminence north from that town. It was anciently a barony, but as a village it is now nearly extinguished by modern "improvements."

**LUGTON**, a small river in Renfrewshire, rising in Loch Libo in the parish of Neilston, and falling into the Garnock, in the parish of Kilwinning, about a mile below the castle of Eglintoun.

**LUINA**, (**LOCH**) otherwise Loch Avich, under which head it is noticed.

**LUING**, a small island in the parish of Kilbrandon, Argyleshire, lying in the same cluster with Easdale and Seil. It lies to the south of the latter, and in the sound betwixt it and the mainland (Nether Lorn) lies the island of Shuna. It extends about six miles in length, and is about one in breadth. It abounds in the slate so commonly found in these isles. On it is found a very good specimen of one of those circular forts of loose stone, so often described. This particular one happens to be oval of about twenty yards by fifteen.

**LUGUT**, a rivulet in Edinburghshire, rising in the wilds of Heriot parish, and after a course of a few miles falling into the Gala Water below Haugh-head.

**LUMPHANAN**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the west by Coul, and on the east by Kincardine-o-Neil, extending about six miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of four. Hills surround the greater part of the district. The name, which signifies "the bare little valley," leads us to suppose that originally the place had been bare and unproductive; but time has produced great changes, and the low grounds are now fruitful and well-cultivated. There is a lake in the parish of a mile in length, called the Loch of Auchlossen, which produces pikes and eels in great plenty. It is shallow and susceptible of being drained. The parish has a few rivulets. Lumphanan is noticed in Scottish history, on account of having been the district in which the usurper Macbeth is understood to have been slain, (1057.) The spot where this deed is said to have happened is about a mile north from the kirk, on the brow of a hill, where a huge cairn of stones has been raised as commemorative of the transaction. While flying from the south, it is told, he was here overtaken by Macduff, and immediately slain in single combat.—Population in 1821, 733.

**LUNAN**, a river in Forfarshire, rising from a spring called Lunan Well, in the parish of Forfar, and running through the lake of Rescobie, it flows in an easterly direction a distance of from twelve to fourteen miles, when it falls into the sea at Lunan Bay, near Redcastle.

**LUNAN BAY**, the bay just mentioned, is a broad sinus of four miles along the coast of Forfarshire, at the inner extremity of which it receives the river Lunan.

**LUNAN**, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the left bank of the river Lunan, which separates it from Inverkeilor, bounded by the sea or Lunan Bay on the east, part of Maryton, and Craig on the north, and Kinnell on the west. It is nearly rectangular, being about two miles long, by one in breadth, and therefore one of the smallest parishes in the shire. The shore is sandy, and bounded by hillocks overgrown with bent; but the adjoining land is for the most part steep and high. The ground rises so rapidly from the river towards the north,



that, when viewed from the south, the parish has the appearance of being situated on the side of a hill; but, at the top, it becomes again flat, and continues so to the distance of several miles beyond the parish. The situation is at once pleasant, and advantageous for agriculture.—Population in 1821, 306.

**LUNDIE**, a parish in the western part of Forfarshire, to which in 1618 was united the parish of Foulis-Easter, situated within the county of Perth. Lundie is of a square form, bounded by Kettins on the west, Newtyle on the north, and Auchterhouse on the east; it comprises 3258 acres. Foulis-Easter is of a triangular form, its greatest length being four miles, and its medium breadth somewhat more than one. Conjunctly, the district forms a productive well-cultivated tract of country, embellished with plantations, and possessing several small lakes. The greater part of Lundie is the property of Lord Viscount Duncan, who is patron of the parish. The old church of Foulis was founded by Sir Andrew Gray of Foulis, ancestor to Lord Gray, for a provost and several prebendaries, in the reign of James II.—Population in 1821,—Lundie, 461, and Foulis, 488.

**LUNGA**, a small island of Argyshire, belonging to the parish of Jura and Colonsay, and having the sound of Luing betwixt it and the island of that name. It measures about two miles long, by half a mile broad, and possesses a rugged surface.

**LUNESTING**, a parish in Shetland now incorporated with Nesting. See **NESTING**.

**LUSS**, a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying on the west side of Loch Lomond, along which it extends upwards of nine miles, by a breadth of five and a half in its northern, and two and a half in its southern, quarter. It has Bonhill on the south, Row on the west, and Arrochar on the north. Originally, the parish was of much greater extent. The country here is exceedingly beautiful, especially on the borders of the lake, where it is well wooded and cultivated. The parish is otherwise mountainous and pastoral. The parish of *Luss* took its name from the place where the church and village stand, on the western bank of Loch Lomond, on a peninsula between the small river Luss and the lake. This place derived its appellation from the Gaelic *lus*, signifying a plant or herb. The church of Luss was dedicated to Saint Mackessog, a native of Lennox,

who was a bishop and confessor, and suffered martyrdom about the year 520, at a place below Luss, on the side of the lake, where a large cairn of stones was raised to his memory. He was buried in the parish church, and was long regarded as the tutelar saint of this part of the country. The present village of Luss is a delightful little place, and is much resorted to in summer, on account of its being a convenient station for a tourist who wishes to spend a few days in search of the picturesque. Four islands in Loch Lomond belong to the parish.—Population in 1821, 1150.

**LUTHER**. See **LEÜTHER**.

**LUTHERMOOR**, a small village in the parish of Marykirk, Kincardineshire.

**LYDOCH**, (**LOCH**), a lake in the western wilds of Perthshire, parish of Fortingal, with a portion of it belonging to Argyshire, extending several miles in length, by half a mile in breadth. From the north-eastern part its waters are emitted by the river Gauer, which flows to Loch Rannoch.

**LYNE**, a small river in Peebles-shire, one of the tributaries of the Tweed, in the earlier part of its course. It originates in some burns in the parish of Linton, and pursuing a southerly course through Newlands parish, it receives the Tath below Drochil Castle, and bounding the parish of Lyne on its south side, it joins the Tweed at Lyne Mill.

**LYNE** and **MEGGET**, two parishes in Peebles-shire, ecclesiastically united, though not lying near each other. Lyne lies on the left bank of the above stream, and measures three miles in length, by little more than two in breadth. It is bounded by the parish of Edleston on the north, and Peebles on the east. The district is hilly, and both pastoral and arable. The road up the vale of Tweed proceeds through the parish in a westerly direction, along the river Lyne, and near it stands the church of Lyne. The only object worthy of notice is the remains of a distinct Roman Camp, which is noticed under the head **PEEBLES-SHIRE**. The parish of Megget is situated within the southern border of the county, near the head of Ettrick and Yarrow, bounded on the west by Tweedsmuir. It is a bleak hilly and pastoral district, seven miles in length, by six in breadth. It is intersected by the small stream, Megget Water, which falls into St. Mary's Loch.—Population of both parishes in 1821, 176.

**LYON, (LOCH)** a small lake in the western borders of Perthshire, parish of Forthingal, from whence flows the river Lyon in an easterly direction to the Tay, into which it falls two miles below Kenmore. The vale

through which the river Lyon runs is called Glen Lyon. Though the general character of the glen is that of a narrow alpine valley, there are some splendid views of widely extended scenery, as well as much river landscape.

**MAALMORIE**, a promontory and islet on the south-east coast of the island of Islay.

**MABERRY, (LOCH)** a small lake in the northern part of Wigtonshire, lying between the parishes of Penningham and Kirkcowan. It possesses several islets, on one of which are the ruins of a castle. It is emitted by the river Bladenoch.

**MACDUFF**, a sea-port town in the parish of Gamrie, county of Banff, situated about one and a half miles east from the town of Banff, on the opposite side of the Deveron river. This modern town has risen since 1732, from being little else than the huts of a few fishermen, to be a place of respectable size and considerable trade. It is built on the property of the Earl of Fife, whose splendid seat is situated in its neighbourhood, and to this nobleman it has been indebted for a variety of improvements conducive to its prosperity. Under him it was created a burgh of barony by George III., and he laid out a vast sum in the erection of a harbour, which is reckoned one of the best in the Moray Firth. From this excellence in its harbour, Macduff has much more import and export traffic than Banff; possessing upwards of a dozen vessels which trade with London and the Baltic, besides innumerable fishing boats. The principal exports are corn, salmon, codfish, and granite. The town, which in 1821 contained about 1500 inhabitants, is built on the side of a hill descending towards the shore. The church, or rather chapel of ease, occupies a conspicuous situation on the eminence, and Lord Fife has ornamented its precincts with a cross, which has a fine effect at a little distance on either side, being relieved conspicuously against the sky. The town contains a grammar school, and a town-house and jail. Macduff is accessible from Banff by a handsome bridge across the Deveron, from which, looking up the water, a fine view is obtained.

**MACDUIE, (BEN)** a lofty mountain on the confines of the counties of Inverness and Aberdeen.

**MACHAIG, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Kilmadock (Dunne,) Perthshire, environed in fine woody scenery.

**MACHANY**, a rivulet in Perthshire, parish of Muthill, falling into the Earn, above the bridge of Kinkell.

**MACHAR, (NEW)** a parish in Aberdeen-shire, bounded on the east by Belhelvie, which separates it from the sea, on the south by Old Machar and Dyce, and on the west by Fintray. On its northern quarter lie the lands of Straloch, which form part of the parish, but belong to Banffshire, though far separated from that county. The length of the parish is about nine miles, by two and a half in breadth. The country is generally rather flat, and the soil, though varying in different parts, is mostly arable. On the southern quarter, the district is bounded by the Don river, and here it exhibits some fine plantations. Near the boundary with Old Machar is a small lake called Bishop's Loch, in which, upon an islet, the bishops of Aberdeen had once a residence. The ancient name of the parish was the Upper Parochin of St. Machar. The saint here alluded to was the person to whom the cathedral in Old Aberdeen was dedicated, and this district was part of the deanery attached to that establishment. On a moor within the parish an engagement took place between the Royalists and Covenanters in 1447, in which the latter were victorious.—Population in 1821, 1133.

**MACHAR. (OLD)** See **ABERDEEN. (OLD)**

**MADDERTY**, a parish in the district of Strathern, Perthshire, bounded on the north by Foulis, on the east by Gask, on the south by Trinity Gask, and on the west by Crieff. The parish, which extends five and a half miles in length, by rather more at the widest

part, is altogether arable, well enclosed and cultivated. Along its northern boundary flows the water of Pow, a small sluggish stream. The parish of Madderty is that in which once was situated the important religious house of Inchaffray. This establishment was founded by Gilbert, Earl of Strathearn, in the year 1200, the monks being canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, and brought from Scone. It was dedicated to the honour of God, the Virgin Mary, and John the apostle and evangelist. "The site of this famous abbey," says the sensible writer of the Statistical Account, "is a small rising ground, which seems, from its situation and name, to have once been an island surrounded by the water of Pow. In the charters it is denominated *Insula Missarum*—the island of masses. The establishment was endowed with many privileges and immunities by David I. and other Scottish kings. The edifices of this Abbey, which were once extensive, are now in ruins, and have, on several occasions, supplied abundance of stones for building houses, and making roads in the neighbourhood. The few remains of this ancient abbey, with six or seven acres of land in the immediate vicinity, belong to the Earl of Kinnoul, who, in consequence of this comparatively small possession, is patron of about twelve parishes that formerly were attached to the abbey. Mauritius, abbot of this place, was present with Robert the Bruce at the battle of Bannockburn, and is reported to have had taken along with him the arm of St. Fillan. This relic might, indeed, have given some encouragement to the superstitious; but one arm of a brave Scotsman, fighting in earnest for the liberty of his country, had more effect in obtaining that memorable victory, than could have been produced by the innate virtue of all the relics of the dead that could have been collected. James Drummond, a younger son of David Lord Drummond, and his lady, a daughter of William Lord Ruthven, was first styled Lord Inchaffray, being commendator of that abbey, and afterwards created Lord Madderty, by James VI. in the year 1607. The present parish church is situated about three quarters of a mile from the ruins of the abbey."—Population in 1821, 714.

MADDIE, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the east coast of North Uist.

MADOIS, or MADOES (ST.) a small parish in Perthshire, at the western extremity of the Carse of Gowrie, lying along the north side of the river Tay, and consisting of a square of about a mile. It is bounded by Errol on the east, Kinnoul on the west, and Kinfauns on the north. The district is arable, and exceedingly beautiful. The public road from Dundee passes through it.—Population in 1821, 331.

MAGNUS (ST.) BAY, a large bay on the west side of the mainland of Shetland; it has the peninsular parish of Northmaven on the north. It affords safe and commodious anchorage.

MAIN, a rivulet in Argyleshire, falling into the northern extremity of Loch Awe.

MAINLAND OF ORKNEY.—See ORKNEY.

MAINLAND OF SHETLAND.—See SHETLAND.

MAINS, or MAINS OF FINTRY, a parish in Forfarshire, lying immediately north of the parish of Dundee, and bounded by Muirhouse on the east. It is about four miles in length along the south part, by three in breadth. It is narrow in the northern quarter. The parish is in a great measure part of the vale of the small river Dichty, which divides the parish into nearly two equal parts. From the banks of this beautiful stream, the ground rises gently to the north and south. Sometimes the parish is called Strathdichty. The country has a sweet and delightful appearance, being well enclosed by thorn hedges, and possessing some fine trees and plantations. On the Dichty are several mills. Near the left bank of this stream is the extensive bleachfield of Claverhouse, at no great distance from which was the seat of General Grahame, whose title of Claverhouse from this his patrimonial estate, once sounded such alarm in Scotland. The Grahames of Fintry were one of the oldest families in this part of the country.—Population in 1821, 1084.

MAKERSTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, of an oblong figure, lying along the north bank of the Tweed, bounded by Kelso on the east, Smailholm on the north, and Mertoun on the west. The parish opposite to it on the south bank of the Tweed, is Maxton. It extends from five to six miles in length, by from four to five in breadth. The country here is



flat, with a gentle ascent from the river, and is under a high state of cultivation and enclosures. The reverend statist of the parish, and all that have followed him, sagaciously observe that the Tweed is not navigable at this place; (!) they might have added, nor is it for thirty miles further down; but it is here a beautiful broad clear stream, environed with the finest sylvan banks, and generally yielding excellent salmon and trout fishing.—Population in 1821, 345.

**MALZIE WATER**, a small river in Wigtonshire, tributary to the Bladenoch, which rises in Mochrum lake, parish of Mochrum.

**MANOR**, a parish in the county of Peebles, with its northern extremity on the Tweed, from which it extends in a southerly direction about nine miles, by a breadth of three. It is bounded by Peebles on the north, Stobo and Drummelzier on the west, Megget on the south, and on the south-east by Yarrow. The district is entirely the vale of the stream called Manor Water, which rises in its southern hilly quarter, and falls into the Tweed about two miles above Peebles. The lower grounds near this river are all arable, and the hills which recede from thence, some of which are very high, are pastoral. The country has been a good deal improved in recent times. At one period, prior to the dissolution of episcopacy, the parish belonged to the rector of Peebles, and is supposed to derive its name from being the *manor* of that churchman. The parish contains several curiosities of an antique description; in particular, the remains of a Roman camp, where a Roman urn and some old coins were dug up a few years ago; a tower raised upon an eminence, and which appears to have served as the watch-tower of the district; and a huge upright stone, built into the wall by a way-side, marked by strange holes, and apparently an aboriginal monument. Perhaps the greatest curiosity of all, as it certainly is the only object which now attracts the attention of tourists, is the humble dwelling of the late David Ritchie, a deformed and eccentric dwarf, known as the prototype of the fictitious personage forming the subject of the tale of the Black Dwarf, by the author of Waverley. The cottage lies in the vale of Manor Water, near the public road, at the farm-steading called Woodhouse, and at no great distance from the seat of the late Professor Ferguson.—Popula-

tion in 1821, 324, being just four more than in 1755.

**MARE** or **MAREE**, (**LOCH**) a lake in Ross-shire, in the parish of Gairloch, stretching in the direction of south-east and north-west, a length of about sixteen miles, by a breadth of from one to two, and studded with some fine woody islets. Its waters are emitted by a small river into Loch Ewe on the west coast. Macculloch's account of this beautiful sheet of water is the best yet written. "This noble lake," says he, "lies so completely out of the road, and so far beyond the courage of ordinary travellers, that except by Pennant, I believe it never has been visited. It is bounded by high mountains, and having a very varied and irregular outline, its shores present a good deal of interesting scenery; the entire lake itself being displayed from many different points, and under a great variety of aspects, so as to produce some of the finest specimens of this class of landscape in the Highlands. In point of style, it ranks rather more nearly with Loch Lomond than with any other of the southern lakes; though still very inferior. The most accessible and the finest general views may be obtained from the rocky hills that bound the exit of the river. The mountain outline, which is grand and various, presents a greater diversity of form and character than any of the Scottish lakes; but Ben Lair is always the principal feature; graceful, solid, and broad. The middle ground is a great source of variety: splendid and wild, an intermixture of rock and wood. The winding and wooded course of the Ewe adds much to its liveliness. Though there is a road on each side of the lake, the circuit is both laborious and tedious. The northern margin of Loch Maree presents a great variety of close shore scenery, consisting of rocky and wooded bays and creeks, rising into noble overhanging cliffs and mountains. In one place the remains of a fir forest, in a situation almost incredible, produce a style of landscape that might be expected in the Alps, but not among the more confined scope and lower arrangements of Scottish mountains. It was with some difficulty we explored our nocturnal way through the labyrinth of islands in the centre of this lake; as they are little raised above the water, and covered with scattered firs and with thickets of birch, alder, and holly, while they are separated by narrow and tortuous

channels. Inch Maree has been dedicated to a saint of that name; and it still contains a burial place, chosen, it is said, like all those which are found in islands, to prevent depredations from the wolves of ancient days. I ought not to forget, before quitting Loch Maree, what is interesting as a point of natural history, namely, the existence of the grey eagle in this place; because it is not known any where else in Scotland. There was a pair in Penant's time, and there is a pair still; one of which I had the good fortune to see. It is a long-lived bird; and it is not unlikely that these are the same individuals."

**MARLIE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Kinloch, Perthshire.

**MARKINCH**, a parish in the county of Fife, bounded by Falkland and Kettle on the north, Kennoway on the east, on the south by Wemyss, and on the west by Dysart, Kinglassie, and Leslie. It extends from north to south five and a half miles by a mean breadth of two. In the southern end it is considerably wider. It possesses a detached portion, lying on the sea shore, west from the town of Leven, and cut off from the main portion by the intervention of Wemyss. This small district contains the pretty little town of Dubbieside, a resort for sea-bathers, and west from thence the exceedingly ancient and decayed town and sea-port of Methill. The parish of Markinch has a general slope towards the south, and is under the best state of cultivation, enclosures, and plantations, being among the most beautiful parts of Fife. It is traversed by the river Leven and by the Orr. The great road through Fife crosses it, and has within its bounds two large inns, the New Inn and Plasterers' Inn. The parish contains Balgonie castle, one of the seats of the Earl of Leven, and from whence his eldest son takes the title of Baron. It is a place of great antiquity and considerable strength, in the Gothic style, situated on the south bank of the Leven, in the midst of some fine woods. About half a mile east, is the castle of Balfour, an old building, surrounded by fine plantations and enclosures. The house of Balbirnie is a good modern mansion, in a delightful situation in the parish. Besides the village of Markinch and those already mentioned, the parish contains the village of Milltown, lying on the road from Markinch to Leven. The district abounds in coal, and has several manufactories. The village of Mark-

inch stands near the centre of the parish, at the distance of ten miles from Cupar, and eight north-east of Kirkcaldy. It occupies an exposed situation on a piece of irregular rising ground, and on the highest part of the eminence stands the parish church. Weaving is a principal employment. Three annual fairs are held. The reverend statist of the parish informs us that the original church of Markinch was of considerable antiquity. "It was," says he, "given by Maldevinus, Bishop of St. Andrews, to the Culdees in the 10th century. Towards the end of the 12th century, it was mortified to the Priory of St. Andrews, by Eugenius, the son of Hugo, a second son of Gillimichel M'Duff, the fourth Earl of Fife, which deed was confirmed by a charter of King William. From this Eugenius, the Wemyss family is supposed to have sprung. About the beginning of the 17th century, the small parsonage of Kirkforthar, belonging to Lindsay of Kirkforthar, a cadet of the family of Crawford, was suppressed and annexed to Markinch. The ruins of the church of Kirkforthar are still to be seen, in the northern part of the parish, standing in the middle of the old church-yard, or burying-ground, which is enclosed by a wall, and there many of the people belonging to the district still bury their dead.—Population of the parish and villages in 1821, 4661.

**MARNOCH**, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the north bank of the Deveron river, bounded by Forglen on the east, and Rothiemay on the west, extending from nine to ten miles in length, and from four to five in breadth. In general it is rather flat, being mostly surrounded by hills upon the west, north, and east. It has much fine land on the banks of the river, and is generally arable; the billy parts are suited for the feeding of black cattle. The parish contains some excellent and beautiful plantations. The church of Marnoch is situated on the Deveron.—Population in 1821, 2210.

**MARR**, a district in Aberdeenshire, lying chiefly betwixt the Dee and Don rivers, and including thirty-nine parishes.—See **ABERDEENSHIRE**. Marr gives the title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of Erskine. The Erskines are first noticed in history in the thirteenth century, and some of them were at first only Lords Erskine. Thomas, the ninth Lord, was created or confirmed Earl of Marr, by James II.

in 1436. The peerage was attained in the person of John, the tenth Earl, on account of his accession to the insurrection of 1715; but it was restored in 1824, in the person of the lineal descendant, the late venerated John Francis Erskine.

MARTIN, or ISLE-MARTIN, a small fishing village on the western coast of Ross-shire, about five miles north from the village of Ullapool.

MARTINS, (ST.) a parish in Perthshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Cambusmichael. It lies principally on the left bank of the Tay, immediately north from Scone, extending from the river about three and a half miles, by a breadth of rather more than two. The parish is considerably elevated above the Tay, and though the grounds are not hilly, they are pretty much diversified by ascents and declivities, covered in many places by plantations. The district is arable. Freestone is abundant. The house of St. Martins is a good modern mansion.—Population in 1821, 1004.

MARTINS, (ST.) an abrogated parish in Ross-shire, now incorporated with Kirkmichael and Cullicudden.

MARTORHAM, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Coylton, Ayrshire, the waters of which are tributary to the Ayr.

MARY'S (ST.) LOCH, a beautiful lake in Selkirkshire, extending about three miles in length, by from half a mile to a mile in breadth. It lies at the head of the vale of the Yarrow, a river flowing from it, and is fourteen to eighteen miles distant from Selkirk. A smaller lake called the Loch of the Lows, is connected with its western extremity by a small stream. This pleasing sheet of water is situated in the very bosom of the Southern Highlands, and the hills around are of the sombre russet description so common in the north. St. Mary's Loch abounds in fish of various sorts, and is much resorted to in summer by anglers. Further description of the lake is deferred till we come to the article YARROW.

MARYBURGH, a modern village in Inverness-shire, in the parish of Kilmalie, and situated on the south side of Lochell, at a short distance from Fort-William. "It was established," says a contemporary, "shortly after the erection of the fort of Inverlochy, and was first named Gordonburgh from the

noble family whose property it is; but after the accession of the Orange family to the throne of Britain, the fort received the name of King William, while the adjoining village received the name of Maryburgh, in honour of his royal consort Queen Mary. It is a thriving place, and, with Fort William, contains about 1200 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the fisheries."

MARYBURGH, a small village in Kinross-shire, parish of Cleish, lying about five miles south from the town of Kinross, on the road to the North Ferry.

MARYCULTER, a parish in the northern part of Kincardineshire, lying on the south bank of the Dee, opposite Peterculter, measuring six miles in length by two in breadth, and extending from the Dee to the Grampian mountains. It is bounded by Banchory-Davenick on the east, on the south by Fetteresso, and on the west by Durris. The original character of this somewhat rough rocky district of country has been greatly modified by improvements, and the lands are here and there embellished by plantations. The ancient name of the parish was *Maria Cultura*.—Population in 1821, 860.

MARYKIRK, a parish in the southern part of Kincardineshire, lying on the north bank of the North Esk, at the extremity of the Howe or hollow of the Mearns. It is of a square form, measuring four miles in length, by between three and four in breadth. It is bounded by Garvock and St. Cyrus on the east, Laurencekirk on the north, and Fettercairn on the west. The land, which is level and arable, is much improved, and possesses a variety of fine plantations. The appearance of the country is very beautiful. There are two villages, Luthermoor and Marykirk. The latter is situated on the road, about half way between Montrose and Laurencekirk. Anciently the parish and chief village were called Aberluthnot.—Population in 1821, 1839.

MARYPORT, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Kirkmaiden.

MARYTOWN, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the south side of the South Esk and on the west side of the basin of Montrose, bounded by Craig on the south, and Fernell on the west. In form it is nearly a square of two miles. The land is arable, well enclosed, and cultivated. The parish derives much advantage from its vicinity to the town of Montrose. Near



the basin of this town, within the parish, is the village of Old Montrose.—Population in 1821, 476.

MAUCHLINE, a parish at the centre of Ayrshire, on the right bank of the river Ayr; extending about seven and a half miles in length, by from two to four in breadth. It is bounded by Tarbolton on the west. The parish is in general flat, excepting Mauchline hill, which rises a little to the north-east of the town, and runs in a ridge, from east to west, about a mile in the parish. From this rising ground there is a very extensive view. The town of Mauchline is situated on the south side of this elevation, which gradually declines towards the water of Ayr, on the south and south-west. This part of the country is exceedingly beautiful, being well cultivated, enclosed, and richly planted. The parish of Mauchline was formerly of very great extent; comprehending the whole of the extensive country which now forms the three parishes of Mauchline, Sorn, and Muirkirk. The whole of this large tract belonged to the Stewarts, being a part of their larger territory of Kyle-Stewart. The account given by George Chalmers of this interesting part of Ayrshire, is well worthy of transcription.—“At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165, Walter the son of Alan granted to the monks of Melrose the lands of Mauchline, with the right of pasturage, in his wide-spreading forest on the upper branches of the Ayr river; extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale: and the Stewart, also, gave the same monks a carucate of land, to improve, in the places most convenient; all which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The monks of Melrose planted, at Mauchline, a colony of their own order; and this establishment continued a cell of the monastery of Melrose, till the Reformation. In the before-mentioned grant of the lands of Mauchline, or in the confirmations thereof, there is no mention of the church of Mauchline. It is, therefore, more than probable that the parish church of Mauchline was established by the monks of Melrose, after they had become owners of the territory: and it is quite certain that the church belonged to them. It is apparent, that the country, which formed the extensive parish of Mauchline, was but very little settled, when the monks obtained the grant from the first Walter. This fact shows, that during the reign

of David I., and even during the reigns of his grandsons and successors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scots-Irish, who did not supply a full population to the country. The monks afterwards acquired great additional property in the district, and contributed greatly to the settlement and cultivation of it. They obtained ample jurisdictions over their extensive estates of Mauchline, Kylesmure, and Barmure, which were formed into a regality, the courts whereof were held at Mauchline. This village was afterwards created a free burgh of barony, by the charter of James IV., in October 1510. Before the Reformation, there were in this parish two chapels; the one on Greenock water, in the district which now forms the parish of Muirkirk, and the other on the river Ayr, on the lands that now form the parish of Sorn: This last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, and stood a little to the eastward of the present village of Catrine, on a field which is still called St. CUTHBERTSHOLM. The church of Mauchline, with its tithes and pertinents, continued, at the Reformation, to belong to the monks of Melrose, who also held the extensive barony of Kylesmure and Barmure, in that parish; and the whole was granted, in 1606, to Hugh, Lord Loudon. An act of parliament was then passed; dissolving from the abbey of Melrose the lands and barony before mentioned, and the parish kirk of Mauchline, with its tithes and other property; and erecting the whole into a temporal lordship to Hugh, Lord Loudon; and creating the town of Mauchline into a free burgh of barony, with a weekly market, and two fairs yearly. The great effect of such grants was only to make one ungrateful, and a dozen discontented. The monks had done fifty times more good to the country than the Loudons ever essayed. In 1631, the large district which forms the parish of Muirkirk, was detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish. In 1636, it was settled, that the district, which is now included in the parish of Sorn, should be detached from Mauchline, and formed into a separate parish; and a church was built, at Dalgain, in that year; but, from the distractions that followed, the establishment of this new parish was not fully completed till 1692. The parish of Mauchline was thus reduced to less than a fifth of its former magnitude. The patronage of the church has continued in the

family of Loudon since the grant in 1606, and it now belongs to the Marchioness of Hastings, as Countess of Loudon."

MAUCHLINE, a town in Ayrshire, the capital of the above parish, situated on a broad eminence near the northern bank of the Ayr water, at the distance of sixty-two miles from Edinburgh, thirty from Glasgow, ten from Kilmarnock, twelve from Ayr, five from Tarbolton, and two from Catrine. It takes its name from the Scoto-Irish words *Magh lyn*—the plain by the pool. It is surrounded on all sides by a delightful country, interspersed with several elegant mansions. The following anecdote relative to Mauchline in a former age, is found in Spottiswood's Church History, and may be acceptable to some readers. The celebrated martyr of the Scottish reformation, George Wishart, was in 1544 invited to preach at the Church of Mauchline. On his arriving at the place, it was found that the Sheriff of Ayr, an enemy to the new faith, had placed a guard of soldiers in the church, to keep him out. Some of the country people offered to force an entrance for him, but he would not suffer them, saying, "It is the word of peace I preach unto you; the blood of no man shall be shed for it this day: Christ is as mighty in the fields as in the church; and he himself, when he lived in the flesh, preached oftener in the desert and upon the sea-side, than in the temple of Jerusalem." Then walking along to the edge of the moor on the south side of Mauchline, he preached to the multitude that flocked about him three hours and upwards.—In modern days Mauchline is a town of neat appearance; it derives no importance from any circumstance, except that of its being the capital of a rich agricultural district of country. Besides the established church, there is a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. There are several excellent benefit societies for relief of their members and poor widows, and a Bible Society. The parish school is well conducted and numerously attended. A small prison or lock-up-house is now built. The weaving of cotton goods in this, as in all the towns of the neighbourhood, forms a chief support of the inhabitants. As above stated, the town was once constituted a burgh of barony, with power to elect its own magistrates, but its charter having been lost, its rights have not been renewed. It is entitled to hold seven annual fairs. Burns resided

during several years at Mossgiel, a small farm about half a mile to the north of Mauchline, on the left side of the road from thence to Kilmarnock. The steading may still be seen environed by a few trees, as well as the fields which the inspired peasant so often ploughed, and in traversing which he composed some of his best poems. He frequently visited Mauchline, attracted by the "clachan yill," or the clachan damsels. His chief resort was the public house kept by John Dow, which still stands; a thatched house of two flats, nearly opposite to the church-yard gate, and forming the right-hand corner house of the opening of "the Cowgate." It was upon a pane in one of the back windows of this house, that he wrote the ridiculous epitaph upon his host, in which he makes out the honest publican's creed to be a mere comparative estimation of the value of his various liquors. The cottage of Poesie Nansie, or Mrs. Gibson, and therefore the scene of "the Jolly Beggars," stands more immediately opposite to the church-yard gate, with only the breadth of "the Cowgate" between its gable and that of John Dow's house. Mauchline kirk, the scene of "the Holy Fair," was a huge place of worship, of the pure barn species so common in the landward parts of Scotland. The whole had precisely that dark, gousty, atrabilious look which one would expect from a perusal of the poem. There is now an elegant new church in the Gothic taste, with a steeple: In the surrounding cemetery may be seen the graves of the Rev. Mr. Auld, Nanse Tinnock, and several other persons who figure in the satires of Burns. The scenes of some of his more pleasing poems—his lyrics, to wit,—are to be found on the banks of the Ayr, at a short distance from Mauchline.—Population of the village in 1821, 1100, including the parish, 2057.

MAUL-ELANAN, two islets on the north-west coast of Sutherlandshire.

MAVESTON, or MAVISTON, a tract of sandy ground on the coast of Morayshire, parish of Dyke and Moy, traditionally said to have once been a productive part of the country.

MAXTON, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the south bank of the Tweed opposite Mertoun, bounded by Roxburgh on the east, St. Boswells on the west, and Ancrum on the south. It measures nearly four miles in length, and three in breadth. This is a rich

agricultural district, and is well enclosed and planted. The only object of interest in the district is Lilliard's Edge, situated on the boundary betwixt this parish and that of Ancrum, whereon was fought the famous battle betwixt the Scots and English, recorded in the present work under the head ANCRUM.—Population in 1821, 365.

MAXWELL, a parish in Roxburghshire, now incorporated with that of Kelso.

MAXWELLTON; see TROQUEER.

MAY (ISLE OF), or THE MAY, an island lying in the mouth of the Firth of Forth, between the coasts of East-Lothian and Fife. It measures about a mile in length, by three-fourths of a mile in breadth, and is of rather an uninteresting appearance. The shores are generally clifty, and at the western extremity the precipices are in some places 160 feet in height. The surface is flat, as is indicated by the name; *May*, or *Magh*, (hence *Mayo*, in Ireland,) in Celtic, signifying a plain. The island is of a fertile character, and its pasture supports a number of sheep, whose fleeces are considerably improved by a residence on the island. There is a small lake, and also a spring of pure water, which has been of great benefit to the recluses who have settled within this small territory. In early times the Isle of May belonged to the Monks of Reading in Yorkshire; for whom David I. founded here a cell or monastery, and dedicated the place to all the Saints. Afterwards it was consecrated to the memory of St. Hadrian, a personage who was murdered by the Danes in one of their incursions, and buried here, 870. His coffin of stone lies exposed in the church-yard of Wester Anstruther. The monks were of the order of St. Augustine. William Lamberton, a bishop of St. Andrews, at the end of the 13th century, purchased the island and its convent from the abbot of Reading; and notwithstanding the complaints made thereupon by Edward I., bestowed them upon the canons-regular of his own cathedral. While the island was inhabited by religionists it acquired a reputation for curing the barrenness of women. For this purpose it was a place of pilgrimage not only so long as the conventual foundation lasted, but, so inveterate were the prejudices of the people, for a long while afterwards. At the reformation the island was attached ecclesiastically to the parish of Wester Anstruther, and at a much later date it was acquired by pur-

chase by the family of Scotstarvit in Fife. We find that as early as the reign of Charles I. the island was distinguished by a light from a beacon tower, and it is mentioned by tradition, that the architect who built the turret was shipwrecked on his return to land, on account of which accident several women were burnt as witches. By an act of Estates 1635, power was granted to James Maxwell of Innerwick, and John Cunningham of Barnes, to erect a light-house upon the Isle of May, and collect certain duties from shipping for its maintenance. The duties leviable for the light of May produced much dissatisfaction after the Union; English and Irish vessels having for some time been charged double rates as foreigners.—From 1736 till 1816, the light of the May was produced by a burning chauffer of coal on the summit of a tower, and the only alteration made upon the light during the whole of the intermediate period was the increasing of the quantity of fuel, which was done for the last thirty years. This rude species of light was liable to be injured by the weather, and in many ways was objectionable. About forty years since, the keeper of the light, his wife and five children, were suffocated, all in one night, in consequence of inhaling the carbonic acid gas from the cinders, too many of which had been allowed to accumulate. Complaints had frequently been made relative to the insufficiency of the coal light, by bodies connected with the navigation of the east coast of Scotland, but nothing was done to remedy the grievance till about the year 1814, when a bill was brought into Parliament and passed, authorizing a loan of L.30,000 to be made from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Northern Light-houses, and empowering them to purchase the island from the Duke of Portland, for the sum of L.60,000; he having become proprietor by his marriage with Miss Scott of Scotstarvit. This important measure had been hastened by the wreck, near Dunbar, of two of his Majesty's frigates, *Nymphon* and *Pallas*, in 1810, in consequence of the belief that the flame of a lime-kiln, on the coast of East Lothian, was the light of the May: these vessels were valued at L.100,000. The light-house erected in consequence of these arrangements, is a commodious building, capable of accommodating the families of two keepers, with some spare room for the reception of such members of the Light-house Board, as might happen to be de-



tained by contrary winds, in occasional visits to the Bell Rock, upon which landing is very difficult and precarious. The beacon was lit up on the new plan, on February 1, 1816. It is situated in lat.  $56^{\circ} 12'$ , and long.  $2^{\circ} 36'$  west of London. From the light-house, Fifeness bears, by compass, N. by E.  $\frac{1}{2}$  E., distant five miles, and the Staple Rocks lying off Dunbar S. by W.  $\frac{1}{2}$  W., distant ten miles. The light resembles a star of the first magnitude, and may be seen from all points of the compass, at the distance of about seven leagues. It is elevated 240 feet above the medium level of the sea. The Isle of May is occasionally visited by parties of pleasure in the summer months, by steam vessels and small craft.—Ferguson the poet paid it a visit, on board a vessel called the Blessed Endeavour of Dunbar, when he wrote some beautiful lines on its appearance, from which the following may be selected :—

And now we gain the May, whose midnight light,  
Like vestal virgin's offerings undecay'd,  
To mariners bewildered acts the part  
Of social friendship, guiding those that err,  
With kindly radiance, to their destined port.  
Here the verdant shores  
Teem with new freshness, and regale our sight  
With caves, that ancient time, in days of yore,  
Sequester'd for the haunt of druid lone,  
There to remain in solitary cell.

MAY, a small river in Perthshire, rising among the Ochill hills, in the parish of Forgan-denny, after a circuitous course of eight or nine miles, it falls into the Earn, a short way below the bridge of Forteviot, and nearly opposite to Dupplin House. The vale through which this small stream flows, is well known to the lovers of Scottish song, by the title of Endermay or Invermay. The birches which grow in Invermay were celebrated, about a century ago, by Mallet, in a pleasing little ode, which is known, however, to have been only written to suit an air which had long before existed under the same name. It is chiefly around the house of Invermay, at the mouth of the little vale, that these trees are to be seen. They are accompanied by a prodigious quantity of other trees; and it is pleasing to know that the whole scenery of Invermay is worthy of the attentions which the muses of music and poetry have conspired to bestow upon it. Through the wide-spread pathless woods, the little stream dashes over a series of cascades, its course generally unseen by reason of the trees, and sometimes on account of over-

hanging rocks. At one place of peculiar ruggedness and picturesque beauty, the water is caused by the rocks to make a strange noise, which is perhaps only to be described by the uncouth name which the country people have given to it—the *Humble Bumble*.

MAYBOLE, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast, immediately south from the water of Doon, which divides it from Ayr; it is bounded by Dalrymple and Kirkmichael on the east, and Kirkoswald on the south. The parish measures twelve miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of seven miles. The surface is hilly, but fertile, and is both pastoral and arable. There are now a variety of plantations, and the district is pleasing in appearance, especially on the banks of the Doon. The beautiful grounds around the seat of the Marquis of Ailsa, on the coast at this part of Ayrshire, are noticed under the head KIRKOSWALD. The present parish comprehends the ancient and abrogated parish of Kirkbride.

MAYBOLE, a town in the above parish, and the capital of the district of Carrick, is situated in a most delightful part of the country, on the face of a gentle hill, with a southern exposure, at the distance of nine miles from Ayr, eighty-one from Edinburgh, twenty-five from Ballantrae, forty-four from Glasgow, and twenty-two from Kilmarnock. Maybole, as a seat of population, is a place of considerable antiquity. The reverend statist of the parish imagined that the word *Maybole*, was only a corruption of *Maypole*, which is a most absurd conclusion, and is given without the knowledge, that, according to the charters, the name was at one period *Maybotil*. Under this aspect, the word, nevertheless, seems to have puzzled the ingenious George Chalmers; yet he endeavours to account for it, by saying that it probably signified “the dwelling of the kinsmen.” The manner in which etymologies have thus been sought for at a distance, while they might be found at the very door, is a satire on the researches of philological antiquaries. It happens that here, as in a number of instances, the popular, or apparently corrupt title, is the more correct. In the part of the country in which the town is situated, it is invariably styled *Minnibole*, and the real meaning of this appellation is found in a common reproachful rhyme, beginning—

Minnibole's a dirty hole,  
It sits aboon a mire.\*

*Minnyz* in the British signifies a moss or miry place; and with *botil*, the term for a residence, the whole mystery is cleared up. Keith, in his list of religious houses, uses the popular cognomen. We are informed by him that the old collegiate church of Minnibole was dedicated to St. Cuthbert; and in the reign of Alexander II. it was granted by Duncan of Carrick, with its lands and tithes, to the Cistercian nunnery of North Berwick, which was founded soon after 1216. The church continued to belong to the nuns of that establishment till the Reformation, although it appears that one-half of the vicarage was annexed to the prebend called Sacrista Major, in the collegiate church of Glasgow. In the church of Maybole, a chaplainry, which was dedicated to St. Ninian, was founded in 1451 by Sir Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, who granted to God and to St. Ninian, the lands of Largenlen and Brockloch, in Carrick, for the support of a chaplain to perform divine service. On the lands of Auchindrain, which is about three miles north-east of Maybole, there was, before the Reformation, a chapel, that was subordinate to the parish church of Maybole. The ruins of this chapel were extant at the end of the seventeenth century. The church of Kirkbride stood on the sea coast, about half a mile north of the old castle of Dunure. The town of Maybole was created a burgh of barony 14th November 1516, in a grant to Gilbert, Earl of Cassillis, the patron, and to the provost and prebendaries of the collegiate church of Maybole, to which belonged the lands whereon the town stands. In October 1639 an act, "ordaining the head courts of Carrick should be held at Mayboil, was passed by the Lords of the Articles."—*Acta Parl.* v. 284. In the present day, though the streets have the fault of narrowness, and contain no eminently fine places or public buildings, Maybole nevertheless possesses a certain degree of massive and metropolitan magnificence, seldom seen in much larger towns. This is owing to the circumstance of its having been in former times the winter residence of a number of the noble and baronial families of the neighbourhood,

some of whose mansions, yet surviving, with their stately turrets and turnpikes, give an air of antique dignity to all the houses around. There were no fewer than twenty-eight such mansion-houses; and, previous to the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the town derived additional respectability from the legal practitioners who attended the court of the bailliery of Carrick; a few of whose ancient maiden descendants, lately surviving, gave token by their pride and high manners that the society of Maybole was a very different thing a century ago from what it is now. Tradition preserves but a very faint remembrance of the glories of that past time; but it is at least evident that Maybole was then invested with many of the proud attributes of a capital. The mansion-house of the Cassillis family is the finest surviving specimen of the twenty-eight winter seats formerly existing in Maybole. It is a tall, stately well-built house at the east end of the town, and, *par excellence*, is usually denominated "the castle." A finer, more sufficient, and more entire house of the kind, has never fallen under our observation. It is said to have been the residence of the repudiated Countess of Cassilis, whose story is so well known, from its being the subject of a popular ballad. Besides the parish church, a plain building of the date 1755, Maybole has a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The town has an extensively useful parish school, and one or two private academies. The market-day is Thursday. There are several annual fairs. There is a branch bank settled in the place.—The population of the town in 1821 was 3033, including the parish, 5204.

MEADOW-MILL, a hamlet in the parish of Tranent, Haddingtonshire, lying on the old road eastward from Preston, between Tranent and Prestonpans. It is situated on the ground whereon took place the battle of Prestonpans in 1745, and is thus alluded to in the well-known Jacobite song—

"At the thorn tree, which you may see  
Bewest the Meadow-mill, man,  
There many slain lay on the plain,  
The clans pursuing still, man."

MEALFOURVONIE, one of the chief and most conspicuous mountains of Invernessshire, in the parish of Urquhart, and on the north-west side of Loch-Ness. It rises to the height of 3060 feet above the level of the sea.

\* Throughout a large district of country in Ayrshire and Galloway, the word *sit* is very often used for *stand*, or *situated upon*.

MEARNS, a parish in the south-eastern part of Renfrewshire, extending about seven miles in length, by generally three in breadth; bounded by Eaglesham on the south-east, part of Cathcart and Eastwood on the north, and Neilston on the west. The surface is beautifully diversified by a great variety of waving swells, and it rises gradually from the east extremity to the west, where there is some moorish land. This district, though still chiefly fitted for pasture, is much improved, especially toward the northern part, where there are some plantations, and where the population is greatest. The parish contains the villages of Mearns and Newton Shaw, the latter of modern growth. The name of the parish, as mentioned in next article, is supposed to be derived from the British, and signifies a district inhabited by herdsmen, or dairy-people, and was at one time applicable to a large district in the east of Renfrewshire. The only object of antiquity in the parish is the castle of Mearns, near the village of the same name. It is a large square tower, situated on a rocky eminence, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and the entrance seems to have been secured by a draw-bridge. This ancient stronghold, which is of obscure origin, is now dismantled and out of repair,—the family of Blackhall, to whom it belongs, having their residence at Ardgowan. The great road from Glasgow to Kilmarnock runs through the whole length of the parish, as does also the road from Glasgow to Stewarton. There are several extensive bleachfields in the parish. The village of Newton is well built, and has rather a pleasing appearance.—Population in 1821, 2295.

MEARNS, a popular designation of Kincardineshire, as Angus is for Forfarshire. Under the head KINCARDINESHIRE, the ordinary traditional etymon of the word *Mearns* is given as being *Mernia*, a chief in that part of Scotland. Antiquaries, however, have much reason to doubt this origin; and it is more probable that the name, like that above noticed, is from the British *Maeronas*, *Meironas*, or *Meirinas*, which signify a country inhabited by herdsmen, or persons engaged in dairy pursuits.

MEDWIN, a small river in Lanarkshire, consisting of two branches tributary to the Clyde. The river rises in the parish of Dun-

syre, in the highest central ground between the eastern and western seas; and it is somewhat remarkable that a portion of one of the streams is diverted from its course, and made to become tributary to the Tweed. “The case is this,” says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*—“The greater part of the water of the East Medwin is diverted from its course near the head by a miller, who permits it, when it has done its duty, to run off into the Tarth, one of the tributaries of the Tweed. This matter has been the cause of several law-suits; for the miller, who has a right to half the water, has been more than once accused of drawing off more than his full share. It is additionally remarkable, that the well out of which the Medwin rises, sends off a distinct rill to the Water of Leith; whereby the Firth of Forth is also connected with the two seas.”

MEGGAT, a streamlet in the parish of Wester Kirk, Dumfries-shire, which, after joining the Stennis, falls into the Esk.

MEGGET, a parish in Peebles-shire, ecclesiastically attached to that of Lyne. See LYNE AND MEGGET. A small stream, also called the Megget, runs through it to St. Mary's Loch. The district is bleak and pastoral, and popularly receives the name of Meggetdale.

MEIG, a small river in Ross-shire, rising in the western parts of the county, and falling into the Lichart, about five miles above the junction of that stream with the Conon.

MEIGLE, a parish in the district of Strathmore, Perthshire, lying on the left bank of the Isla, immediately above the parish of Cupar Angus. It is bounded on the east and south by the parishes of Essie and Nevay, and Newtyle. The river Dean is in the northern boundary. The parish measures four and a half miles in length, by two in breadth. The surface is level, and is well cultivated and enclosed. There are some beautiful seats in the district, particularly Belmont Castle, (the seat of Lord Wharnclyffe,) the gardens and fine enclosures of which conspire to render it the most delightful residence in Strathmore.

MEIGLE, a small town in the above parish, situated at the distance of five and a half miles north-east from Cupar-Angus, and twelve north-west from Dundee. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and is the seat of a presbytery. It has two well-attended annual fairs. Besides the established church there is an epis-



copal chapel. Meikle is worthy of a visit from the tourist, on account of some very antique monuments in the church-yard, which, it has been asserted, denote the grave of Queen Vanora, the unworthy wife of King Arthur. It is mentioned that in a battle between that monarch (whose whole life is a fable) and the united forces of Scots and Picts, Vanora was taken prisoner, and carried along with other spoils into Angus, where she lived some time in miserable captivity on Barry hill. Such is the doubtful account recorded in the ancient annals of the county. Vanora has been represented as one who led a lascivious life, and held an unlawful correspondence with Mordred, a Pictish king, which provoked the jealousy of her husband, and excited him to take up arms in revenge of the injury. It is mentioned that Vanora, soon after the defeat of her lover, went to hunt in the forest, and was attacked and torn in pieces by wild beasts, and that her remains were buried at Meikle. The monument, which it is supposed was raised over her grave, seems to have been composed of many stones artfully joined, and decorated with a variety of hieroglyphical or symbolical characters, most of which are of the monstrous kind, and represent acts of violence on the person of a woman. On one stone are three small crosses, with many animals above and below. On another is a cross adorned with various flowers, and the rude representations of fishes, beasts, and men on horseback. On a third is an open chariot drawn by two horses, and some persons in it; behind is a wild beast devouring a human form lying prostrate on the earth. On a fourth is an animal somewhat resembling an elephant. On another, eight feet long, and three feet three inches broad, standing upright in a socket, there is a cross. In the middle are several figures with the bodies of horses, or camels, and the heads of serpents; on each side of which are wild beasts and reptiles, considerably impaired. On the reverse is the figure of a woman, attacked on all sides by dogs and other furious animals. Above are several persons on horseback, with hounds engaged in the chase. Below is a centaur, and a serpent of enormous size fastened on the mouth of a bull. Accurate drawings of those stones are to be found in Pennant's Tour. Many other stones, which originally belonged to this monument, have been carried off, or broken in pieces by the inhabitants of this place. As several of those

which remain have been removed from their proper position, as many of the figures are defaced, and as we are in a great measure unacquainted with the art of deciphering hieroglyphics, the history delineated on Vanora's monument is now irrecoverably lost. The antiquary may amuse himself with the fragments which remain, but he can scarcely form one plausible conjecture with respect to their original meaning and design. The fabulous Boece records a tradition prevailing in his time, viz. that if a young woman shall walk over the grave of Vanora, she shall entail on herself perpetual sterility. But whatever apprehensions of this nature the fair sex in his time might have entertained, the most credulous are not now afraid of making the experiment.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 847.

MEIN WATER, a rivulet in Dumfriesshire, rising in the parish of Middlebie, and falling into the Annan at Meinfout.

MELDRUM, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying betwixt Bourtie on the south and Fyvie on the north, measuring about five miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of from two to four miles. The district is partly arable and partly pastoral. The surface is hilly, the chief eminence being Bethelny hill on the northern part of the parish.

MELDRUM (OLD,) a town and burgh of barony in the above parish, situated at the distance of four and a half miles from Tarves, and eighteen north-west of Aberdeen, on the road from thence to Banff. It was constituted a burgh of barony in the year 1672, under the jurisdiction of two bailies. There is a good weekly market for all kinds of provisions on Saturdays, and there are two annual fairs. The situation of the town is pleasant, the church commodious, and the town hall a handsome building with a neat spire. The houses are generally well built, but the streets are rather irregular. Considerable improvements, however, may be expected from the enterprising spirit of the inhabitants. The town contains a brewery, and there are several corn mills in the neighbourhood. Besides the established church there is an episcopal chapel. In the neighbourhood is the seat of James Urquhart, Esq. superior of the burgh, standing in a pleasant situation, and possessing a striking effect from its romantic appearance. It is built in the antique style of architecture, and being surrounded with fine scenery, forms

a most delightful residence.—Population of the town in 1821, 950 ; including the parish, 1772.

MELGAM, or MELGUN, a small river in Forfarshire, rising in and running through the parish of Lentrathban, and forming a cataract near the church of that parish ; after a circuitous course in a rocky channel, during which it receives a variety of streamlets, it falls into the Isla under the walls of Airly castle.

MELROSE, a parish in the western part of Roxburghshire, upwards of seven miles in length from north to south, by from five to six in breadth, bounded by Stow on the north-west, Galashiels on the west, Lauder on the north, Earlstoun and Mertoun on the east, and St. Boswells, Bowden, and part of Galashiels on the south. About a fourth part lies on the south side of the Tweed, and the remainder on the north, extending along the right bank of the Leader. Except that portion on the Tweed and Leader, the greater part is hilly and pastoral. On the Tweed, here a noble stream, the country forms a beautiful vale, level upon the south bank of the stream, and skirted by fine woody eminences on the north. On this rich tract of land, at the distance of a field or two from the south side of the Tweed, is situated the ancient village, and still more ancient ruined abbey of Melrose, immediately to be described. The rural and antique village of Gattonside stands on the opposite brae which ascends from the north side of the stream, embosomed in orchards and gardens. The communication across the river is sustained by a modern wire bridge for foot passengers. This lovely district of Roxburghshire, though of no great extent, is unexampled in beauty and fertility, as well as in the most interesting historical and classic associations, anywhere in the south of Scotland.

MELROSE, a village in Roxburghshire, the capital of the above parish, pleasantly situated on the plain above mentioned, at the northern base of the Eildon hills, on the road from Edinburgh to Jedburgh, by way of Galashiels, and on the road from Selkirk to Lauder, at the distance of thirty-five miles from Edinburgh, eleven from Jedburgh, seven from Selkirk, and four from Galashiels. The village, though recently much improved by the erection of new houses, is an extremely curious and antique little place, built in the form of a triangle, with small streets leading out at the

corners. Some of the houses, in the midst of the general plainness, exhibit decorated stones, which have been evidently, as at Coldingham, filched from the ruins of the superb abbey, the town being, in a great measure, formed out of the ruins of the monastery. The parish church is a modern plain edifice with a spire, standing aloof from the west end of the village in a conspicuous situation. The only public building in the place is the jail, a plain and small structure, recently substituted for a curious old one, of which no relic has been preserved, except a stone bearing the arms of Melrose, which are a *mell* or mallet, surmounted by a *rose* ; a pun upon the name of the town, no doubt suggested by some monkish imagination. In the centre of the triangle stands the cross, a structure supposed to be coeval with the abbey, and which bears all the marks of that great age. It is well known that such things stood like outposts, at a little distance, from all abbeys, on the principal avenues leading towards them ; and that, marking the precinct of the monastery, they received the first homage of the pilgrims who approached. The cross of Melrose has been more fortunate than most other such fabrics ; for it is sustained by a particular endowment. There is a ridge in a field near the town, called the Corse-rig, which the proprietor of the said field holds upon the sole condition that he shall *keep up the cross* ; and it is actually not more than eight or ten years since twenty pounds were spent in repairing it, by Mrs. Goldie, the present proprietor of the field. The situation of Melrose, like all other places ever honoured by the residence of the monks, is extremely beautiful. The fertility of the soil, and amenity of the climate, are both indicated by the excellence as well as abundance of the fruit produced in the numerous gardens around the town. Seclusion, not less than pleasantness, having apparently been a matter of choice with the monks, it is sheltered on every side by hills. The most remarkable of these are the Eildons, of which the most northerly overhangs the town upon the south. The Eildons form properly one hill, divided into three peaks ; a peculiarity of form which the Romans described by the term *Trimontium*. The highest eminence was selected by that people for a military station, and a more appropriate place for such a fortification could not have been found anywhere in the whole surrounding

country,—the view which it commands being very extensive. It is at the present day customary for tourists to ascend the hill, in order to have their eyes charmed by the prospect, which includes a great portion of the south-eastern province of Scotland. Melrose has a post-office, and possesses a good inn, which stands at the west end of the village. Such being the modern characteristics of Melrose, we now turn to that distinguished object, the ancient monastic edifice which has been the cause of the rise of the village, and from first to last its chief means of support; yet, in doing so, it will be necessary to begin with a notice of a place called Old Melrose. This *prima sedes* of a religious institution is a small decayed hamlet, about two miles eastward from the village, occupying a beautiful situation on a raised peninsula, round the eastern terminating point of which the Tweed makes a bend, or, according to Bede, “*Quod Tuidi fluminis circumflexu maxima ex parte clauditur.*” Here, upon the *Moel-Rhos*—the bare promontory, (or, as some say, the promontory of the meadow,) within sixteen years after the erection of the episcopate of Lindisferne, in 635, a religious house was established. On the death of Aidan, the celebrated Cuthbert entered the monastery, as a monk, under Boisil. This house was, for many years, the seat of piety, and the source of usefulness to the people, during those benighted times. But, at length, as Chalmers says, the lamp of piety burnt dimly; and the effects of usefulness gradually languished. The house became ruinous, and its establishments seem to have been granted to the monks of Coldingham, during those religious times when the monks had much to ask, and the kings and barons much to give. The monastery of Old Melrose being thus extinguished, it was revived, or rather replaced, by David I. in 1136, in that spot on the level meadow to the west, above-mentioned as contiguous to the present village of Melrose. The edifices which were thus reared as the monastic buildings of Melrose, were furnished with monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The munificent founder of this institution, which may be esteemed among the chief of the kind in Scotland, conferred on the abbot and monks various lands and numerous privileges. They were granted “the lands of Melrose, Eldun, and Dernevie (Der-nick?), the lands and wood of Gattonside, with the fishings of the Tweed, along the

whole extent of those lands, with the right of pasturage and pannage in the king's forests of Selkirk, Traquair, and in the forest lying between the Gala and the Leader, and also the privilege of taking wood for building and burning from the same forests.”—*Chart. Mel.* David, and his successors, and their subjects, bestowed on the monks of Melrose other privileges, and several churches, so that in the course of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, they had accumulated vast possessions and various immunities. The lands which they thus received lay in the counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Selkirk, Berwick, &c. The pious Jocelin, Bishop of Glasgow, within whose diocese Melrose was, in the year 1172, granted a place called Hassendean to the monks “*ad susceptionem pauperum et peregrinorum ad domum de Melros venientum,*” or, for the establishing of a house of hospitality for wayfarers. They now settled a cell at Hassendean, wherein several monks resided, for executing the sacred trust of receiving the pilgrim and relieving the distressed stranger. It appears from the Chronicle of Melrose, that, in fact, the monastery itself became a species of inn, for the use of poor and rich, provided, as we suppose, they came “*in nomine Domini.*” Thus, in 1177, there died here Walter, the son of Alan, *dapifer regis, familiaris noster*; in 1185, died Robert Avenal, *familiaris noster*; and in 1189, died Richard de Morvil, *constabularis regis, familiaris noster.*—*Chron. Mel.* Pope Lucius (1181-85), by his bull, prohibited all persons from exacting tithes from the monks of the establishment. In 1184, William the Lion, assisted by his bishops and barons, settled a pertinacious controversy which had long existed between the monks of Melrose and the men of Wedale, upon the Gala water, with regard to two objects of great importance in that age, *pannage* and *pasturage*. This settlement was emphatically called, in those times, *the peace of Wedale*. In 1285, the Yorkshire barons, who had confederated against King John, swore fealty to Alexander II. in the chapter-house of Melrose abbey. As Melrose stood near the hostile border, it was usually involved in the rancorous conflicts of ancient times. In 1295, Edward I. granted the monks a protection. In 1322, the abbey was burnt, and several of the monks, with William de Peeblis, then abbot, were slain by Edward II. From this calamity the monastery recovered under the



kindly patronage of Robert Bruce, who, in 1326, made a most munificent grant for rebuilding it, amounting to L.2000 sterling, from his revenue of wards, reliefs, marriages, escheats, and fines within Roxburghshire. It may be supposed that in consideration of the attention shewn by Bruce to this establishment, it was preferred as a place of sepulture for his heart,—which had been brought back to Scotland in consequence of the unsuccessful attempt to deposit it at the sepulchre of Our Lord, at Jerusalem,—his body being previously buried at Dunfermline. The monastery having been despoiled of a great part of its property during the troubles in the country about this period, we are told by Prynne that it was all restored by writs from the English sovereigns. After the treaty of Northampton, in 1328, Edward III. issued a writ of this nature, restoring to the abbots the pensions and lands they had held in England, and which the king's father had seized. In 1334, the same prince granted protection to this among other monasteries in the neighbourhood; and in 1341, he came from Newcastle to Melrose abbey, in order to keep his Christmas festival. Richard II., in 1378, followed the example of Edward, in granting protection to the abbot and convent of Melrose; yet, in 1385, during his expedition into Scotland, we find that he himself burnt the house as well as others on the borders. For this destruction, however, the monks were indemnified, in 1389, by a grant of two shillings on the thousand sacks of wool, being the growth of Scotland, which should be sent to be exported from Berwick. We hear little of Melrose abbey in the history of the fifteenth century; but if this forms its term of peaceful repose, the shocks it received in the succeeding half century, and its final demolition, amply compensated its day of prosperity. The reformation in England under Henry VIII. commenced the work of demolition in the southern part of Scotland, the monasteries within which district of country suffered the most severely and the most readily. In 1545, a great part of the monastery of Melrose was destroyed by Sir Ralph Eure and Sir Bryan Layton, who, after committing the deed, were pursued and beat on Ancrum Moor, or Lilliard's Edge. In the same year, Melrose, with its monastery, was again wasted by the English army, under the Earl of Hertford; and in a few years afterwards it sustain-

ed the attacks of the reformers, or, more properly, was pillaged by the nobility and their military retainers. By the act of annexation of religious houses and their property to the crown, the abbey of Melrose, its lands and revenues, fell into the hands of Queen Mary, who conferred them on James, Earl of Bothwell; but he lost them, by forfeiture, in 1568. James Douglas, the son of William Douglas of Lochleven, was now created commendator of Melrose, by the influence of the well-known Earl of Morton. At length, the estates were erected into a temporal lordship, for Sir John Ramsay, who had protected James VI. from the poniard of Gowry; but the greater part of the property was given to Sir Thomas Hamilton, who, from his eminence as a lawyer, rose to high rank and great opulence, and who was created Earl of Melrose in 1619,—a title afterwards exchanged for the earldom of Haddington, though recently revived as a British peerage in the person of the present Earl of Haddington. The abbey and its domains, were acquired in subsequent times by the family of Buccleugh. With regard to the revenues of the abbey at the epoch of the reformation, it is recorded that they consisted of L.1758 Scots; wheat 19 chalders, 9 bolls; bear 77 chalders, 3 bolls; oats 47 chalders, 1 boll, 2 firlots; meal 14 chalders; with 8 chalders of salt; 105 stones of butter; 10 dozen of capons; 26 dozen of poultry; 376 muir-fowl; 360 loads of peats; and 500 carriages. Out of this large revenue, there were assigned 20 merks to each of eleven monks, and three portioners; also 4 bolls of wheat, 1 chalders of bear, and 2 chalders of meal, Tiviotdale measure, to the monks. Having now detailed some shreds of the ancient history and character of this interesting establishment, it is time to say something of the structures composing the abbey. Nothing is now accurately known of the building reared by David I., for it was destroyed by fire, as we have seen, in 1322, and what remains in the present day, is understood to be chiefly, if not altogether, the work of a succeeding period, through the munificence of Robert I. and others. The ruins of the monastery, or rather of the church connected with it, (for the cloisters are entirely gone,) afford the finest specimen of Gothic architecture and Gothic sculpture of which this country can boast. By singular good fortune, Melrose is also one of the most entire, as

it is the most beautiful, of all the ecclesiastical ruins scattered throughout this reformed land. To say that this is beautiful, is to say nothing. It is exquisitely—splendidly lovely. It is an object possessed of infinite grace, and unmeasurable charm; it is fine in its general aspect, and in its minute details, it is a study—a glory. It would require a distinct volume to do justice to the infinite details of Melrose abbey; for the whole is built in a style of such elaborate ornament, that almost every foot breadth has its beauty. Visitors usually approach by a stile leading from the east end of the village into the church-yard, so as first to get a view of the south-side of the building. Having been reared in the form of a cross, with the upper part of that figure towards the east, that portion of the edifice which appears the most prominent, is the south part of the transept, containing the main entrance. The arching of this doorway is composed of a semicircle with various members of the most delicate work falling behind each other, supported on light and well proportioned pilasters; with a projection on each side of rich tabernacle work. The cornices of this end of the structure are composed of angular buttresses, terminated by spires, also of tabernacle work. These buttresses are pierced with niches for statues; the pedestals and canopies are of the lightest Gothic order, and ornamented by garlands of flowers in pierced work. Above the entrance are several niches for statues, decreasing in height as the arch rises, in which some mutilated effigies remain, many in standing positions, others sitting, said to represent the apostles. In the centre are the arms of Scotland, a lion rampant, with a double tressure; above which is the effigy of John the Baptist, to the waist, suspended in a cloud, casting his looks upward, and bearing on his bosom a fillet, inscribed "*Ecce filius Dei.*" This is a very delicate sculpture, and in good preservation. On the buttress east of the door, is the effigy of a monk suspended in the like manner, supporting on his shoulders the pedestal of the niche above; in his hand is a fillet extended, on which is inscribed "*Passus e. q. ipse voluit,*" (*Passus est quia ipse voluit.*) On the western buttress is the like effigy bearing a fillet, inscribed "*Cu. venit Jesu. seq. cessabit umbra,*" (*Cum venit Jesus, sequitur cessabit umbra.*) These two sculptures are of excellent workmanship. To the westward of this last effigy

is the figure of a cripple, on the shoulders of one that is blind, well executed; under which may be read "*Uncte Dei.*" Above this south door is an elegant window, divided by four principal bars or mullions, terminating in a pointed arch; the tracery light, and collected at the summit into a wheel; the stone-work of the whole window yet remaining perfect. This window is twenty-four feet in height within the arch, and sixteen in breadth; the mouldings of the arch contain many members, graced with a filleting of foliage; the outward member runs into a point of pinnacle-work, and encloses a niche highly ornamented, which it is said contained the figure of our Lord. There are eight niches which sink gradually on the sides of the arch, formerly appropriated to receive the statues of the Apostles. The whole south end rises to a point to form the roof, garnished by an upper moulding, which is ornamented by a fillet of excellent rose-work; the centre is terminated by a square tower. It will suffice to remark, in this place, that the pedestals for statues in general are composed of five members of cornice, supported by palm boughs, or some other rich wrought foliage, and terminating at the foot in a point with a triple roll. The caps, or canopies of the niches, are composed of delicate tabernacle work, the spires ornamented by mouldings and a fillet of rose-work, and the suspended skirts graced by flowers; the interior of the canopy is of ribbed work, terminating in a suspended knot in the centre. This description will suffice to carry the reader's idea to every particular niche, without running into the tediousness of repetition. At the junction of the south and west members of the cross, a hexagon tower rises, terminating in a pinnacle roofed with stone, highly ornamented; from hence the aisle is extended, so as to receive three large windows, whose arches are pointed, each divided by three upright bars or mullions, the tracery various and light; some in wheels, and others in the windings of foliage. These windows are separated by buttresses, ornamented by niches. Here are sculptured the arms of several of the abbots, and that also of the abbey, "a mell and a rose." These buttresses support pinnacles of the finest tabernacle work. From the feet of these last pinnacles are extended bows or open arches, composed of the quarter division of a circle, abutting to the bottom of another race of buttresses, which arise

at the side wall of the nave; each of these last buttresses also supporting an elegant pinnacle of tabernacle work, are ornamented by niches, in two of which statues remain, one of St. Andrew, the other of the Holy Virgin; the side aisles are slated, but the nave is covered by an arched roof of hewn stone. From the west end of the church is continued a row of buildings, containing five windows, divided by the like buttresses, the tracery of two of the windows remaining, the rest open; each of these windows appertained to a separate chapel, appropriated and dedicated to distinct personages and services; the places of the altar, and the fonts, or holy-water basons, still remaining. At the western extremity of this structure, on the last buttress, are the arms of Scotland, supported by unicorns collared and chained; the motto above broken, the letters E, G, J, S, only remaining. On one side is the letter J, on the other Q, and a date, 1505, which was the second year of the marriage of King James IV., a marriage concerted at this abbey between the King in person, and Richard Fox, then Bishop of Durham. The east end of the church is composed of the choir, with a small aisle on each side, which appear to have been open to the high altar. This part is lighted by three windows towards the east, and two side windows in the aisle; the centre window is divided by four upright bars or mullions; the traceries are of various figures, but chiefly crosses, which support a large complicated cross that forms the centre; the arching is pointed, and part of the tracery here is broken. The side lights are nearly as high as the centre, but very narrow, divided by three upright bars or mullions; the mouldings of the window arches are small and delicate, yet ornamented with a fillet of foliage. On each side of the great window are niches for statues, and at the top there appear the effigies of an old man sitting, with a globe in his left hand, rested on his knee, with a young man on his right; over their heads an open crown is suspended. These figures, it is presumed, represent the Father and Son. The buttresses at this end terminate in pinnacles of tabernacle work; the mouldings and sculptures are elegantly wrought. The north end of the cross aisle of the abbey is not much ornamented externally, it having adjoined to the cloister and other buildings. The door which leads to the site of the cloister (the building being demolished) is a

semicircular arch of many members; the fillet of foliage and flowers is of the highest finishing that can be conceived to be executed in freestone, it being pierced with flowers and leaves separated from the one behind, and suspended in a twisted garland. In the mouldings, pinnacle work, and foliage of the seats, which remain of the cloister, it is understood, there is as great excellence to be found as in any stone work in Europe, for lightness, ease, and disposition. Nature is studied through the whole, and the flowers and plants are represented as accurately as under the pencil. In this fabric there are the finest lessons and the greatest variety of Gothic ornaments that the island affords, take all the religious structures together. The west side of the centre tower is yet standing; it appears to have supported a spire; a loss to the dignity and beauty of the present remains, to be regretted by every visitant; the balcony work is beautiful, being formed of open rose-work. The present height of the tower wall is seventy-five feet. The length of the edifice, from east to west, is 258 feet, the cross aisle 137 feet, and the whole contents of its ichnography 943 feet. The north aisle is lighted by a circular window, representing a crown of thorns, which makes an uncommon appearance. Here are the effigies of Peter and Paul, one on each side of the tower, but of inferior sculpture. It is said that Alexander II. lies buried at the high altar, beneath the east window. There is a marble slab, the form of a coffin, on the south side of the high altar; but it bears no inscription, and is supposed to be that of Gualterus, or Walter, the second abbot, who was canonized. The Chronicle of Melrose contains the anecdote, that "Ingerim, bishop of Glasgow, and four abbots, came to Melrose to open the grave after twelve years interment, when they found the body of Gualterus uncorrupted, on which, with a religious rapture, they exclaimed '*Vere hic homo Dei est.*' They afterwards placed a marble monument over the remains." Many of the noble line of Douglas were buried also within the abbey, among whom was James, the son of William, Earl of Douglas, who was slain at the battle of Otterburn, and interred with all military honours. A number of persons of note were interred in the chapter-house. The nave of the abbey was, at one time, most absurdly fitted up as the parish church, and still exhibits remains of clumsy masonry put up for



that purpose; but being now cleared of all incumbrances, much of the ornamented walls with windows and tombs are visible. On the north wall is inscribed, under a coat of armour, "Here lies the house of Zair." Many altars, basins for holy water, and other remains of separate chapels, appear in the aisles; among which are those of St. Mary and St. Waldave. The name of the architect of this venerable pile is learned from an inscription on the wall, on the left in entering by the south transept. As nearly as it can be deciphered, the legend runs thus:

John : Murrow : sum : tyme : callit :  
was : I : and : born : in : parysse :  
certainly : and : had : in : keypyng :  
al : mason : werk : of santan  
droys : ye : hye : kyrk : of = glas  
gw ; Melros : and : paslay : of  
nyddys : dayll : and : of : galway  
: pray : to : god : and : mari : bath :  
and

Two lines are here obliterated, but are thus supplied by tradition :

And : sweet : St : John : keep : this  
Haly . kyrk : frae : skaith.

In recent times, by order of the proprietor, much has been done to preserve the walls from dropping to pieces, as well as in securing the remaining part of the roof by new slating, and other means of preservation. It is somewhat remarkable, that it is only within the date of the present century that Melrose abbey became an object of interest to the tourist, and it will be readily supposed that this was in consequence of the publication of the Lay of the Last Minstrel, by Sir Walter Scott, whose poetical description induced the visits of strangers from all quarters. The foregoing imperfect notices of the ruin, cannot but be improved by the following lines from that poem :

"If thou would'st view fair Melrose aright,  
Go visit it by the pale moonlight;  
For the gay beams of lightsome day,  
Gild but to flout the ruins gray.  
When the broken arches are black in night,  
And each shafted oriel glimmers white;  
When the cold light's uncertain shower  
Streams on the ruin'd central tower;  
When buttress and buttress, alternately,  
Seem framed of ebon and ivory:  
When silver edges the imagery,  
And the scrolls that teach thee to live and die;  
When distant Tweed is heard to rave,  
And the howlet to hoot o'er the dead man's grave,  
Then go—but go alone the while—  
Then view St. David's ruined pile;

And, home returning, soothly swear,  
Was never scene so sad and fair.

\* \* \* \* \*  
By a steel-clench'd postern door,  
They enter'd now the chancel tall;  
The darkened roof rose high aloof  
On pillars, lofty, and light, and small;  
The key-stone, that locked each ribbed aisle,  
Was a fleur-de-lys or a quatre-feuille;  
The corbells were carved grotesque and grim;  
And the pillars, with cluster'd shafts so trim,  
With base and with capital flourish'd around,  
Seem'd bundles of lances which garlands had bound.  
\* \* \* \* \*

The moon on the east oriel shone,  
Through slender shafts of shapely stone  
By foliated tracery combined;  
Thou wouldst have thought some fairy's hand  
'Twixt poplars straight the osier wand  
In many a freakish knot had twined;  
Then framed a spell, when the work was done,  
And changed the willow-wreaths to stone."

The interest regarding Melrose was subsequently increased by the publication of the "Monastery," by the author of Waverley, as it was soon known that the religious house alluded to in that romance was no other than that we have above described. The different localities of the tale were also found to correspond with tolerable accuracy to those in the neighbourhood, as indeed, they could not fail to do, the author's residence of Abbotsford being only a very few miles to the north-west of the village.—Population of the parish and village of Melrose in 1821, 3467.

MENGALAY, or MINGALA, one of the Western islands, lying eight miles south from the island of Barra, to which parochial district it belongs. It has the small island of Pabay on the north, and that of Bernera on the south. Mengalay is about two miles in length, by about one in breadth; its surface is pastoral and it possesses a few inhabitants.

MENMUIR, a parish in Forfarshire, extending five miles in length, by an average of two in breadth; bounded on the north by Lethnot, on the east by Strickathrow, on the south by Brechin, and on the west by Fern. In the northern part the land is hilly, but in the south it is flat, and forms the vale of the Cruick Water. In this quarter the ground is arable, well enclosed, and planted.—Population in 1821, 889.

MENSTRIE, a village in the parish of Alloa, western part of Clackmannanshire, lying at the base of the Ochil hills on the road from Stirling to Dollar, at the distance of five miles from the former, and two miles west of Alva. It has been long famed for the manufacture of

blankets, and different kinds of woollen fabrics, among which are now found the lighter fancy articles of female wear.

**MENTEITH.**—See **MONTEITH**.

**MERSE**, or **MARCH**, a district in Berwickshire, esteemed one of the richest tracts of level arable land in Scotland. It measures about twenty miles long and ten broad. The whole is so fertile, so well enclosed, and so beautiful, that, seen from any of the very slight eminences into which it here and there swells, it looks like a vast garden, or rather like what the French call *une ferme ornée*. The Merse forms the northern bank of the Tweed, throughout the whole space where the river divides the two kingdoms. The “men of the merse” are distinguished in history for their bravery. For other particulars, see **BERWICKSHIRE**.

**MERTAICK**, an islet on the west coast of Ross-shire, in Loch Broom.

**MERTOUN**, a parish in the south-west corner of Berwickshire, lying on the north side of the Tweed, immediately south from Earlstoun, bounded by Melrose on the west, and Smailholm on the east. In length it is nearly six miles, by from two to three in breadth. The western part is elevated, finely wooded and picturesque in appearance; and here, on a slip of flat ground on the bank of the river, embosomed among woods and orchards, stands the venerable ruin of Dryburgh Abbey, described under its own head in the present work. From the rising grounds behind, the land declines towards the east, and exhibits a scene of fertile fields, enclosures, plantations, the river winding towards the east, and other objects of a rich and beautiful picture. The parish church stands near the Tweed. Within the district is the estate of Bemerside, for ages the residence and property of the family of Haig, which, it is believed, from popular tradition, will never be extinct, as has been certified by that unfailling seer, Thomas the Rhymer, in the couplet:—

Tide, tide, whate'er betide,  
There'll ay be Haigs in Bemerside.

“This family,” says Sir Robert Douglas, in his baronage, “is of great antiquity in the south of Scotland; and in our ancient writings the name is written De Haga. Some authors are of opinion that they are of Pictish extraction; others think they are descended from the ancient Britons; but as we cannot pretend, by good authority, to trace them from their origin,

33.

we shall insist no further upon traditionary history, and deduce their descent, by indisputable documents, from Petrus de Haga, who was undoubtedly proprietor of the lands and barony of Bemerside, in Berwickshire, and lived in the reigns of King Malcolm IV. and William the Lion.” From this Petrus de Haga the present proprietor of Bemerside is nineteenth in lineal descent. “The grandfather of the present Mr. Haig,” says the author of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, “had twelve daughters before his wife brought him a male heir. The common people trembled for the credit of their favourite soothsayer. The late Mr. Haig was at length born, and their belief in the prophecy confirmed beyond the shadow of doubt.” The family of De Haga is mentioned in “The Monastery,” by Captain Clutterbuck, who says that his learned and all-knowing friend, the Benedictine, could tell to a day when they came into the country. Upon a stone in Bemerside House are the family arms, with the initials A. H. L. M., and the date 1581.—Population in 1821, 610.

**METHILL**, a small decayed sea-port town, in the parish of Markinch, in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of one mile west of Leven, about half that distance west of Dubbieside, and one mile east of Buckhaven. This little town, whatever may have been its original magnitude and character, is in the present day one of the most perfect pictures of decay and neglect, to be met with almost anywhere in Scotland. A number of its houses are in ruins, and its trade seems entirely gone. In 1662 it was erected into a free burgh of barony by the bishop of St. Andrews, but its privileges can now be of little or no use. Methill has the misfortune of being off the thoroughfare along the coast of Fife, but this has not been the cause of its decay. It has the reputation of having a better harbour than that of any town in the neighbourhood; and to all appearance it seems about as good as that of Kirkcaldy, while it is nearer deep water. This excellence is however next to unavailing, as the entrance is well nigh choked up by a mass of large stones, which were carried away by a storm in 1803 from the termination of the east pier. This has been a fatal blow to poor Methill, and in spite of all attempts, or *jobs*, to restore the free entrance of the channel, the stones still remain. Under

this calamity, the only maritime trade carried on is the sailing to and fro of small vessels with goods belonging to the Kirkland manufactory, which is situated a short way inland, and prefers this to the small port at Leven. In 1811 the population was 388.

**METHLICK**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Fyvie on the west, New Deer on the north and east, and Tarves also on the east and south. It extends seven miles in length, by upwards of three in breadth. The surface is hilly. The district is intersected from the north-west to the south-east by the river Ythan, on whose banks there are now some extensive plantations.—Population in 1821, 1320.

**METHVEN**, a parish in Perthshire, lying chiefly on the right bank of the Almond, which separates it from Monedie and Redgorton, the latter on the east; bounded by Tippermuir and Gask on the south, and by Foulis Wester on the west. It extends about five miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The surface is agreeably varied by hollows and rising grounds, but in general the land slopes towards the south. The arable ground and moors have been subjected to improvements, to a considerable extent; and besides some natural woods there are some large plantations. The Almond, which is very rapid, possesses many fine falls of water, upon which a considerable amount of machinery has been erected, particularly the extensive paper mills at Woodend. In this parish, east from the village of Methven, stands Methven Castle, distinguished in Scottish history as the place where king Robert was defeated by the English army under the Earl of Pembroke, in 1306. Also Balgowan, the beautiful and elegant seat of General Graham, Lord Lynedoch. The most interesting object in the parish is the grave of the celebrated Bessie Bell and Mary Gray, whose beauty and seclusion from the world are the subject of a well-known Scottish melody. According to the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, “the common tradition of Bessie Bell and Mary Gray is, that the father of the former was laird of Kinnaird, and of the latter the laird of Lynedoch; that, in the words of the song, they were ‘two bonnie lassies,’ and an intimate friendship subsisted between them. The plague in 1666 broke out while Bessie Bell was on a visit to her friend at Lynedoch. In order to avoid the infection they built themselves a

bower about three-quarters of a mile west from Lynedoch, in a very retired and romantic spot, called Burn Braes, on the side of the *Brown Burn*, which soon after joins the Almond. Here they lived for some time, supplied with food, it is said, by a young gentleman of Perth, who was in love with them both. The disease was unfortunately communicated to them by their lover, and proved fatal. According to custom, in cases of the plague, they were not buried in the ordinary places of sepulture, but in a secluded spot,—the Dronach Haugh, at the foot of a brae of the same name, upon the bank of the river Almond. Some tasteful person has fashioned a sort of bower over the spot; and there, ‘violet blue, and daisies pied,’ sweetly blow over the remains of unfortunate beauty.”

**METHVEN**, a village, the capital of the above parish, situated at the distance of six and a half miles west from Perth, and eleven east from Crieff, the main road to which passes through it. It is a very neat village, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in weaving for the Perth and Glasgow manufacturers. It possesses a savings bank, a body of freemasons, and a friendly society,—the members of which erected a large building for their meetings. The ancient church of Methven was collegiate, being founded in 1433, for a provost and several prebendaries, by Walter Stuart, Earl of Athole, one of the younger sons of Robert II.—Population of the village in 1821, 500; including the parish, 2904.

**MEY (LOCH)**, a small lake in the parish of Canisbay, Caithness.

**MIDDLEBIE**, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, including the abrogated parishes of Pennersaugh and Carruthers. It extends nine miles in length, by four and a half in breadth; bounded by Tundergarth on the north, Langholm on the east, Halfmorton, Kirkpatrick-Fleming, and Annan on the south, and *Hoddam* on the west. The surface is flat, with gently rising hills interspersed. The small river Kirtle runs through it, and skirts it on the southern boundary for a few miles. The district abounds in sandstone of a reddish colour, with limestone. The name of the parish is derived from *Bie*, signifying a station, and *Middle*, from the circumstance of being the middle station between Netherbie in Cumberland and Overbie in Eskdalemuir; at both of which places, as well as at Middlebie,



are plain vestiges of a Roman work.—Population in 1821, 1874.

**MIDDLETON**, a small village in the parish of Borthwick, Edinburghshire; it is on the mail-road to Carlisle, twelve miles south of Edinburgh, and eighteen north of Galashiels.

**MID-MARR**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying in that part of the county betwixt the Dee and Don, bounded by Cluny on the north, Echt on the east, and Kincardine O'Neil on the west. Kincardineshire is on the south. The parish, which is of an irregular square figure, measures four and a half miles in length, by about four in breadth. The superficial contents of the parish amount to 9780 acres. The only eminence that deserves attention is the hill of Fare, the base of which is about seventeen miles in circumference, and its height is computed to be 1793 feet above the level of the sea. The ground throughout the district rises gradually from the east to the south-west and west extremity, and is both arable and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 900.

**MIGDOL (LOCH)**, a small lake in the parish of Criech, Sutherlandshire.

**MIGVIE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to that of Tarland. See **TARLAND**.

**MILK**, a small river in Annandale, Dumfries-shire, rising in the parish of Corrie, after a course of about fourteen or fifteen miles, chiefly along the northern boundary of Tundergarth parish; it falls into the Annan a little above Hoddam Castle. On its left bank, within the parish of St. Mungo, is the seat of Castle-milk. This stream is esteemed a good trouting water.

**MILLGUY**, properly **MILNGAVIE**, a village in the parish of New or East Kilpatrick, Stirlingshire, situated at the distance of seven miles north-west of Glasgow, and five south of Strathblane: its inhabitants are chiefly employed at the bleachfields and print-fields in the vicinity.

**MILLHEUGH**, a small village in the parish of Dalsersf, Lanarkshire, on the road betwixt Glasgow and Carlisle.

**MILLTON**, a fishing village in the parish of St. Cyrus or Ecclescraig, Kincardineshire.

**MILLTOUN**, a small village on the banks of the Ruthven, in the parish of Auchterarder, Perthshire.

**MILLTOWN** or **BALGONIE**, a small village in the parish of Markinch, Fife, lying on the road from Markinch to Leven.

**MILNATHORT**, a considerable village in the parish of Orwell, Kinross-shire, situated on the public road, at the distance of two miles north-east of the town of Kinross, and fourteen south of Perth. The village, which is neatly built, is one of the most thriving and industrious places in Kinross. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in weaving, and there is a brewery. Milnathort is remarkable for its adherence to the more rigid tenets and discipline of the dissenters, as is in some measure signified by the establishment of meeting-houses of the Original Burgher Associate Synod, and of the United Secession. Particularly, the village is invariably called *Mills o' Forth*, a denomination most likely connected with the ancient name of Forthrif, which belonged to this part of the country.—Its population in 1821 was upwards of 600.

**MILNPORT**, a small village on the south side of the Greater Cumbray island, in the mouth of the Clyde, being the capital of this isolated territory. It is a neat small place, with a harbour and tolerably good anchoring ground, sheltered by a rocky islet. Milnport is resorted to in the summer months by transient residents, and the life and bustle which then prevail offer an agreeable variety to the tameness of the Cumbray scenery. Its population is considerably on the increase, being in 1821 about 560. The parish kirk is adjacent.

**MINCH (THE)**, that part of the sea on the west coast of Scotland, which separates the isle of Skye from Long Island.

**MINCHMOOR**, a lofty mountain range in Peebles-shire, east from Traquair, over which there is an old road from Peebles to Selkirk, still used by foot-passengers, from its being much shorter than that by the regular thoroughfare. At a particular part of the hill there is a well by the way-side, called the cheese well, once supposed to be under fairy domination, and where some present was always left by the passing traveller, by way of tribute, on quenching his thirst. Montrose retreated from Philiphaugh by this wild road.

**MINNICK WATER**, a small river in Dumfries-shire, rising in the parish of Sanquhar, on the borders of Crawford-John, and, after a course of six or seven miles, falling into the Nith three miles below Sanquhar.

**MINNIEHIVE**, a small village in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire, situated at the distance of five and a half miles south-west

from Penpont, sixteen and a half north-west of Dumfries, and thirty-five and a half north of Kirkcudbright. It is seated on the small river Dalwhat, opposite the village of Dunreggan, with which it is connected by a bridge.

MINNIEGAFF, a large parish in the western part of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, extending fourteen miles in length by ten in breadth, bounded by the parish of Kells on the east, and Girthon and Kirkmabreck on the south. On the east side the district is bounded by the water of Dee, and on the west by the Cree. The intermediate country is uneven, and of a rugged appearance, being composed of rocky and heath-covered hills, some of them of great height. In the lower parts the land is now a good deal improved, especially on the Cree, which being navigable for several miles up, has been the source of much benefit in an agricultural point of view. This river likewise produces excellent fish of different kinds; but the best and most abundant is the salmon. The parish is devoted chiefly to the pasturage of large flocks of sheep and herds of black cattle.—Population in 1821, 1923.

MINTO, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the left bank of the Tiviot, from which it extends westward six miles, by a breadth of at first fully three miles, and afterwards little more than one. It is bounded by Lilliesleaf and Ancrum on the north, and Cavers and Wilton on the south. The surface rises in an irregular manner to a considerable height, exhibiting many beautiful and romantic scenes. The low grounds are rich and well cultivated. The reverend statist of the parish gives a good description of the district, and of the families resident within it. "Sir Gilbert Elliot, baronet," says he, "is the patron, and his estate lies on the east side, and comprehended the old parish of Minto. The family of Minto, [now elevated to the peerage] for ages past, have been so eminent, both in the senate and in the other departments of the state, that any thing I can say might be considered as mere panegyric. The house is large and commodious, has a south exposure, and is situated on the bank of a beautiful winding glen, extending almost to the Tiviot, and well stocked with a variety of old trees, with natural and artificial falls of water. In coming along one of the serpentine walks on the side of the glen, the ear is all at once surprised with the unexpected

noise of the largest of these falls, the view being intercepted by a thicket; on advancing a little forward, the fall, the bridge, the large sheet of water, the surrounding banks, interspersed with variegated trees and shrubs, and the house, gradually open to the eye, excite the most pleasing emotions, and form one of the most beautiful landscapes that can be figured: the reflection of this landscape in the water adds to the grandeur of the scene. The pleasure-ground is extensive, and laid out with great taste. A little to the east are Minto Rocks, interspersed with clumps of planting, which form an awful and picturesque object. From the top of these rocks there is a beautiful and extensive prospect of the different windings of the Tiviot, and the adjacent country, for many miles round. Here are the remains of a building, which during the incursions of the borderers, seems to have been a watch-tower. Behind the house, to the north, are two hills, which rise with a gentle ascent to a considerable height, and are excellent sheep-pasture. At a small distance from the house, and in the middle of a grove of trees, stands the church, which is neat, clean, and well seated. The village is placed about half a mile to the west." On the lands of Hassen-deanburn was established one of the first nurseries in the kingdom, which was carried on by the late Mr. Dickson, who also established the nursery at Hawick.—Population in 1821, 472.

MOCHRUM, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on the east side of Luce Bay, along which it extends nearly ten miles, by a breadth inland of from four to five; bounded on the north-west by Old Luce, on the north by Kirkcowan, and on the east by Kirkinner. A flat smooth gravelly beach, mostly about fifty yards wide, runs along from the eastern, till within a mile of the western extremity of the parish, where it is intercepted by a steep rocky hill projecting into the sea, and forming a bold inaccessible shore. A road proceeds along the coast. Parallel to the beach, the land, rising suddenly, forms a steep bank or precipice, which renders the access from the shore into the country, in many places, rather difficult. Though there are various little bays, or creeks, where small boats can land, there is only one place, called Port-William, that deserves the name of a harbour. This port, though but small, is commodious and safe.

The arable and pasture lands of the parish, it is presumed, may be nearly equal in extent. Improvements of different descriptions have been instituted by the proprietors. Merton-house, the residence of Sir W. Maxwell of Monreith, is situated on the banks of a fine lake, and commands an extensive prospect of the Bay of Luce, the shores of Galloway, the Isle of Man, and the shores of Cumberland. Near it stands an old castle, surrounded by lofty trees. The castle, or *old place* of Mochrum, surrounded by lakes, is a very ancient picturesque building, in an inland part of the parish. It was formerly the seat of the Dunbars, Knights of Mochrum, but has for many years been the property of the Earl of Galloway.—Population in 1821, 1871.

MOFFAT, a parish and town at the head of Annandale in Dumfries-shire, (two farms lying within Lanarkshire). The parish is large and mountainous, extending at its greatest length from east to west fifteen miles, and in breadth about nine, being bounded on the south by Wamphray and Kirkpatrick Juxta, on the east by Ettrick and Meggat, respectively in the shires of Selkirk and Peebles, (the latter annexed to Lyne,) on the north by Tweedsmuir and Crawford, in the shires of Peebles and Lanark, and on the west by Crawford; and containing in all  $56\frac{3}{4}$  square miles, or 28,865 Scots acres. The parish may be described as occupying that part of the *Southern Highlands* where the river Annan leaves its native hills, and debouches upon the great plain of Dumfries-shire. Two considerable vallies, though of a wild character, open in the midst of the generally billy scene; one being formed by the Annan, and the other by its tributary the Moffat: they meet at the opening of the plain of Annandale, where, in a most delightful situation, lies the town of Moffat. The name of this parish, though said in Gaelic to signify the *Long holm*, is rather, as we apprehend, a mere corruption of the phrase Moor-foot, being situated at one extremity of the great moor which extends athwart nearly the whole of the south of Scotland, from Coldingham to Ayrshire. Some individuals of that range of hills, within the parish of Moffat, rise to a great height. Hartfell, the highest, is 2629 feet above the level of the sea. This hill is said to have been the first in Britain of which the height was ascertained by the barometer. The measurement was made by Professor

Sinclair of Glasgow in the seventeenth century.

There is a large and beautiful plain upon the top of Hartfell, of extent large enough for a horse race. The prospect from the top is, on a clear day, very extensive. Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland, are seen to the south; the ocean both east and west; and to the north, the view is terminated by the Highland hills. The remaining hills in the parish are mostly green, though some are darkened by heath, and broken by rocks. One called the Yoke has a top exactly opposite in character to Hartfell, being so narrow that a person can sit astride, as upon a saddle, and see to the bottom on both sides, in each of which a beautiful rivulet flows. The Johnstone family, who latterly were Marquisses of Annandale, took their first title of Earl of Hartfell, or Hartfield, which was borne by two generations in the seventeenth century, from the above remarkable hill. The vale of the Moffat water forms the entrance of an important pass into Selkirkshire, the remainder being formed by the Yarrow water, which flows in a different direction, though between the two water-sheds there is hardly any rise in the ground. In the bosom of the hill at the eastern extremity of the parish, lies Loch Skene, a lonely desolate tarn, about half a mile long, with a rock in the centre, where, from year to year, the eagles bring forth their young undisturbed. The outlet of this lake is a small stream, which dashes over a precipice of about four hundred feet, and then joins the Moffat water. The cascade is styled the Grey Mare's Tail, from its peculiar appearance. In the time of the persecution under the last Stuarts, this region was selected as a place of secure retreat by the unhappy presbyterians, and the wilds are still rife with legends of their hairbreadth escapes from Claverhouse and his dragoons, whom no difficulty seems to have deterred from the pursuit of their prey. A hill where a party used to be stationed, to give notice to the congregations in the ravines below of the approach of danger, is still called the *Watch Hill*. This terrific desert, which no future circumstances can be expected materially to alter, will ever continue to afford a striking commentary on the history of the reigns of Charles II. and James II. It would appear that at some earlier period of history this pass must have been appreciated as a defensible point against the aggression of some enemy from the



south, as, upon a mount above the junction of Loch Skene Water with the Moffat, there are the remains of a primitive species of battery, which has evidently been raised for the protection of the country to the north-east. The course of the Annan affords in this parish a passage for the roads from Glasgow to Carlisle, and from Edinburgh to Dumfries, which are here joined for several miles. This is a circumstance of material advantage, as it causes a perpetual transit of conveyances. MOFFAT, situated, as already mentioned, on a beautiful eminence near the junction of the two streams, and one of the prettiest small towns in Scotland, is distinguished by its mineral well, which, it appears, was first discovered in 1633, by a daughter of Bishop Whiteford, who, having used medicinal waters in England, remarked in them a similar taste to those of Moffat. We have seen a scarce Latin tract upon the nature of the waters, written so far back as the year 1659, by Mr. Matthew Mac-kaile, a physician in Edinburgh. We borrow the following account of this Scottish Cheltenham, as it has been called, from an intelligent little work, Wade's Guide to Scottish Watering-Places. "The situation of Moffat, although in a degree solemn, from overshadowing hills, is pleasant. [It is also healthy.] It is distant from Edinburgh fifty miles south-west, from Glasgow fifty-four south-east, and from Dumfries twenty-one north-east; reposing in the very lap of mountains, although some of them nearest the town display cultivation in a greater or less degree, ascending their sides. The situation of Moffat itself is considerably elevated, [the writer of the Statistical Account says, about 300 feet above the level of the sea:] and only about three miles to the north is Erickstane-brae-head, whence issue streams that run east, west, and south. Sheltering plantations rising in the neighbourhood, especially to the north and west of the town, impart considerable beauty to the environs of Moffat, as well as an air of comfort to the place itself; the church spire of which appears, when viewed in some directions, to rise elegantly from the midst of an extensive grove. One principal street looking from the gentle declivity on which the town stands towards the south, constitutes the body of the place, and affords fine prospects of the vale beneath. This street is judiciously laid out, spacious, and well calculated to form an

agreeable promenade for both inhabitants and strangers. The church, a good stone edifice, was built towards the end of last century. Its interior is regularly disposed, and must contain about a thousand hearers. Independently of this place of worship, the town is provided with a meeting-house for the United Associate Synod. Much of the town is new. Among the buildings are two good inns, various minor houses of entertainment, and many private ones in which lodgings of the most comfortable description may be had. The population is about 1400, or, including the country part of the parish, about 2000. Abundance of good provisions may always be had, chiefly brought from the southern district. Mildness and salubrity are considered eminently to attach to the climate of Moffat, which is resorted to not merely by those who come to quaff its mineral waters, but by many others whose chief object is to drink goats' milk or goats' milk whey. The springs are three in number; one of them sulphureous, and two chalybeate. The sulphureous one is distinctly styled Moffat Well. It is, however, a mile and a half from the town, between which and the well an excellent carriage road has been formed. Adjacent to this are a *long-room* for the company, stables, and other requisite accommodations. The water oozes out of a rock of compact grey wacke, which contains interspersed pyrites. At a little distance there is a bog, which, along with the pyrites in the grey wacke, probably affords the sulphureous impregnation to the spring. The water of this spring is said to have an odour resembling that of Harrowgate, it being, although in a less degree, strongly sulphureous. Its taste is somewhat saline; it sparkles when poured into a glass, and requires, so quickly do some of its best qualities evaporate, to be drunk at the fountain. No closeness of cork will suffice to preserve it in bottles. The sides of the well are covered with a yellowish grey crust of sulphur, and when the water has been allowed to stand some days without pumping, it becomes covered with a yellowish white film of sulphur. Another spring, called, from its rising at the base of Hartfell, the Hartfell Spa, is a chalybeate, pretty strong at all times, but most so after heavy rains. A third spring, also chalybeate, is near Evan Bridge, a little to the south of Moffat. Of a wine gallon taken from each of the three, the analysis made by

the late Dr. Garnet, Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, afterwards lecturer to the Surrey Institution, was as follows :

#### MOFFAT WELL.

"Muriate of Soda (common salt)	36 grains.
Sulphuretted hydrogen gas	10 cubic inches.
Azotic gas	4 do.
Carbonic acid	5 do.

"N. B. This water will become useless if kept. Its efficacy has been proved in scorbutic and scrofulous cases.

#### HARTFELL SPA.

"Sulphate of iron (iron vitriol)	84 grains.
Sulphate of alumina	12 do.
Azotic gas	5 cubic inches.

"The water of this spring may be kept long without injury to its medicinal powers. It is a powerful tonic, of proved utility in obstinate coughs, stomach complaints affecting the head, gouty ones disordering the internal system, disorders to which the fair sex are liable, internal ulcers, &c.

#### EVAN BRIDGE SPA.

"Oxide of iron	2 grains.
Carbonic acid	13 cubic inches.
Azotic gas	2 do.

"This being a weaker chalybeate than the preceding, resembling, in fact, a good deal the Harrowgate chalybeate, might, it is thought, although now much neglected, prove useful when the preceding would be of too astringent a nature."

The Hartfell Spa was discovered about eighty or ninety years ago by one John Williamson, to whom there is a monument in the parish church-yard, the erection of the late Sir George Maxwell, commemorating the date of his discovery. Evan Bridge Spa was discovered by Dr. Garnet. From that gentleman's Tour in Scotland we quote the following account of a remarkable piece of natural scenery, called the Bell-craig (Bald-rock), in the neighbourhood of Moffat. "About three hundred yards beyond the third mile-stone on the road from Moffat to Carlisle, we left the high way, and ascended a kind of path on the right, which conducted us over a hill to the entrance of a green skirted with wood. Through this wood we descended by a path not very distant, to a little brook, which we crossed, and proceeded along a road by the side of another brook : at this place the glen begins to contract, and its steep sides are crowned with wood to the very top. On walking about a hundred yards, we came to a scene highly picturesque. On our right a fine rugged rock, crowned with oaks, and whose face was covered with a lichen of a beautiful whiteness, mixed with heath and shrubs, rises perpendicularly from the bottom

of the glen, and threatens destruction to those who venture near its base. The glen towards the left is bounded by a precipice almost covered with wood, there being only a few places where the bare rock is seen : at one place a small but beautiful cascade descends from the top of the rock to join the burn below." Around Moffat are some neat villas, all of them adding more or less, by their shrubberies and small plantations, to the beauty of the scenery. The Earl of Hopetoun has a small subsidiary seat, which he sometimes occupies. About one and a half miles from Moffat is Drumcreeff, the property of the late Dr. Currie of Liverpool, the well known editor of Burns' works. In the neighbourhood, some vestiges of the Roman road from the Esk to Stirling, and of military stations near it, can be traced. A piece of gold, apparently part of some military ornament, was found some years ago near the road, and was found to bear upon its outer edge the following inscription, probably in reference to the legion to which its owner belonged : "IOV. AUG. VOT. XX." There are vestiges of an encampment, supposed to be British, near Moffat water, three miles south-east of the village. Near the road from the village to the well there is a moat-hill of considerable height, of a conical form, and which, being planted with trees, is a beautiful object in the landscape. Such eminences, it is well known, are artificial, and were used in the days of our early ancestors as places for the administration of justice.—Population of Moffat parish in 1821, 2218.

MOIDART, a district in the south-west corner of Inverness-shire, lying betwixt Loch Shiel and the west coast. It is indented by Loch Moidart, a bay rendered interesting by its singular and deceptive intricacy, as well as by the height and character of the land ; but still more by the remains of Castle Tirim, which occupies a very picturesque elevation on the margin of the sea, and is singularly happy in its disposition, when compared to most of the Highland castles.

MONANCE, (ST.) a parish in Fife, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, between the parish of Ely on the west and Pittenweem on the east, bounded on the north by Carnbee and Kilconquhar. Until the year 1646, the name of the parish was Abercrombie, or as it was sometimes called, Invernry. The parish is of small extent, and forms near-

ly a parallelogram, extending a mile and a half in length, by almost a mile in breadth. The surface is flat, at least not very uneven, and is under a fine state of cultivation, embellished by live enclosures. The ancient fishing village of St. Monance, or St. Monans, lies about a mile west from Pittenweem, and is worthy of a visit on account of its parish church; which is a curious little old Gothic edifice, situated so near to the sea as to be occasionally wet with its foam. According to Keith, there was here at one period a monastery of Black Friars. "The chapel," says he, "was founded by king David II. [the successor of Robert Bruce,] in the fourteenth year of his reign, and was served by a hermit. By his charter dated at Edinburgh, he grants thereto the lands of Easter-Birny in Fife, and some lands in the sheriffdom of Edinburgh. This chapel, which was a large and stately building of hewn stone, in form of a cross, with a steeple in the centre, was given to the Black Friars by king James III. (1460-88) at the solicitation of Friar John Muir, vicar then of that order amongst us. The walls of the south and north branches of this monastery are still standing, but want the roof; and the east end and steeple serve for a church to the parishioners." It is related, that "St. Monan, to whom this situation was dedicated, was a saint of Scottish extraction, who lived in the ninth century. Camerarius, in his catalogue of Scottish saints, gives an account of him and the church, which I translate from the original Latin, for the benefit of general readers. — St. Monan was a martyr, celebrated for the miracles he wrought in Fife and the adjacent isle of the May. When advancing to manhood, he left his parents at the impulse of the divine Being, and gave himself up entirely to the will of St. Adrian, bishop of St. Andrews, under whose guidance he made great progress in true virtue. He afterwards shed his blood, along with Adrian and other six thousand persons, for the name of Christ. To testify the esteem in which he was held by God, numerous miracles were wrought at his tomb; of which this may serve as a specimen of all. When king David II., in fighting against the English, was grievously wounded by a barbed arrow, which his surgeons in no way could extract; placing his whole hope in God, and calling to mind the many miracles which had been manifested through St. Mon-

an, he went to Inverny, where was the tomb of that holy man, along with the nobles of his kingdom; when, proper oblations having been made to God and St. Monan, the arrow dropped without more ado from the wound, and did not eventually leave so much as a scar behind it. For the everlasting commemoration of this event, the king caused a most superb chapel to be built in honour of St. Monan, and assigned rents to its priests, for the celebration of the ordinances of religion.' Previous to the year 1827, when it was subjected to a thorough repair, the church of St. Monan's exhibited, in a state of perfect preservation, a complete suit of church furniture, which, neither in the pulpit, nor in the galleries, nor in the ground pews, had experienced for nearly two hundred years the least repair, or even been once touched by the brush of the painter: the whole had evidently been suffered to exist, during that long period, in its native condition, without so much as an attempt having ever been made to renovate it. A small old-fashioned model of a ship, in full rigging, hung from the roof, like a chandelier, as an appropriate emblem of the generally maritime character of the parishioners. There also remained entire a gallery which had been constructed for the use of the great covenanting general, David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark; who lived in the neighbourhood, and whose taste was here apparent in the number of pious inscriptions with which the various seats, and the canopies above, were adorned. In former times, the bell which rung the people of St. Monan's to public worship hung upon a tree in the church-yard, and was removed every year during the herring season, because the fishermen had a superstitious notion that the fish were scared away from the coast by its noise." The village, or small town of St. Monan's, is situated upon a small triangular spot of ground, one side of which verges upon and is washed by the sea; the other two sides are covered by the rising grounds; and as it enjoys a south and south-east exposure, it is defended against the cold bleak winds from the north and north-west. Its situation is thereby mild and kindly even in winter, when blowing from these points; but quite the reverse, when the wind blows from the sea. There is a small harbour belonging to the town, but no trade. The inhabitants are engaged in fishing in the Firth of Forth, and their general market is Edinburgh. St. Monan's is a burgh



of barony, governed by three bailies, a treasurer and twelve councillors. Being away from the thoroughfare near the coast, the town is comparatively little known or visited. From the adjacent country its old church is alone visible on the height above the houses.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 912.

**MONCRIEFF**, or **MORDUN**, a fine woody hill in Perthshire, in the parish of Dumbarny, near the Bridge of Earn, from which a most extensive view of this beautiful part of the country may be obtained.

**MONEDIE**, a parish in Perthshire, bounded by Auchtergaven on the north, and Redgorton on the east and south. In length and breadth it extends about two miles. There are, properly speaking, no hills in the parish, but only rising grounds, which run northward and southward from the banks of the Shochie. The husbandry of the district is now much improved, and the produce correspondingly increased. To the parish of Monedie was recently annexed, *quoad sacra*, the new parish of Logie-Almond.—Population in 1821, 1178.

**MONIFIETH**, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the shore of the Firth of Tay, at its mouth, bounded by Barrie and Monikie on the east, Monikie also on the north, and Muirhouse and Dundee on the west. It is of a triangular form, with the base to the sea shore, from which it extends inland a space of four and a half miles. The land along the shore is here a low flat sandy tract, evidently recovered from the waters of the firth, and still unproductive, or not very well reclaimed. From thence the country rises, it declines in one part to the small river Dichty. The greater proportion is under cultivation. The most conspicuous landmark is the southern of that collection of hills called the Laws, on the northern side of which is the village of Drumsturdy Moor. The village of Monifieth lies on a brae with a southern exposure, at no great distance from the sea, and consists of little else than a series of thatched cottages. The church is a plain conspicuous edifice, surrounded by a burying-ground, containing a variety of finely carved antique tombstones, executed with a taste we have rarely seen excelled in the country. A new manse has just been erected near the church. There are different manufactories carried on in the neighbourhood, especially at the Mill-town, on the Dichty. From thence there is a bad road across the rough downs,

westward to the modern village of Broughty Ferry, a place which, having been sufficiently described under its own head, need not be further noticed.—Population in 1821, 2017.

**MONIKIE**, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Barrie and Monifieth on the south, Panbride on the east, Carmylie, part of Guthrie, and Inverarity on the north, and Muirhouse on the west. In form it is triangular, with the apex to the south, extending seven miles in length, by five in breadth at the widest end. The face of the country is diversified with several large hills; and a ridge, running from east to west, divides it into two districts, which vary considerably in point of fertility and climate, the southern part being rich and early, and the northern moist and cold. In the latter district is an extensive tract of moor, which has been planted, and now forms part of the pleasure-grounds of the house of Panmure, situated in the neighbouring parish of Panbride. Near a place called the Car-hills are a number of cairns, called the *hier* cairns, the testimonial of some conflict and inhumation in ancient times; and at a small village called Camus-town is a large upright stone, which is said to point out the place where Camus, the Danish general, was slain and buried, after the battle of Barrie, in 1010. There are several small villages in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1325.

**MONIMAIL**, a parish in Fife, lying on the north side of the vale or howe of that county, extending northwards from the Eden, a distance of four miles, by a breadth of from one to three and a half, bounded by Denbog and Crieich on the north, Moonzie and Cupar on the east, Culps on the south, and Collessie on the west. The district, which is flat in the southern part, is beautifully wooded, and well cultivated and enclosed. Monimail church stands on the rising ground, and, with its hamlet, is sheltered by overhanging trees. The chief village is Letham, which lies a short way to the east. The house and pleasure-grounds of Melville, the seat of the Earl of Leven, serve much to beautify this part of the country. Near the church, and within Melville grounds, there is a square tower in pretty good preservation. Its age is uncertain; but it was repaired by Cardinal Beaton, and was his residence in 1562. There are several distinct heads of the cardinal in his cap in alto-relievo on the walls. This tower is

evidently the 'remains of a large building.— Population in 1821, 1227.

MONIVAIRD, a parish in Perthshire, incorporating the abrogated parish of Strowan, which is now its southern part. The united parish is bounded on the north by Monzie and Comrie, by the latter also on the west, Muthill on the south, and Crieff and part of Monzie on the east. It is of a triangular form, measuring eight miles in length, and about six in breadth. The general appearance of the country is romantic and hilly. The river Earn passes through the district from west to east, and in the neighbourhood of this stream the country is beautiful, well planted, and enclosed. There are several small lakes in the parish; the largest of them, Lochturit, lies in Glenturit, and is surrounded by very bold craggy mountains. It is about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad. There is also a small lake, in the same glen, about a mile north from the former, remarkable for the great number of its trout. There is another lake called the Lake of Monivairst, covering about thirty acres, and containing pike, perch, and eels. This lake, situated at the bottom of a fine hanging wood, and surrounded by cultivated fields and plantations, is a delightful object to passengers, and a great beauty to the pleasure-grounds of Auchtertyre. It has yielded a great abundance of shell marl. On the banks of this lake there is a fine repeating echo, produced, it is supposed, from the walls of an old ruinous castle, standing on a gently rising ground, running out into the middle of the lake; which was a place of strength in ancient times, being then surrounded by water, and accessible only in one place by a drawbridge. All kinds of wood, produced in Scotland, thrive remarkably well in this parish; but the oak seems to be a particular favourite of the soil, and is, indeed, alluded to in the old Scottish song,

By Auchtertyre there grows the aik.

The highest mountain, in the northern extremity of the parish, is Benchonzie. The parish contains different remains of a remote antiquity, and it possesses some gentlemen's seats of great beauty and taste. The situation of Lawers, the residence of Lord Balgray, is among the most distinguished. The vale of Strathearn lies under the commanding prospect from the house, whilst a forest of tall trees shelters it on every side.—Population of Monivairst in 1821, 539—of Strowan, 337.

MONKLAND, an ancient district in the north-eastern part of Lanarkshire, extending from the Clyde eastward to the boundary of the county, and receiving this appellation from having been once the property of the monks of Newbotle Abbey in Mid-Lothian. About the year 1640 it was divided into the following parishes of New and Old Monkland.

MONKLAND (NEW), a parish on the north-east boundary of Lanarkshire, once forming part of the foregoing district. It extends ten miles in length, by seven in breadth; bounded by Old Monkland and Cadder on the west, and Shotts on the south. It has Dumbartonshire on the north. Its boundary with Shotts parish is chiefly the North Calder Water, and on the opposite quarter it is bounded by the Luggie. There is neither hill nor mountain in the whole district, although the greater part of it lies considerably above the level of the sea. The highest lands are in the middle of the parish, and run the whole length of it from east to west. The whole is a beautiful champaign country, agreeably diversified by vales and gentle risings. The eastern part of the parish is rather encumbered by moss. The lands are generally greatly improved, and besides being well enclosed, are finely sheltered by plantations. Much of the improved land is occupied as pasture for cattle. The southern and western quarters of the parish are in modern times the seat of a dense population and of manufactures of various kinds; a characteristic arising in a great measure from the prevalence of coal and ironstone, which are here raised in vast abundance, and transported by canals in different directions. On the main road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, which passes through the south-western part of the parish, stands the modern thriving town of Airdrie, (which has already been noticed in the present work,) and some small villages, all showing signs of being the residence of an industrious and prosperous population.—Population of the parish in 1821, 7362.

MONKLAND (OLD), a parish in Lanarkshire, once composing part of the foregoing district; extending from the right bank of the Clyde to the border of New Monkland parish, a distance of between seven and eight miles, by a breadth near the Clyde of little more than one mile, but afterwards expanding to nearly four miles. It is bounded on the north by the barony parish of Glasgow and

Calder, and on the south by Bothwell. This is one of the most productive and most beautiful parishes in Lanarkshire. It is well enclosed, cultivated, and finely planted with forest and fruit trees. There are several extensive orchards, and a stranger, in viewing the district, remarks that the whole resembles an immense garden. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, by Airdrie, passes through the parish, and is lined by villages, hamlets, and gentlemen's seats. The road by Whitburn also passes through the parish. The manufactures, like those in New Monkland parish, are various, and support a large and industrious population. Weaving for the Glasgow manufacturers is a chief employment. From near the heart of the parish the Monkland canal proceeds to Glasgow. An act of parliament for this undertaking was procured in the year 1770, with the design of opening an easy and cheap communication between the Monkland collieries and Glasgow. It was not till after 1790, that the canal was fairly finished, and since that period it has been of great advantage not only to the landed proprietors in this quarter, but to the inhabitants and manufactures of Glasgow; see CANAL (MONKLAND). The tithes of the parish, amounting to 349 bolls, together with grassums at renewals of leases, belong to the university of Glasgow, being part of the subdeanery which was purchased by the college from the family of Hamilton about the year 1652.—Population in 1821, 6983.

MONKTON-HALL, a small village in the parish of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. The Scottish army lay around this little village before the battle of Pinkie, and a sort of parliament was held here by the Governor Arran, at which an act was passed, providing that the nearest heir of any churchman who should fall in the ensuing battle, should have the gift of his benefice, and the heirs of other persons dying in the same cause should have their ward, non-entresse, relief, and marriage free.

MONKTOWN, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast betwixt Symington and Dundonald on the north, and Newton and St. Quivox on the south. Tarbolton lies on the east. The parish formerly extended southward to the river Ayr, and comprehended the present parish of Newton, which, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that place, was erected into a separate parochial district last century. The present parish of

Monkton, which includes the ancient and abrogated parish of Prestwick, extends about four miles in length, by generally three miles in breadth; but in one place it is not above a mile broad. The surface rises gradually from the sea, and the soil varies from sandy downs to a rich and productive loam. A great part is enclosed and now considerably improved. The united parish comprehends the ancient and small burgh of Prestwick, or Prestick, and the village of Monkton, both on the road from Ayr to Irvine, the latter being farthest north.—Population of the parish, villages included, in 1821, 1744.

MONTBATTOCK, a lofty and conspicuous mountain among the Grampians, parish of Strachan, Kincardineshire.

MONTEITH, MONTEATH, or MENTEITH, a district of Perthshire, being a tract of country in the south-west quarter of that extensive county. It is understood to comprehend all the lands that lie on the streams which discharge themselves into the Forth, except the parish of Balquhider, which belonged to the stewartry of Strathearn. Besides being at one time under the jurisdiction of a Stewart, Menteith formed an earldom of a branch of the noble family of Graham; in modern times all such distinctions have ceased.

MONTEITH, (PORT OF) or PORT, as it is now more usually styled, a parish in the above ancient district of Perthshire, lying chiefly on the north bank of the river Forth, which separates it from Stirlingshire; bounded by Aberfoyle on the west, Callander on the north, and Kilmadock or Doune and part of Kincardine on the east. It extends eight miles in length from east to west, by five in breadth. On its northern boundary lies Loch Vennacher; in this quarter the district is mountainous, rocky and wild; towards the north the land declines till it becomes a rich level tract on the banks of the Forth. A portion of the lower part is mossy. The chief object of attraction in the parish is the Loch or Lake of Menteith, a beautiful expanse of water near the centre of the district, adjoining the church and manse. It is about five miles in circumference, and is adorned by the small island of Inchmahome, covered with fine wood and possessing the ruin of an ancient abbey;—see INCHMAHOMIE. There is also a smaller island and a peninsula. The scenery around is reckoned exceedingly



beautiful. The waters of the lake are emitted by the small river Goodie, which is tributary to the Forth. Near the latter river are the seats of Cardross and Gartmore, both environed in large and thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 1614.

**MONTQUITTER**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about nine miles in length from north to south, by a breadth of nearly six, bounded by Turrif on the west, King Edward on the north, New Deer on the east, and Fyvie on the south. The surface is uneven and arable in the lower parts. The district was once very mossy and moorish; but has been considerably improved. The parish comprehends the villages of Garmond and Cuminston, both of modern date. Montquitter parish is watered by two small rivers, which receive the tribute of numberless and copious springs. One of these discharges itself into the Ythan, and the other into the Deveron. Both abound with delicious trout. In this parish was fought the battle of Lendrum, in which Donald of the Isles received a final overthrow.—Population in 1821, 1918.

**MONTROSE**, a parish in Forfarshire, lying on the sea-coast, bounded on the north by the river North Esk, which separates it from Kincardineshire, on the west by Logie-Pert and Dun, and on the south by the South Esk, which separates it from Craig. It is of a triangular figure, with the apex pointing inland, in which direction it extends about three miles and a half. The district is generally flat; but towards its northern extremity it rises gradually, and terminates in a hill of no very considerable height, called the Hill of Montrose. The country in the neighbourhood, being fertile and well cultivated, affords a delightful view in every part of the parish.

**MONTROSE**, a royal burgh, and sea-port town, the capital of the above parish, is agreeably situated on a level sandy plain or peninsula, bounded on the north-east by the German Ocean, on the south by the South Esk, and on the west by a large expanse of this river, called the Basin of Montrose, at the distance of seventy miles from Edinburgh, twenty two from Stonehaven, eighteen from Forfar, thirteen from Arbroath, and eight from Brechin; in  $56^{\circ} 34'$  of north lat., and  $2^{\circ} 10'$  of west long. According to Boece, the ancient name of Montrose was *Celurea*; but the etymology of its

modern appellation has been variously resolved. In Latin, it is called *Manturum* by Ravenna; and by Cambden, *Mons Rosarum*, “the Mount of Roses;” in French, *Mons-trois*, “the three hills or mounts;” in the ancient British, *Mant-er-rose*, “the mouth of the stream;” in the Gaelic, *Mon-ross*, “the promontory hill,” or *Moin-ross*, “the promontory of the moss;” or *meadh* (pronounced *mu*) *ain-ross*, “the field or plain of the peninsula.” The second of these derivations, though the most unlikely of all, is countenanced by the seal of the town, which bears the ornament of roses, with the following motto:—“*Mare ditat, Rosa decorat*,”—the sea enriches and the rose adorns; but the two last, besides being the most probable, correspond best with the pronunciation of the name by the common people in the neighbourhood, and by all who speak the Gaelic language, to wit, *Munross*. The erection of Montrose into a royal burgh, has generally been referred to the year 1352, the twenty-third of the reign of David II.; but there is every reason to think that the original charter must have emanated from David I. In the rolls of the parliament, which was held at Edinburgh in September 1357, for effecting the ransom of David II. from his captivity in England, the burgh of Montrose stands the ninth upon the list, with the names of eight burghs behind it; a circumstance which is scarcely compatible with the supposition of its having been created a royal burgh only five years before. It appears, at least, to have been a place of some note, long before the earliest date assigned to its erection as a royal burgh; and is mentioned in Dalrymple’s *Annals of Scotland*, among some of the principal cities of the kingdom which were nearly destroyed by fire in the year 1244. Its name is connected with many important events in Scottish history. It is mentioned by Froissart as the port from which Sir James Douglas embarked, in 1330, with a numerous and splendid retinue, on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, carrying along with him the heart of Robert Bruce. It is distinguished as the first place in Scotland, where the Greek language was taught by teachers from France, brought over by John Erskine of Dun in 1534; and as having sent forth from its seminary the celebrated scholar, Andrew Melville. It was the birth-place of the warlike Marquis of Montrose; and the house in which he was born was occupied as

an inn not many years ago. It was the only town in Scotland, so late as the commencement of the eighteenth century, where a person could be found who understood the management of pumps in coal works, namely, John Young, a citizen of Montrose, who had been sent over to Holland, by the magistrates, for the purpose of learning the most approved modes of constructing and using windmills. It was the first port made by the French fleet in December 1715, with the Chevalier on board; and that prince embarked at the same place, in February of the following year. One of the principal events in the recent history of Montrose, regards an alteration in its municipal constitution. The set of the burgh formerly consisted of nineteen members, seventeen as representatives of the guildry, and two as representing the incorporated trades. The old council elected the new; and the old and new elected the office-bearers. But the magistrates and council, upon the petition of the guild-brethren and the incorporated trades, granted to the former the election of their dean, who became *ex officio* a member of council; and to the latter the election of their two representatives in council; and this alteration in the set having been submitted to the convention of royal burghs, for their approbation, was confirmed by them in July 1816. In consequence, however, of an informality in the mode of electing the magistracy at Michaelmas following, the burgh was disfranchised by a sentence of the Court of Session; and, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, a new charter, with an improved constitution, was granted by the crown, in the following terms:—"That the town-council shall, as formerly, consist of nineteen persons, including, in that number the provost, three bailies, the dean of guild, treasurer, and the master of the hospital; of which nineteen, fifteen shall be resident guild-brethren, and four shall be resident craftsmen, including the deacon-convener for the time: That, at the Michaelmas election, the six oldest councillors for the time from the guildry, who have not served in any of the offices after mentioned for the year preceding, and the whole four councillors from the craftsmen, shall go out, but shall nevertheless be re-eligible if their respective constituents shall think fit: That, upon the Monday of the week immediately preceding Michaelmas in each year, the magistrates and council shall meet and declare

the names of the six councillors who go out in rotation, and also what vacancies have arisen during the preceding years by death or otherwise, in the number of guild councillors: That on the following day, being Tuesday, the guildry incorporation shall assemble at their ordinary place of meeting, and shall first elect their dean of guild, and six members of the guildry, as his council for the ensuing year; and the person so chosen as dean of guild, shall, in virtue of his office, be a magistrate and councillor of the burgh; and the said incorporation shall then proceed to fill up the vacancies in the number of merchant councillors, occasioned by rotation, non-acceptance, resignation, death, or otherwise, during the preceding year: That the seven incorporated trades shall also assemble together in one place on the said Tuesday, and shall first elect their deacon convener, who shall, in virtue of his office, be a councillor to represent the trades; and they shall then proceed to elect other three in the room of those who retire from office, and that two of the four trades' councillors to be so elected may be guild-brethren, being always operative craftsmen, and the persons electing them shall have no vote in the guild in the same election; but the other two trades councillors shall be operative craftsmen and burgesses only: That the council shall meet on the Wednesday immediately preceding Michaelmas, unless Michaelmas day shall happen to be upon Wednesday, in which case they shall meet on Michaelmas day, and conclude the annual election for the ensuing year, by continuing the *ex officio* members, electing the two members of council, who do not go out by rotation, and receiving the new member from the guildry and trades; and after such election, and receiving the new councillors, the members both of the old and new council shall, according to the former set of the burgh, choose a provost, bailies, treasurer, and hospital master; that the provost, bailies, treasurer, and hospital master, shall not be continued in their offices longer than two years together; but they, with the dean of guild, shall remain *ex officio*, members of the council for the year immediately following that in which they shall have served in the offices respectively." It is gratifying to mention, that the new constitution of the burgh, thus organized, has given satisfaction to the inhabitants, and has ensured an efficient and liberal magistracy. We have already said, that

Montrose is situated on a plain, environed on the west by an expansion of the South Esk, and on the south by the again contracted channel of that fine river. The basin here alluded to is nearly dry at low water, but is so completely filled up by every tide, as to wash the garden walls on the west side of the town, and to afford sufficient depth of water in the channel of the river for allowing small sloops to be navigated to the distance of three miles above the harbour. At these periods of high water, the appearance of Montrose, when first discerned from the public road on the south, is peculiarly striking, and seldom fails to arrest the eye of a stranger. The basin opening towards the left in all the beauty of a circular lake; the fertile and finely cultivated fields rising gently from its banks; the numerous surrounding country seats which burst at once upon the view; the town, and harbour, and bay, stretching further on the right; and the lofty summit of the Grampians, nearly in the centre of the landscape, closing the view towards the north-west—altogether present to the view of the traveller one of the most magnificent and diversified amphitheatres to be found in the united kingdom. The South Esk is crossed by a very magnificent suspension-bridge, which is erected on the precise site of the former wooden one. The foundation-stone of the masonry was laid in September 1828, and the bridge declared open December 1829. It was designed by Captain Brown, R. N., patentee, and finished at an expense of L.20,000. It stretches across the river in a noble span, the distance between the points of suspension being 432 feet. The main chains, four in number, are supported by two stone towers, 72 feet in height, which form the grand entrance to the platform of the bridge on each side, through an archway 16 feet wide by 18 feet high. The backstay-chains rise from chambers in which they are strongly imbedded and fastened by great plates to channels on the tops of the towers. From these imperishable main chains the platform is suspended; it forms a roadway, 26 feet in breadth, constructed upon iron beams, to which the planking or platform is bolted. On each side of the bridge there is a footpath, railed off by a handsome guard chain; and the sides of the platform are furnished with an ornamental cornice, so fastened as to stiffen the bridge and prevent vibration or undulation. The

hollow noise arising from the treading of horses, which has ever been an objection to wooden platforms or roadways, and been the cause of accidents, is entirely obviated, by employing a composition, discovered by Captain Brown, of coal, tar, pitch, and broken metal laid on of a proper thickness over the planking, which besides being a superior preservation of the platform, is impervious to water. The river at this point is of a considerable depth, about twenty feet at low water in ordinary tides, and thirty-five at spring tides; and so rapid, that it frequently runs at the rate of six miles an hour. On the west side of this entrance, and close upon the river, is the longest of the three mounts, to which the French name of the town is supposed to refer, called Forthill, on which a fortification was formerly erected, and in cutting through which, to form a new entrance to the town from the bridge, a stratum of human bones, nearly fourteen feet thick, was laid open. The harbour on the east side of the bridge is very commodious, and furnished with excellent quays. Two light-houses were some years ago erected, to direct vessels in taking the river during the night; and a larger house in which the keeper of the lights resides, is provided with accommodation for the recovery of persons who have suffered shipwreck. The spot upon which the town is built is nearly a dead flat, from which the sea seems gradually to have receded; but the soil, being a dry sandy beach, and the whole exposure completely open on every side, the climate is much more healthy than the lowness of the situation might give reason to expect. The town is neatly built, and consists chiefly of one spacious main street, from which numerous lanes run off on each side, as from the High Street of Edinburgh. Many of the houses have their gables turned to the street; but a number of more modern buildings are constructed in a different manner, and have a very handsome appearance. The principal public buildings are the Town Hall, which has been greatly enlarged, and which, with an arcade below, makes a fine termination to the main street; the parish church, which is a plain edifice; the Episcopal chapel, in the Links, to the eastward of the town, neatly built and handsomely fitted up; the public schools, standing in a safe and airy situation; a new chapel, of good architecture, at the end of St. John Street; the Academy, a spacious edifice,



surmounted by a neat dome, containing apartments occupied by the master and usher of the Latin school, two masters for writing and arithmetic, a master for drawing, and a rector, whose department includes the different branches of mathematics, the elements of natural philosophy, and several of the modern languages; the Lunatic Asylum, including also an infirmary and dispensary; and the office of the British Linen Company's agents, which forms one of the principle ornaments of the main street. In recent times there have been some handsome new houses built on the Links. Montrose is a place of considerable commerce, and its shipping has of late years greatly increased. The port possesses a custom-house, which comprehends within its bounds the coast from the lights of Tay on the south, to Bervie Brow, or the Tod-head on the north. In the year 1820, (we quote from an excellent article in the *EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA*, to which we are indebted for many of the foregoing particulars,) the shipping belonging to Montrose amounted to 83 vessels, registered at 7946 tons, and navigated by 605 men. Since then there has been a considerable increase, and we perceive by the shipping list of 1831, that there are now 106 vessels of the aggregate burden of 10,300 tons. Four large vessels were lately employed in the whale fishery, but the greater part are engaged in the coasting and Baltic trade. The most important branch of the export trade is grain, which is said to exceed that of any other port in Scotland. Various branches of manufacturing industry are carried on in Montrose, particularly sail-cloth, sheeting, and linen, and spinning yarn. The exportation of cured salmon is considerable. There is in the town an extensive tan-work and foundry; rope-walks, breweries, starch works, soap and candle works. There are excellent salmon fishings in the river; most abundant supplies of fresh white fish from several fishing villages in the vicinity, and immense quantities of cod, particularly prepared by drying and salting for distant markets. There are very extensive downs or links, between the town and the sea, where the game of golf is generally played, and where races occasionally take place. Montrose is now lighted with gas, by a joint stock company, on the usual principles. The town is protected by a body of police under the superintendence of a committee, elected by the annual head court, in which the magis-

tracy are included. A justice of peace small debt court is held in the town-hall on the first Monday of every month, having a jurisdiction over the parishes of Montrose, Craig, Lunan, Maryton, Dun, and Logie-Pert. The burgh or bailie court is held every Tuesday forenoon in the court-room. A public library was instituted in 1785 on a most liberal plan, and now consists of some thousands of volumes by the best authors. The exchange coffee-room is a useful establishment, under a body of managers. A reading society was established in 1819, and now possesses 1500 volumes. A Session Sabbath school library was begun in 1822. Besides a native bank, there are agencies of the British Linen Company, the National, and Dundee Union Banks. There are sixteen agencies of fire, life, and annuity insurance offices. A savings' bank was established in 1815, which is open every Monday forenoon. A Patent Slip Company was instituted in 1828; a Horticultural Society in 1826; the Montrose Club in 1760; the Golf Club in 1810; and the Chess Club in 1825. A well conducted weekly newspaper, under the title of the Montrose, Arbroath, and Brechin Review, was established in 1811, and is published every Friday morning. The public charities of Montrose, which are numerous, and say much for the philanthropic feelings of the inhabitants, are—the Ancient Hospital of Montrose, under the guardianship of the town council; the Montrose Lunatic Asylum, Infirmary and Dispensary, already noticed, and incorporated by royal charter in 1810; Bailie James Ouchterlony's Charity, instituted 1752; Misses Mill's Charities, 1803; different mortifications of money, the interest of which is yearly distributed among the poor; John Erskine of Jamaica's Charity, 1786, by which bequest the estate of Harvieston, Kincardineshire, was purchased, of which the Provost of Montrose is factor, and from the revenue of that estate, ten poor families derive support, and eight boys are maintained and educated; David White's Free School, 1816, a charity which educates 100 poor children; Miss Jane Straton's Charity, 1822, a mortified fund of L.1800, the interest of one half of which is applied for the education of forty-two boys, and a like number of girls, while the interest of the other half is divided amongst ten poor gentlewomen; Andrew Fraser's Charity, 1826, a fund, the interest of which is distributed in

coals and meal to the poorest inhabitants, on the 26th of February annually; Society for Relief of Destitute Sick, 1799; and Society for Relief of Indigent Women, 1806. Of religious societies, there is a Bible Society, a Missionary and Tract Society, and a Home-Missionary Society. On the whole, it is seldom that the statist is called upon to notice such a number of valuable institutions in a single town, and the circumstance will doubtless be accepted as proving, what has been long understood, that Montrose is the place of residence of many families of high respectability and wealth, and the seat of a very intelligent and industrious population. For the amusement of the inhabitants there is a small neat theatre. We may conclude by mentioning that the places of worship are the Established Church; a Chapel of Ease; two Meeting-Houses of the United Associate Synod; one of the Independents; and an Episcopal Chapel. The fast days of the kirk are generally the Thursdays before the first Sundays of May and November.—In 1821, the population of the town was about 9000, and including the parish, 10,338.

**MONYMUSK**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, measuring from four to five miles each way; bounded by Oyne on the north, Chapel-of-Garioch and Kemnay on the east, Cluny on the south, and Tough and Keig on the west. The river Don bounds its northern part, and flows through it in a south-easterly direction. Near this river the land is well cultivated, now enclosed, as well as embellished by plantations. The hills which are not planted are partly green and partly heathy. Monymusk house, the seat of the family of Grant, is an elegant building, on the right bank of the Don, environed by fine pleasure grounds. At the village of Monymusk there is an Episcopal chapel.—Population in 1821, 867.

**MONZIE**, a parish in Perthshire, extending twelve miles in length, by seven in breadth, but of an irregular figure; bounded by Dull on the north, Foulis on the east, Crieff on the south, and Monivaird on the west. It lies on the south side of the Grampian hills, and is a mountainous district; the only habitable part being two valleys, separated from each other by a broad ridge of hills. Not above one-third part is arable, the remainder being heathy or mossy. It is watered by the Amond, the Keltie, and the Shaggie, upon which there

are several romantic cascades. Monzie, an elegant modern building, the seat of General Campbell, delightfully situated, and sheltered by a forest of very large trees, is the only house of note in the parish. The parish possesses a number of remains of antiquity.—Population in 1821, 1167.

**MOONZIE**, a small parish in Fife, extending two miles in length by one and a half in breadth, containing 1100 acres, bounded by Criech on north-west and north, Kilmany on the east, Cupar on the south, and Monimail on the south-west. A great part of the parish is hilly. The lower grounds are arable.—Population in 1821, 209.

**MOORFOOT HILLS**, a range of moorish pastoral hills of a flattish appearance, on the south-western confines of Edinburghshire, separating that part of Lothian from the vale of Tweed.

**MORAY**, or **MURRAY**, (PROVINCE of) a district of country on the east side of the northern division of Scotland, now without any political distinction, and divided in modern times into the three several shires of Banff, Moray, and Nairn. On the east, it is separated from Aberdeenshire by the Deveron; on the west it is bounded by Inverness-shire; on the north it has the large arm of the sea, called from it the Moray Firth. Unlike all the districts which encompass it, it is remarkable for equality of surface, fertility of soil, and amenity of climate. Buchanan says, that “for pleasantness, and the profit arising from fruit trees, Moray surpasses all the other counties of Scotland;” and there is an old popular saying, that it enjoys forty days more of fair weather than any other portion of the kingdom. It was anciently, indeed, considered and designated “the Granary of Scotland.” In addition to more respectable authorities, that of William Lithgow may be adduced. “The third most beautiful soil,” says that sage traveller, after enumerating Clydesdale and the Carse of Gowrie, “is the delectable plain of Moray, thirty miles long, and six in breadth, whose comely gardens, enriched with corns, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, overfaced with a generous Octavian gentry, and topped with a noble earl, its chief patron, it may be called a second Lombardy, or pleasant meadow of the north.” Now, although William is a notorious specimen of the leg of mutton school of travellers, and confesses the gratifica-

tion of having been feasted for a whole week by the noble earl whom he mentions, it would really appear that the opinion formed by his head, in this case, was affected very little by the prejudices of his stomach. The facility and bounty of their soil seem to have had the effect, in former times, of rendering the people of Moray less apt in the use of arms than their neighbours of the more sterile districts of Badenoch and Lochaber. So late as the time of Charles I., the Highlanders considered Moray as a sort of neutral land, where every man was at liberty to take his prey : and we hear wonderfully little of any resistance ever made to this pernicious theory. The Moravians, it may be conceived, resembled the quiet comfortable Dutch settlers of North America, who, on being plundered by the wild Indians, considered nothing but how they might best repair the losses they had sustained, being generally too fat either to resist or pursue. Moray, thus unprotected, and destitute of alliances, must have been a peculiarly convenient storehouse for the mountain men, all of whom were too poor to have any thing to spare, and, moreover, too much engaged among themselves by confederacies, and so forth, to allow of mutual spoliation. Pennant seems to be of opinion that the theory took its rise in the circumstance of Moray having been chiefly peopled by aliens, first by Picts, and finally by Danes, who kept up a continual warfare with the Highlanders, the last of whom, long after a change of circumstances, never exactly comprehended that it was any crime to rob "the Moray men." The province of Moray suffered more perhaps than any other district of Scotland by the civil wars. The people were then generally attached to the covenant ; and as Montrose chose to make it one of his principal scenes of action, it is easy to conceive that its peaceable farmers were not permitted to enjoy both their opinions and their goods undisturbed. There is an old couplet expressive of the different advantages derived from serving under Montrose and his ally Lord Lewis Gordon, and corroborating the character which these chiefs have obtained in history :

" If ye wi' Montrose gae, ye'll get sick and wae enuech ;  
If ye wi' Lord Lewis gae, ye'll get rob and reive enuech."

And there is still another old rhyme, testifying to the evil genius of the last leader, by classing his name with two of the most de-

structive things known in an agricultural territory :—

" The gule,\* the Gordon, and the hoodie crow,  
Are the three warst things that Moray ever saw."

Montrose, in his descent upon Moray in 1645, after his victory of Inverlochy, destroyed all the houses of such as did not join his standard, and gave up the towns of Banff, Cullen, and Elgin, to indiscriminate pillage. It should be observed of the province of Moray that its inhabitants in no respect partake of the Highland character, either in language or in dress, these distinctions being entirely peculiar to the people in the mountainous country to the westward. The dialect spoken by the common people in Moray, though much less disagreeable than that of the inhabitants of Aberdeenshire, is, from its sharpness, by no means pleasing. This, perhaps, in some degree proceeds from their throwing out of their pronunciation two of the most sonorous vowels in the English language, and from substituting short sounds in their place. No man of the lower ranks ever pronounces broad *aw* or long *o*. For the first he always uses the short and slender sound of *a*, as *lā* for *lāw*, *Agust* for *August*, *ā* for *āll*. In nearly the same manner, also, as in Aberdeenshire, the natives of Moray have a strange preference for the slender *ee*, which usurps occasionally the place of almost every other vowel, as *meen* for *moon*, *spen* for *spoon*, *freet* for *fruit*, &c. It has been remarked by the author of the *Beauties of Scotland*, that "that zealous regard for religion, and particularly for the presbyterian form of church government, which has so long distinguished the inhabitants of the south-west of Scotland, and of the towns on the Tay, the Forth and the Clyde, was never much known here, excepting in the towns on the western part of this coast. The men of Moray in general, or at least in the upper parts of the county, became presbyterians more from accident than from temper. During the altercations of presbytery and episcopacy which took place at the Reformation, they did not at all discover that decided preference to presbytery which marked the western and southern counties. Had no greater zeal existed elsewhere, the island would probably at present have had but one national church. At the revolution

\* A weed that infests corn.



few of the clergy of this province conformed to presbytery, but availed themselves of the indulgence which the government gave of allowing them to remain in their benefices for life, upon qualifying to the civil government: and in order to cherish presbytery, it was necessary, from time to time, to send clergy from the south country to serve the cure. That horror at the name of *holidays* which was once a characteristic of the puritans, and *true blue* presbyterians, never took possession of the common people here, and they still celebrate (perhaps without ever thinking of the origin of the practice) St. John's day, St. Stephen's day, Christmas day, &c., by assembling in large companies to play at foot-ball, and to dance and make merry."

MORAYSHIRE, or, as it is sometimes called, ELGINSHIRE, from the name of its capital, is the central division of the above mentioned province of Moray. It is bounded on the north by the gulf of the German Ocean called the Moray Firth, on the east and south-east by Banffshire, on the south-west by Inverness-shire, and on the west by the counties of Nairn and Inverness. In describing this beautiful district of country it is usual to include the small county of Nairn, with which it is intimately connected. Thus conjoined, the district is somewhat of a triangular figure, with the apex pointed inland, and in this quarter partaking of the wild rocky and mountainous character of the Highlands. The low country may be described as a large plain, extending from the Spey westward, between the shore and a range of mountains, for the whole length of the district, nearly forty miles, but of unequal breadth, from about five to about twelve miles, measured in a straight line from the hills to the shore. This plain, however, is diversified over its whole extent by short ridges of lower hills, in general nearly parallel to the shore; the mean breadth may be estimated at seven miles. Within the range of the mountain district, the country may be described as chiefly pastoral, the arable land in general hanging upon the acclivities of the valleys, or spread out in narrow plains, upon the banks of the streams which wind among the hills, the wideness of the valley bearing a relative proportion to the size of the river. There are many plains in the course of the Spey, and some on the tract of the Findhorn, of great fertility and beauty. The coast of this dis-

trict, although within the fifty-eighth degree of north latitude, has ever been distinguished for the mildness of its climate. The harder kinds of fruit, all the varieties of the apple, and almost all of the pear and of the plum, by a little attention on the part of the proprietors, may be abundantly produced on every farm. Where a sufficient length of lease, or allowance for substantial enclosures offers an inducement, gardens are generally formed, and fruit trees cultivated. Fruits also of greater delicacy, the apricot, the nectarine, and peach, ripen sufficiently on a wall in the open air. With respect to the winds, the most prevailing gales are from the north-west. The district presents no object so elevated as to attract the clouds, or to impede their course, and on this account it is supposed that falls of snow are comparatively unfrequent and of small depth, as they are drifted over the subjacent plain, inasmuch that the operations of husbandry are but little interrupted by the inclemency of the weather. Except sandstone, limestone, and marl, no mineral substance of value has been discovered. There are a number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats in this fine district of Scotland; the principal are Gordon Castle, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, and Castle Grant, the seat of Sir James Grant. The remains of antiquity are numerous, of which the cathedral of Elgin, the bishop's palace at Spynie, the priory of Pluscardine, the castles of Lochindorb, Dunphail, and the Dun of Relugas are the chief. Of the struggles with the Danes, who infested the district in early times, there are various testimonials in the shape of monumental pillars, &c. The principal rivers are the Spey, the Findhorn, and the Lossie, all flowing in a northerly direction, and each abounding with the finest salmon. Morayshire contains two royal burghs, to wit, Elgin and Forres; and several considerable towns, as Grantown, Garmouth, and Lossie-mouth. Morayshire is divided into eighteen parochial districts. With regard to the division of property, we find that, about twenty years ago, there were in Morayshire six proprietors who possessed from L.2000 to L.6000 of yearly rent each; ten proprietors from L.500 to L.1500 of yearly rent each; the remainder of the territory was shared amongst proprietors possessing from L.50 to L.400 a-year; amounting in all to about L.30,000 sterling, exclusive of

woods, which were computed at nearly L.1800, and salmon fishings, which might amount to L.3000 a-year. The general rise in rental will, of course, have considerably enhanced these various sums. Of the great proprietors of this district, only one or two reside in the county; and a small proportion, therefore, of the annual revenue arising from the lands is expended there. This tends to relax the connexion, and to diminish the intercourse between the landlord and tenant, a circumstance allowed to be detrimental to improvement. In the lower part of the county, the Earl of Fife, and other proprietors, have formed plantations to so great an extent, that almost every part of the country that is inaccessible to the plough has been covered with different sorts of forest trees. A considerable traffic in the export of wood from the forests in Strathspey, by floating it to Garmouth, has long been carried on to advantage. The chief manufacture in this part of Scotland is that of whisky; and an idea of the amount of trade in this article alone may be gathered from the fact, that the distillers within the Elgin Excise collection pay annually L.50,000 to government as duty on spirits. In concluding this brief account of Morayshire, it may be mentioned that this district was subjected to an almost incredible degree of damage by a flood in the month of August 1829, which carried off cottages, bridges, and farm produce to a great amount. The injuries sustained were partly relieved by a general subscription all over the country.—Population in 1821, 14,292 males, 16,870 females; total 31,162.

MORAY or MURRAY FIRTH, the gulf of the German Ocean above alluded to, bounded on the south side by the province of Moray, and on the north by Sutherlandshire. It extends from Kinnaid Head, in the district of Buchan, to Inverness, in a westerly direction; it is of great breadth at its mouth, but contracted to about two miles at the place where Fort George is built. Above this it again expands, but not nearly to the original extent, and at Inverness, again contracting, it terminates in Loch Beaul. On its north side, considerably north-east of Inverness, it sends off a branch called the Cromarty Firth. It receives several large rivers, among which is the Ness at Inverness. Its herring fishing is now of very great value.

MORBATTLE, a parish on the east side of Roxburghshire, bounded by Linton and Yetholm on the north, Eckford on the west, Hownam on the south, and on the east it has Northumberland. From north-west to south-east it extends about nine miles, by a mean breadth of four. The greater part is hilly and pastoral, the low grounds only being arable. The chief waters are the Bowmont and Kaile, both yielding salmon and trout. The village of Morbattall stands in a westerly part of the district near the Kaile water. *Morebottle*, which is the old and proper spelling of the name, signifies the dwelling place at the marsh.—Population in 1821, 1070.

MORDINGTON, a parish in Berwickshire, lying on the sea-coast adjoining the Liberties of Berwick, having Ayton on the north, and Foulden on the west. Its length, from south to north, is between three and four miles; its breadth towards the northern extremity above two miles, though at one place, toward the south, it is only the breadth of the minister's glebe. Its original extent was very small, consisting only of the barony of Mordington, and the estate of Edrington, till the year 1650, when the lands of Lamerton or Lamberton were disjoined from the parish of Ayton and annexed to it. On the south, towards the river Whitadder, the ground is flat, and rises by a gentle and gradual ascent to the north, for more than half the length of the parish, when it attains a very considerable elevation above the level of the sea, to which the lands again gradually descend on the east of this ridge. The district is generally arable, and near the Whitadder is finely enclosed and planted. It was in the mansion-house of Mordington that Cromwell, when he passed the Tweed, for the first time, established his quarters. The church of Lamberton, which is now in ruins, stood on an eminence, three miles northward from Berwick town, on the road to Edinburgh. After the disgraceful year 1482, it became, from its commodious situation, the scene of successive public events. The marriage treaty of the Princess Margaret with James IV. stipulated, that she should be delivered to the Scottish king's commissioners at Lamberton church, without any expense to the bridegroom. Tradition idly tells, that Margaret was married in that kirk, but she was spoused at Windsor, and the contract

consummated at Dalkeith. She returned to Lamberton kirk, in June 1517, a widowed queen, in less felicitous circumstances, owing to her own misconduct. In April 1573, Lord Ruthven, on an auspicious day, met Sir William Durie, the marshal of Berwick, at Lamberton kirk, where they made a convention, which encouraged Durie to besiege Edinburgh Castle. At the boundary of the parish with the Liberties of Berwick is the toll-bar and hamlet of Lamberton, at which marriages are solemnized within the Scottish line, in the manner and on the same principle as at Gretna.—Population in 1821, 302.

**MORE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Halkirk, Caithness.

**MOREY**, an islet of Argyleshire, near Lismore.

**MORHAM**, a small parish in the centre of Haddingtonshire, bounded on the north and west by Haddington, on the east by Whittingham, and on the south by Garvald. It measures about three miles in length, by a mean breadth of one and a half, but this is without reckoning a narrow stripe projected from the north-east corner, betwixt Whittingham and Prestonkirk parishes. The parish is under a high state of cultivation, and is well enclosed.—Population in 1821, 241.

**MORISON'S HAVEN**, a small seaport, or rather a harbour, with a manufactory of brown earthen-ware attached to it, on the Firth of Forth, about half a mile west from Prestonpans, to which it serves as a port. Few are aware that this harbour was originally formed by the monks of Newbotle, near Dalkeith. We learn from a charter of James V., dated April 26, 1526, and afterwards ratified by parliament, that that monarch empowered these religionists to construct a port within their own lands of Prestongrange, from whence they might export the coal they had had the ingenuity to discover in this part of the country. The monks consequently erected this harbour, which was at first called New-haven, a name afterwards changed to Achieson's-Haven, and latterly altered to Morison's-Haven, from the name of the proprietor at the commencement of the seventeenth century. It is reckoned, though of limited extent, and having only ten feet water at spring tides, to be one of the safest harbours on the Forth.

**MORISTON**, a river in Inverness-shire, rising in Glenshiel, and passing through Loch

Clunie, it falls into Loch Ness, near the house of Glenmoriston, where, a short way above its entry into the lake, it forms a romantic cascade. It gives the title of Glenmoriston to the vale through which it flows.

**MORMOND HILL**, a conspicuous conical hill in the district of Buchan, Aberdeen-shire.

**MORROR**, one of the more minute districts of Inverness-shire, lying on the west coast of the county, between Moidart and Glenelg.

**MORTLACH**, a parish in the inland and hilly part of Banffshire, extending about eleven miles in length, by a breadth of from four to six; bounded on the north by Boharm and Botriphinnie, Cabrach and Glass on the east, Inveraven on the south, and Aberlour on the west. The appearance of the country is pleasing, being variegated by hill and dale, wood and water, and arable and pastoral lands. The district comprises two principal vales, pursuing a north and south direction,—that on the west side being the strath of the Dullan river, and that on the east the glen of the Fiddich. These streams afterwards unite in the parish, and flowing towards the north-west, are tributary to the Spey. The banks of these different waters are finely ornamented by plantations, and exhibit some beautiful scenery. The description of this parish in the Statistical Account of Scotland, is one of the best in that voluminous work. The writer of it, the Rev. Mr. Gordon, once minister of Mortlach, and afterwards of Aberdeen, presents us with the following particulars:—"There are two old castles in this parish, well worthy of notice, Auchindune, and Balveny; and when a stranger is travelling through this part of Scotland, for curiosity or pleasure, they deserve his attention, and will contribute to his amusement. Less than a hundred years ago, both were inhabited. When they were first built it is not known, or by whom.\* The castle of Auchindune stands on a green mount, of conical shape, over the Fiddich. Its situation is bold and commanding. In the central apartment of the building there is a piece of admirable workmanship, in grand and gothic style. It has been in the possession of the family of Gordon since 1535, and of that

\* Auchindune is said to have been built by Cochrane, the favourite of James III.



name there have been both knights and lords of Auchindune. Before that period it belonged to the Ogilvies, and, with all its barony, was a part of the lordship of Deskford. Balveny Castle is another very magnificent structure. It is placed on a beautiful eminence, on the banks of the Fiddich likewise, a little below its confluence with the Dullan, and has a variety of charming scenery in its view. Tradition calls the oldest part of it—for it has evidently been built at different times—a Pictish tower. In days of old, it successively owned as its masters the Cummings, the Douglasses, and the Stewarts; and, after them, passing through other families in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, it became the property of Duff of Braco about the year 1687, and is now the Earl of Fife's. In the year 1446 there was a Lord Balveny of the name of Douglas. In the front, and high over its high and massy gate, which still remains, is a motto of the Stewarts, Earls of Athole, descriptive of the savage valour and unhappy circumstances of the times. FVTRH. FORTVIN, AND. FIL. THE. FAT-TRIS. The situations of both these ancient fortalices are well chosen for defence. They have also had their walls, their ditches, and ramparts, and have been strongly fortified by art. For prints of them, and more minute observations, see *Cordiner's Remarkable Ruins*, Nos. 11 and 12. Such objects, presenting themselves to the eye, lead the mind to reflect on the transitory nature of human things, and inspire a contemplative and melancholy pleasure. Although now they are in ruins, they were once the scenes of festivity and triumph. Many of distinguished fame, though chiefly as warriors, have dwelt within them; for warlike feats were almost the only accomplishments which, in the days of their glory, conferred renown. There was another old building here, though of inferior note, at Edinglassie. One occurrence about it, however, is very memorable. In 1690, the year of the engagement in the haughs of Cromdale, some of the Highland clans, on their march from Strathspey through Mortlach to Strathbogie, and in a connexion with the public dissensions of the day, burnt the house; for which the laird, whose name was Gordon, took his opportunity of revenge in their return a few weeks after, by seizing eighteen of them at random, and hanging them all on the trees of his garden,—a

shocking instance of the miseries of a civil war, and also perhaps of the tyrannical and detestable power then too often exercised by chieftains or haughty landholders over the property, liberty, and lives of their fellow-men; for either without any trial at all, or with a mere shadow of one, they condemned even to death, by *pit* or gallows. It is well known that the abuses of these hereditary jurisdictions became so intolerable, that they were put an end to by an act of Parliament in the reign of George II. At an early period Mortlach was exalted to episcopal honours. One Bean was, by Pope Benedict, made its first bishop; but in the person of the fourth who enjoyed the dignity, the episcopate was translated by David I. to Aberdeen, which soon got the name and became the seat of the diocese. The see was at Mortlach 129 years, from 1010 to 1139. It seems that its jurisdiction and revenues were but small, comprehending no more than the church of Mortlach, the church of Cloveth, and the church of Dulmeth, with all their lands. But in regard to precedence, it was the second in Scotland, that of St. Andrews being the only one before it." The old church or cathedral of Mortlach was a plain edifice, but of great age. Besides the old decayed hamlet of Mortlach, there is a modern thriving village in the district, called Dufftown, built on the property, and under the patronage of the Earl of Fife. It is situated a short way north from Mortlach, near the junction of the Dullan and the Fiddich, at the distance of 143 miles from Edinburgh, twenty-nine from Banff, and ten from Keith. The village was only begun a few years ago, but is rapidly improving. It is governed by a justice of peace. Four fairs are held annually. The parish church is situated here, and there is a neat Roman Catholic chapel, of the modern Gothic style of architecture. The population of Dufftown in 1826 was about 550.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2046.

MORTON, a parish in the district of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, extending from the left bank of the Nith, north-eastwards to the borders of Lanarkshire, a distance of five and a half miles, by a breadth of two; bounded on the west and north-west by Penpont and Durisdeer, and on the east and south by Closeburn. It is both pastoral and arable, and where cultivated is well enclosed and fertile. Nearly the whole parish is the property

of the Duke of Buccleuch. Within the district is the huge ruin of Morton Castle, the ancient residence of the Earl of that title. In the lower or southern part of the parish, on the public road up Nithsdale, stands the considerable village of Thornhill.—Population in 1821, 1806.

MORVEN, or MORVERN, a mountainous parish in Argyleshire, on the mainland, immediately north of the Sound of Mull, along the shore of which it extends twenty miles, by a breadth of ten; Loch Sunart divides it from Ardnamurchan. Morven is a mere heap of mountains, rude in character, without presenting much interest, either in their heights or their forms. The shore is generally dreary, except at Loch Aline, a bay of considerable beauty. At a short distance east from the entrance to this inlet on a promontory, are the ruins of Ardtorinish Castle. The remains of this place of strength are now so slender that they are almost unworthy of notice, except from their historical recollections. The castle was one of the numerous mansions of the Macdonalds, lords of the Isles; and in 1441 the celebrated treaty with Edward IV. was dated from it. John, lord of the Isles, resided here in 1641. Another castle on this shore, called the Castle of Dogs, and reputed to be a hunting mansion of the same chief, is equally a ruin, but without the same interest. "It is far otherwise with Loch Aline Castle," says Macculloch, "which is not only in perfect preservation, but is, from its commanding and beautiful situation, one of the most picturesque among the Highland castles. Though only a square tower, with turrets and a corbel table, its proportions confer on it a beauty rarely found in these buildings. It has also the reputation of being besieged by Colkitto for Montrose. If Loch Aline itself is not so beautiful as its name promise, it must be remembered that all beauty is comparative, and that, for Morven, it is really a jewel. While it forms a safe and convenient anchorage, the sides are steep and woody, but without being very strongly marked; the outline also being too uniform to admit of any picturesque character, at least towards the lower part. But at the upper end it is entirely changed; becoming rocky, intricate, and various with ornament; and receiving two very romantic streams, which, forcing their tortuous way in

deep and irregular, rocky and wooded channels, fall into it at opposite angles. Here it indeed deserves the name of beautiful; as far at least as beauty can result from that species of close mountain scenery, and from the accumulation, in a small space, of woods, and rocks, and brawling streams, and cascades, and wild bridges, intermingled also with farms and fields, and gradually blending with the more placid scenery of the loch itself. Though a sea loch, being closed at the lower extremity, and wooded as it is, it has all the characters of a fresh water lake. To pursue these wild torrents, leads to much more of the same kind of alpine and rude landscape; the southern stream ascending the mountain amid rocks and woods; and the northern, which is of much more importance, conducting to a close, but green and prolonged valley, which leads to Loch Arienas, whence this river has its origin. But the main feature at the head of this loch, giving great additional importance to every thing else, is the castle, boldly perched on a high rock overhanging the water, as if the architect had chosen the situation where its effect should be finest. In a military view, it is a very strong position, on the ancient system; and the building is equally strong. Of the numerous landscapes which it affords, there are none of which the composition is not excellent; but the finest will be found from the higher grounds beyond, where the castle occupies the middle ground, surrounded by all that intricacy of ornament already mentioned, and backed by the simple and beautiful expanse of water." Morven is frequently mentioned in the poems of Ossian; but it seems doubtful if this be the district particularly alluded to, as the name "*Mor-Bhean*," which means "of the great mountains," is said to have been a general term for the Highlands or hilly country; and the common notion being that the whole Highlands was the country of Fingal and his heroes. This delicate matter of disputation we leave for solution by the Gaelic antiquary and philologist.—Population in 1821, 1995.

MORVEN, a lofty hill in the parish of Latheron, Caithness.

MORVEN, a lofty hill on the boundaries of Logie-Coldstone parish, Aberdeenshire.

MOSSPAUL, a solitary inn and stage in the bare pastoral vale of the Ewes, near the boundary of Roxburgh and Dumfries-shire, on

the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, twelve and a half miles south-west of Hawick, and nine and a half from Langholm.

**MOTRAY**, a small river in the eastern part of Fife, rising in the parish of Abdie, and falling into the mouth of the Eden, about half a mile below the Guard Bridge.

**MOULIN**, a parish in the northern part of Perthshire, stretching in a north-easterly direction from the conjoined waters of the Tummel and Garry, a distance of eleven miles, by a breadth of from four to six; bounded on the west and north-west by Blair-Athole, on the north and north-east by Kirk-michael, and on the south by Dowally and Logierait. The parish is intersected by the Briarachan and Fernet, which unite within the district. The vales or glens of these different streams are exceedingly beautiful, particularly on the banks of the Tummel and Garry. The greater part of the parish is mountainous, with several high and abrupt precipices, though there are no mountains of extraordinary height. The district is chiefly pastoral. The fields round the village of Moulin, a space of a mile and a half long, and half a mile broad, are among the most fertile in the highlands of Perthshire. The lower part of the district has been opened up by the great road from Perth to Inverness, which pursues a route into Athole, and in this direction is the famous pass of Killicrankie, noticed in the present work under its own head. There are some remains of antiquity in the parish, among which is the ruin of an old castle near Moulin.—Population in 1821, 1915.

**MOUSE**, a small river in Lanarkshire, originating in the Dippool and another rivulet in the parish of Carnwath, near the heights bounding the county of Edinburgh, and which, after a tortuous course, falls into the Clyde, a short way below Lanark. As it approaches its termination, its banks become romantic and beautiful, especially when flowing in the chasm of the Cartlane crags. See article **LANARK**.

**MOUSWALD**, a parish in the lower part of Dumfries-shire, extending from four to five miles in length, by two in breadth; bounded by Torthorwald on the west, Lochmaben on the north, Dalton on the east, and Ruthwell on the south. A large portion of its southern extremity is the moss adjoining the Lochar water. The surface of the whole is level,

with several rising grounds, the ascent of which is so gentle as to permit cultivation to the summit. There are some plantations and natural wood. Besides Mouswald there are other two small villages.—Population in 1821, 795.

**MOY AND DALAROSSIE**, a united parish in the north-eastern part of Inverness-shire, and in the county of Nairn, extending from south-west to north-east a distance of thirty miles, by a mean breadth of five; bounded on the north by Calder and Ardelach, on the east by Duthil, on the south by Alvie, and on the west by Dunlichty and Daviot. This district is bleak, barren, rugged and mountainous, except small stripes and spots on each side of the river Findhorn, which are arable, with a tolerably fertile soil, and upon which small crops of black oats, bear, and rye, are raised. Recently, upwards of 12,000 sheep, 1800 black cattle, and 900 horses were pastured on the hilly grounds, which abound with game of all kinds. There is much of natural wood on the banks of the river Findhorn, chiefly birch and alder; and the Laird of Mackintosh has very considerable thriving plantations of firs, mixed with other forest trees. The Findhorn takes its rise among the hills of this parish. The lake of Moy is nearly two miles long by three quarters of a mile in breadth. In the middle of it is an island consisting of about two acres of ground, and containing the remains of a house once a chief seat of the lairds of Mackintosh, or heads of the clan Chattan. Macculloch presents us with the following particulars of this interesting lake, and its still more interesting castle. "Moy," says he, "is like pearl in a hog's nose, looking as if it had mistaken its way to come and sit down in this hopeless country. Its lake, and its trees, and its island, are a gleam of sunshine in a cloudy day, yet one that makes all the surrounding brown browner, and all the wide waste that encloses it more dreary. Moy, however, as the seat of the ancient and powerful clan Chattan, has its historical interest as well as its beauty. At what remote period it possessed a castle, is unknown; but the island where that was situated, is said to have been garrisoned in 1420, or thereabouts, by 400 men. Thus it is probable this structure must have resembled Chisamel, and was not merely the strong house of the chief, while the strength of such a standing force bespeaks, what scarcely require such testimony, the opu-



lence and power of this long-independent dynasty. The marks of the ruins are in themselves sufficient to prove the magnitude of this building, but the date which remains indicates a later erection, or later additions; since it only reaches to 1665; Lauchlan, said to be the twentieth chief, is the recorded founder of at least this part. A smaller island, which is thought to be artificial, is related to have been used as a prison. Its name is Eilan na Clach, and the tale is, that it was so kindly contrived, that its inmates were compelled to stand up to their middles in the water. The sword of James the Fifth, a present from Leo the Tenth, is still preserved at Moy. Many a tale of feud and battle is related about Moy, and many times have most of them been told. I shall only notice one, a familiar one, because it has also been related of the Forbeses and the Gordons, and because I suspect that it is not the only one which, like many other pointed tales, and many pointed sayings, has been applied to whomever it will fit. In a great battle between Cumín and Macintosh, the former was defeated, and being unable or unwilling to renew the war, a peace was proposed and accepted. To celebrate it, the Cumíns invited the Macintoshes to a feast; the hospitable design of these hospitable and honourable personages, being to seat a guest alternately among themselves, as a distinguished mark of friendship, and, at a concerted signal to murder them, each stabbing his neighbour. The signal was the introduction of a bull's head; but its purpose having been revealed by the treachery of a Cumín, (for thus do words change their significations,) the tables were turned on the hosts, and all the Cumíns were killed."—Population in 1821, 1332.

MUCK, one of the western islands, belonging to Argyleshire, and in the parish of Small Isles. It is situated to the north-west of Ardnamurchan, or the mainland, and about four miles south-west by south from the larger island of Eigg. Muck measures upwards of two miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. Its surface is pretty low, and it possesses only one hill of no great height. There is nothing about it to attract attention beyond its pleasing green surface. The soil is generally good, and its cattle attain a considerable size. The coast is rocky, and indented by several creeks, which afford shelter for fishing boats, but no safe harbour for vessels; in two

of these creeks are small piers. The island is ill provided with fuel, and imports peats from Rùm. Near its north-west quarter lies the *Elan-nan-Each*, "the island of horses," between which and Muck there is a foul rocky channel. The etymology of the word Muck is supposed to mean "of swine," although such has been controverted, and the derivation deduced from *moch*, "white." The adherents of the latter etymon have not explained wherein is the whiteness they allude to; in Gaelic, the name is properly *Elan-nan-muchd*, "the island of swine," which has induced Buchanan to term it *Insula Porcorum*.

MUCKART, a parish in the southern part of Perthshire, lying on the right bank of the Devon, which bounds it on the east and south from the parish of Fossaway. It is bounded on the north by Glendevon, and on the west by Dollar. It extends four miles in length by rather more than two in breadth. The surface is partly hilly, but the greater part of the district is arable and well enclosed. On the north it has the Ochil Hills. The country is beautiful and interesting on the banks of the Devon, a river whose beauties and characteristics are sufficiently noticed under the head DEVON.—Population in 1821, 704.

MUGDRUM, a small island in the river Tay, near Newburgh, extending about a mile long and 200 yards broad.

MUICK, (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, from which the Muick water issues. See GLEN-MUICK.

MUIRAVONSIDE, a parish on the east side of Stirlingshire, lying on the left bank of the river Avon, which separates it from Linlithgowshire, bounded on the west by Polmont and Falkirk, and on the south by Slamannan. It is six miles in length by two in breadth, and is nearly all arable and enclosed. The ruins of an old nunnery of Manuel or Emanuel, founded by Malcolm IV. in 1156, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, are situated on the Avon. Half a mile west is the old castle of Almond, surrounded by a fosse, formerly a seat of the Earls of Callander. The district abounds in coal. The river is here of great use, from the number of mills it keeps in motion.—Population in 1821, 1678.

MUIRHOUSE, or MURROES, a parish in the southern part of Forfarshire, bounded by Dundee on the south, and Monifieth or

the east. It is of a most irregular figure, having a large patch of Dundee parish within it. The greater part is arable, and it now possesses some fine plantations.—Population in 1821, 629.

**MUIRKIRK**, a parish in the district of Kyle, on the eastern and elevated confines of Ayrshire, formerly a portion of that district, particularly described under the head **MAUCHLINE**; bounded on the north-east by Douglas, on the east by Kirkconnel, on the south by Cumnock, and on the west by Loudon. It is a rude bleak territory, partly reclaimed from its original mossy and moorish character.

**MUIRKIRK**, a large manufacturing village in the above parish, situated near the right bank of the water of Ayr, at the distance of fifty miles from Edinburgh, thirty from Glasgow, and about twenty-six from Ayr. Here the road from the latter town to Edinburgh crosses that from Dumfries to Glasgow. The village is mostly of modern date, having come into existence and increased in consequence of the discovery and smelting of iron ores, of which this part of the country contains a vast abundance. There is also plenty of coal, a circumstance of great moment to the prosperity of the manufactures. At the village, and in its neighbourhood, there are several blast furnaces for pig iron, and an extensive forge for bar iron. The pig iron made here is soft, easily melted, and of the best quality. The bar iron is superior to any in Britain, and not inferior to Swedish iron, which is ascribed to a certain peculiarity in its manufacture. There are also now some British or coal tar works. Muirkirk, surrounded by coal-pits and iron works, the land either black heath or blacker clay, destitute of trees, and the air perpetually clouded with smoke, is not a village of the most attractive possible character. In 1821 the population of Muirkirk amounted to about 1200, a great proportion of whom were workmen and their families; including the parish, 2687.

**MULL**, a large island, esteemed one of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, and separated from the mainland, or districts of Morven and Ardnamurchan, on the north, by the narrow gut of sea called the Sound of Mull. Its figure is rendered irregular by the inlets of Loch Seridon and Loch-na-Keal on the west coast. Measuring across these indentations, from the south-west to the north-west corner,

the island is about thirty miles in length, by a breadth of twenty from west to east. “Mull,” says Macculloch, “is a heap of rude mountains, and almost every point on its shores is rocky and precipitous; while, with slender exceptions, it is an entire mass of trap rocks. Ben More is the highest mountain, and the ascent is neither very tedious nor difficult. The view from its summit is various and extensive. Staffa, Iona, the Treishnish Isles, Coll and Tiree, with Ulva, Gometra, Colonsa, Eorsa, and other objects, are seen beautifully diversifying the broad face of the western sea, distinct as in a map; while, to the southward, Scarba and Jura, with the smaller isles of the Argyleshire coast, recede gradually in the distant haze. The rugged surface of Mull itself excludes the objects to the eastward; but Loch Seridon forms a beautiful picture beneath our feet; its long and bright bay deeply intersecting with its dazzling surface the troubled heap of mountains. The southern coast of Mull is nearly one continuous range of lofty precipices, well known to those who visit Staffa. There is little interest in Loch Don and Loch Spelve; but the former is the station of the Oban ferry. Loch Bay is equally uninteresting; and the cliffs of this shore will disappoint him who has seen those of Skye. On the western extremity, where the trap ceases, they become much more interesting, though less striking at a distance; forming the low granite point of the Ross, whence there is a short transit to Iona. I might indeed spend a few pages in describing the singular wildness of this strange shore; its labyrinths of red rocks and green waves; the fairy scenery of its deep recesses and shrubby ravines; its thousand bays, and dells, and glades, where thousands might live, each in his little paradise, unknowing and unknown. The Sound of Mull is far too familiar to demand much further remarks than those which were formerly bestowed on its Morven shore. It is a dreary strait, excepting at its entrance, where Duart Castle is an object of some note, though now familiar as Dumbarton or Edinburgh. It seems to stand here the tyrant of the strait—the wild palace of wilder chieftains; and, in contemplating the barren hills around, the rude rocks, and the ruder waves, we are carried back, through centuries, to the days of warfare and piracy, to Norwegian tyranny and feudal ferocity. It is a strong military post, while it is a picturesque

object, and it was occupied as a barrack to a late period. The great keep is of Norwegian strength; the walls being nine feet thick, and the inner area thirty-six by twelve. The corbels show that it was divided into two stories by a wooden floor. The additional buildings seem all to belong to 1664, from the attached date, and are of a much slighter construction. Hence to Aros there is nothing interesting excepting Scallasdale. This house is remarkable for its beautiful ash trees, which meet us like an oasis in the desert, giving an air of summer to all around, and recalling to mind what weeks passed among stormy seas, and barren rocks, and regions of Mullish dreariness, had almost obliterated. As to the interior country, it may be called impenetrable,—being a heap of trackless mountains, offering no temptation to quit the beaten road. But the little bay of Aros is not deficient in beauty, though of a wild character; while the valley, like the bay, derives an interest from its castle, pitched in a very picturesque manner on the summit of a rocky hill of no great elevation. Hence there is an irregular dreary valley, which conducts to Loch-na-Keal and to Staffa, by a road well contrived to give the strangers who frequent it an unfavourable impression of Mull and of the Highlands in general." Mull is divided into the three parochial districts of Kilfinichen, Kilninian, and Torosay, which comprehend the adjacent isles of Icolmkill, Staffa, Ulva, Gometra, &c. The only town is Tobermory, situated near the north-east corner of the island, on the Sound of Mull. It would be superfluous to enter into any description of the agriculture, or general pursuits and manners of the inhabitants, as our observations in the articles ARGYLSHIRE, the HIGHLANDS, and the HEBRIDES, will apply to this particular territory.—Population of Mull and islets ecclesiastically attached to it in 1821, 10,612.

**MULL, (SOUND OF)** a narrow arm of the sea, separating the above island from the mainland of Argyshire. It measures from two to four miles in breadth, and has a few islets. See articles **MULL** and **MORVEN**.

**MULLBUI, or MULLBUY**, a range of hills running through the district of the Black Isle, in Ross and Cromartys shires. See **ARD-MEANACH**.

**MUNGO, (ST.)** a parish in Dumfriesshire, district of Annandale, bounded on the west by Dalton and Dryfesdale, by the latter

on the north, Tundergarth and Hoddam on the east, and Cummertrees on the south. It extends a little more than five miles in length, by two in breadth at the middle, and tapering to a mile in breadth at the extremities. It is bounded by high hills on the east and west, which gives its central part the character of a valley. Through the lower and finely cultivated and fertile grounds flows the small river Milk. The Annan river passes along the south-western boundary of the district. The vale of the Milk is beautiful, and derives some interest from the ancient house, Castlemilk, now modernized and ornamented. It stands on a beautiful sloping hill, on a commanding position, and has undergone a variety of fortunes. Originally it was a seat of the ancient lords of Annandale, and came from the Bruces to the Stewarts by Walter, high steward of Scotland, marrying the daughter of king Robert Bruce; and so descended to Robert, high steward of Scotland, their son, the first of the Stewarts that came to the crown, in 1371. It afterwards belonged to the Maxwells and the Douglasses. It was besieged by the Duke of Somerset, protector in the minority of Edward VI.; whose station is still extant, the balls being found in 1771, when planting that spot. It is still called "The Cannon Holes."—Population in 1821, 709.

**MUNLOCHY**, a small village in Ross-shire, in the parish of Knockbain, situated on the north coast of the Moray Firth, on a small bay of the same name; it is an excellent fishing station.

**MURROES.** See **MUIRHOUSE**.

**MUSARY**, an islet of Shetland, on the east coast of the mainland.

**MUSSELBURGH**, a town of considerable antiquity in the county of Edinburgh, situated on the shore of the Firth of Forth, in the parish of Inveresk, at the distance of six miles east from Edinburgh, about half that distance east from Portobello, and three miles west from Prestonpans. It is a burgh of regality, and occupies a low situation on a flat expanse of ground betwixt the eminence on which the church of Inveresk is situated and the sea, on the right bank of the mouth of the river Esk, the town of Fisherrow lying on the opposite side. It is presumed to have taken its name from a mussel-bank near the mouth of the Esk. Musselburgh is noticed in history eight hundred years since; being the *Eske-muthe* of the



Northumbrian Saxons, in whose time it was a seat of population. Throughout its early history the town was intimately associated with the fortunes of the parish of Inveresk, of which it is the capital. It is found that at the dawn of record, there existed two manors of the name of Inveresk, to wit, Great-Inveresk and Little-Inveresk. The manor of Little-Inveresk was gifted by Malcolm Canmore and Margaret his queen, to the monks of Dunfermline, (see DUNFERMLINE); and the grant was confirmed by a charter of David I.; who added a donation of Great-Inveresk, with the mill, the fishing, and the church of Inveresk, its tithes, and other pertinents. These grants were confirmed by David's successors, and by a bull of Gregory IX., in 1236. The gift of Great-Inveresk included the burgh and port of Musselburgh. In the year 1201, the *Magnates Scotiæ* swore fealty to Alexander II., the infant son of William the Lion, at *Muschelburg*. Alexander afterwards established a free warren, within the manors of Inveresk and Musselburgh, in favour also of the monks of Dunfermline. From the grants of David I. the monks enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over all those lands; and they afterwards obtained a grant extending their powers to a regality. Inveresk church seems to have been served by vicars from Dunfermline, who were sometimes styled "vicars of Muscilburg," and they appear as witnesses to many charters, among men of consequence. In Bagimont's roll, as it stood under James V., the vicarage of Muscilburg was taxed at L.5, 6s. 8d. Early in the thirteenth century, a dispute arose between the monks and the vicar, which was settled by the diocesan bishop, who directed that the vicar should enjoy the small tithes, and the offerings at the altars of Muscilburg; excepting the fish of every sort, and the tithes of the mills, belonging to the monks, for which the vicar was directed to pay yearly ten merks. In the church of Inveresk, which was dedicated to St. Michael, there were several altars, with their chaplains, who were endowed with small livings for performing at them their appropriate worship. Accordingly, we find that in 1475, Sir Simon Preston of Craigmiller, gave an annual rent of ten merks out of the lands of Cameron to a chaplain, to do service at a particular altar in Musselburgh church; and that James III. confirmed the grant. In the parish there were various chapels, subordin-

ate to the mother church. Of those none were so celebrated as that of Our Lady of Loretto, at the east end of Musselburgh, which had the cell of a hermit adjoining. To this chapel, in a superstitious age, many pilgrimages were performed, in the vain expectation of seeing miracles performed, by the curing of diseases, or for the purpose of beseeching the kindly exertions of the patroness of the sanctuary. To it, in the year 1530, James V. performed a pilgrimage from Stirling on foot, before proceeding on his voyage to France in search of a wife. What began in the depth of devotional piety, however misdirected, ultimately degenerated into absolute vice. It is observable from the satires of Sir David Lindsay, which are well known to have been pointed with the severest ridicule of the ancient faith, that the chapel of Loretto was resorted to by all classes of the community, for purposes partly religious, but in many cases for the indulgence of licentious passions. During the Earl of Hertford's ravages, in 1544, he destroyed the chapel of Loretto, with a part of the town. It was, however, soon repaired, but the Reformation in a few years overtook it, and it was finally abolished and deserted. The materials of the ruined chapel are said to have been the first belonging to any sacred edifice which were, after the Reformation, applied to a secular purpose; having, in 1590, been made use of in the building of the tolbooth of Musselburgh; for which piece of sacrilege, it is said, the inhabitants of the town were annually excommunicated at Rome till the end of the last century. The site of the chapel and hermitage is now occupied as a flourishing academical seminary, still under the name of Loretto, and is surrounded by a delightful garden and pleasure-ground. All that remains of the ancient structure is a cell above ground covered with shrubbery, and used as a common cellar; in lowering the floor of which, in the year 1831, a number of human skulls were dug out. Above the doorway is an antique carved stone, but from a date upon it, we would suppose it to be of an age subsequent to the Reformation. In the town of Musselburgh there were two other chapels, though of less note. The valuable territory and privileges once belonging to the monks of Dunfermline, their vicars and chaplains, became in time the property of a lay nobleman, as was usual with the wealth of the church. The lordship and regality of Musselburgh, with the patronage of the church

of Inveresk, and of the various chaplainries, which were subordinate to it, were granted by James VI. to his chancellor, Lord Thirlstane, the progenitor of the Earls of Lauderdale. The record of this transaction evinces, that James granted to Lord Thirlstane the whole lands, manors, regalities, jurisdictions, advowsons of churches and chapels, with every species of property and right which the monks of Dunfermline had amassed on this pleasant site during so many centuries. The nobleman, it is seen from the Retour, transmitted the whole to his heirs, notwithstanding some unpleasant contests with Queen Anne, (the wife of James VI.) who had right of dower over the estates, which belonged to the monastery of Dunfermline. Much of this vast estate, notwithstanding the profusion of the noted Duke of Lauderdale, and the dangers of forfeiture, came down to Earl John, who died in 1710. From him in 1709, Anne, the Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth, purchased what remained of that great property, and it still continues in the family of Buccleugh, along with the superiority of the burgh. It is mentioned by contemporaries, that Musselburgh received its first charter about 1340, from the Earl of Marr, in reward for the attention shown by the inhabitants to the great Randolph, Earl of Murray, who died in the town in July 1332; but that the most ancient charter now extant is dated 11th December 1562, and is granted by Robert, commendator of Dunfermline, with consent of the whole members of the convent. This charter narrates "that the title-deeds belonging to the burgh were burnt by their enemies the English, after the fatal battle of Pinkie; therefore they *de novo* grant, dispose, and confirm to the present bailies, community, and inhabitants of Musselburgh, and to their successors," &c. This charter is confirmed by various subsequent acts of parliament, particularly by a charter from the Duke of Lauderdale, dated 1670, in which all their ancient rights are narrated and confirmed. In 1632, it was erected into a royal burgh, by a charter under the great seal; but the magistrates of Edinburgh found means to obtain a reduction of that charter before the privy council, on the 30th of November of the same year. As a free burgh of regality it is governed by a town-council of eighteen members, ten of which are elected from Mussel-

burgh and eight from Fisherrow. Out of these, two bailies and a treasurer are annually elected: there are seven incorporated trades. This burghal government has a jurisdiction over Fisherrow and its small harbour, which is the port of the town, and draws a considerable revenue from its lands, feus, and customs. This has of late years varied from L.1800 to L.2000, and might probably have been much more had the magistracy uniformly consulted the public interests; but in common with most of the self-elected boards, they occasionally overlooked this. Greatly to their honour they have, however, of late years, liquidated the burgh debt, by a system of praiseworthy economy, and expended their funds in every way most conducive to the public interest and comfort. As in ordinary Scottish royal burghs, the magistrates hold courts of record, and grant infefments. To revert to the outward appearance of Musselburgh; it consists of one main street, in the direction of nearly east and west, extending from the Esk on the west to the beautiful enclosures of Loretto and Pinkie on the east, and through which the road proceeds from Edinburgh to Berwick and London. The main street, as well as several bye thoroughfares, is not very straight or regularly built, but it possesses many excellent houses, and, on the whole, it may be considered among the best High Streets in the smaller country towns. Musselburgh possesses the agreeable peculiarity of having a much greater proportion of good self-contained houses, chiefly in the villa style, than any other place of the same size in the country. It is surrounded by rich and luxuriant gardens, yielding great quantities of fruit, and seemingly in many cases as ancient as the time when the town was the residence of the churchmen of Dunfermline. In recent times, the town has been greatly modernized and beautified, especially on the Fisherrow side of the water, there being now rows of neat houses along the left bank of the river, with a promenade in front, tastefully planted. The central part of the High Street is spacious, with a good inn on the north side, and the jail, now partly renewed and ornamented in a handsome manner, on the west. From this part of the street, a thoroughfare, or suburb, called Newbigging, leads southward to the base of the mount on which stand the church and village of Inveresk. The connexion with

Fisherrow is kept up by two stone and two wooden bridges, all of considerable length; for the river Esk, though a small stream, is here remarkably broad in its channel. The uppermost bridge, which stands a little above the town, is of great antiquity, and was in former times a pass of some moment. This bridge is remarkable as that by which the Scottish army passed to the battle of Pinkie, in 1547, when several of the soldiers were killed by the shot of the English fleet in the bay. It is like all buildings, of a similar age and purpose, very narrow, and high in the centre; while the middle has been defended after the manner of Bothwell Bridge and others, by a gate, of which some traces still remain in the side-wall. While the Duke of Somerset, the Lord-Protector of England, had his station at Inveresk, in the reign of Edward VI., he threw up a mound at the churchyard to defend the passage across the river at this thoroughfare, as may be seen by a diagram in Birrell's Diary. It was also used for a similar purpose by Oliver Cromwell (see INVERESK) at a subsequent period. The site of the Duke of Somerset's tent is still pointed out in the grounds of Eskgrove, at the termination of the beautiful terrace or promenade known by the name of the Long Walk; and is marked by a fleur-de-lis cut in stone, in the centre of a circle of trees. The late Lord Eskgrove caused a metallic statue, emblematic of England, to be erected on the spot, surmounting a pedestal, bearing an inscription, commemorative of the event.\* This interesting old

bridge is now used only by foot passengers, the main road passing by a new bridge a short way farther down the stream. This is a handsome structure erected within the present century, after a design by Rennie. It exhibits a very slight rise in the centre, and is of a convenient breadth. Pinkie House, the seat of Sir John Hope, Bart. as has been said, is situated at the east end of Musselburgh, on the south side of the road, and is a capital specimen of the Scottish Manor-house of the reign of James VI. It consists of two sides of a quadrangle; the square was formerly completed by a wall which is now removed. In the centre of the court-yard thus formed, there is a well or fountain of elaborate and beautiful architecture, coeval with the house, but which is now disused. The whole is enclosed within a very fine shrubbery. Pinkie House was originally a country mansion belonging to the Abbot of Dunfermline, and was converted into its present shape at the beginning of the seventeenth century, by Alexander Seton, Earl of Dunfermline, a younger brother of the Seton family, who raised himself to wealth by eminence in the law and the state. This distinguished man, having made himself master of most of the temporalities of that abbacy, was raised to the peerage with the title of Dunfermline, and here established his principal residence, probably on account of its propinquity to Edinburgh. An inscription on the front of the building, now hid by a portico, seems to hint that his lordship was not free from vanity: "*Dominus Alexander Setonius hanc domum edificavit, non ad animi, sed ad fortunarum et agelli modum.*"—(Lord Alexander Seton built this house, not after the fashion of his mind, but after that of his fortunes and estate).—1613." He died here in 1622. Part of the present house is supposed to be of a date considerably antecedent to the time of the Earl of Dunfermline, and an apartment, with a magnificent stucco roof, in the taste of Henry the Seventh's time, denominated the *King's Room*, is shown as the place where an abbot on one occasion entertained royalty. In the

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\* This was the route by which the Highland army of Prince Charles Stewart approached the field of battle at Prestonpans in 1745, a circumstance thus noticed in the History of the Rebellion of 1745-6, by one of the authors of the present work:—"Departing from Duddingston, the insurgents soon after fell into the post-road, and continued their march till they entered the Market-gate of Fisherrow, an old narrow street leading to the bridge, in passing along which Charles bowed to the ladies who surveyed him from the windows, bending to those who were young or beautiful even till his hair mingled with the mane of his charger. The army now passed along the ancient bridge which there crosses the Esk; a structure supposed to be of Roman origin, and over which the Scottish army had passed, two centuries before, to the field of Pinkie; a structure over which all of noble or kingly birth, that had approached Edinburgh for at least a thousand years, must certainly have passed; which has borne processions of monks, and marches of armies, and trains of kings; which has rattled under the feet of Mary's frolic steed, and thundered beneath the war-horse of Cromwell. Proceeding directly onward, the column traversed, not the town of Musselburgh, but the old *kirk-*

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*road*, as it is called, to Inveresk, and entered the street of Newbigging about the centre. It then marched along the precincts of Pinkie Cleuch, and sought the high grounds near Carbery; two localities memorable in Scottish history for the disaster and the shame with which they are connected."



more modern part of the building, there is a long and ample hall, nearly the size of the Picture Gallery in Holyroodhouse. This room may be esteemed a great curiosity, for it is still in its original state, and gives an excellent idea of the decorations of the best apartments of the reign of King James. Its ceiling is of that ancient sort which, on account of its resemblance to the bulging tops of the four-wheeled vehicles used in former times, is called a *coach-roof*, and the whole is painted over with blue and red water-colours, gorgeously intermixed with gold paintings of mythological scenes and personages, of coats of arms, and emblematical figures, liberally scattered along the splendid ceiling, which must have shone down additional glory upon the courtly companies which formerly assembled under it. It is now somewhat faded, yet, as a thing perfectly unique in Scotland, (if we except the still more faded ceiling of the King's Hall at Falkland,) it is well worthy of a visit from modern curiosity. In the eyes of *some*, it will be rendered rather more than less interesting, by the recollection that it afforded a lodging to Prince Charles Stewart, the night succeeding his victory at Preston, and that he also spent, in it, the night betwixt the 31st of October and 1st November, when on his march from Edinburgh to England. Altogether, Pinkie House is perhaps one of the most interesting objects of its kind in Mid-Lothian. The house, with its fine old Gothic architecture, the curious beauty of the fountain in front, the rich groves around, through which the Scottish muse has sent her ancient voice, and the neighbouring field where our brave ancestors fought so vainly against the overpowering force of England, combine to render this a spot of no ordinary attraction to at least the "sentimental traveller." There are scenes in Scotland of more romantic and bewildering beauty, and even some invested with a higher charm of historical association, yet, when we see the setting sun gilding the groves and turrets of Pinkie, and hear the distant murmurs of the bay, mingled with the softened evening hum of the town, and think of all the circumstances of mighty import and exciting interest which have befallen on this spot and its neighbourhood, we must confess that we are disposed to yield that precedence to very few. "By Pinkie House oft let me walk," was the prayer of an old and true poet, and we heartily echo the sentiment. Musselburgh Links, an ex-

tensive plain that stretches between Pinkie and the sea, will next attract the attention of the traveller. This flat expanse was, in 1638, the scene of a singular national transaction. The Marquis of Hamilton, representing King Charles I. was met there by many thousands of the covenanting party, whose power he was commissioned to overthrow, and it is said he was convinced, from the spectacle, of the difficulties of his task. From the Links of Musselburgh to those of Leith, the road was lined with the partisans of that triumphant party, and at the latter place he was confounded at the sight of no fewer than six hundred clergymen, standing upon the eminence near the High School of Leith, with Geneva caps and gowns, and faces which expressed their resolution to resist his purpose, the establishment of Episcopacy. On Musselburgh Links, Oliver Cromwell, in 1650, quartered his infantry, while the cavalry were lodged in the town. The place where his own tent was fixed, is still shewn upon the ground. In modern times, the links of Musselburgh have been trimmed and improved as a racing-ground, for which they are excellently adapted. Much to the gratification of the magnates of Musselburgh, the magistrates of Edinburgh, in 1817, removed their annual races from Leith to this place, since which time they have been run here every autumn, though under much inconvenience to spectators from the metropolis. The races of the Caledonian Hunt are also run here every third year. At the western extremity of the course an excellent stand has been erected. Musselburgh links have from time immemorial been in great repute for their excellence as golfing ground, in which respect the place divides the glory with the links of Leith and Edinburgh. A club, at present consisting of forty members, has been established since 1760, and its silver cup played for annually. These downs have also long been the resort for one day in the year of the royal company of archers. At the competition which then takes place in shooting, the victor receives from the town a *riddle of claret*, to wit, thirteen bottles, and is bound to append a medal of gold or silver to the prize arrow, before the next year's annual meeting. The earliest date of any of the medals is 1603; but there are a few that are of more remote antiquity. There are no public buildings in Musselburgh demanding notice, except the jail, which

has been already noticed, and which is conspicuous over all the town by its antique slated spire. The house in which the celebrated Randolph died was situated at the eastern extremity and south side of the High Street, on the site now occupied by the Morison's-Haven Masonic Lodge. It was a building of two storeys, buttressed in front, with conical windows, in the Flemish style, each surmounted by a rose carved in stone. At the west end of the same street stands the house where Commissioner Cardonnel received Dr. Smollett, as noted in the facetious letters of Humphrey Clinker; and at the foot of Fisherrow is the villa of Dovecote, the quondam residence of Professor Stuart and his son Gilbert. The study of the latter, a tasteful building of two floors, beautifully overgrown with ivy, forms at present one of the most striking objects in looking from the new stone bridge down the Esk. About half a mile up the river may be seen from the same spot the villa of Stoneyhill, remarkable in remote times as a selected spot for the incrimination of witches; and nearer our own, as the residence of Sir William Sharp, son of Archbishop Sharp; and more recently still, as that of the infamous Colonel Charteris, who here breathed his last. The manse, during the incumbency of the late Dr. Carlyle, was a favourite resort of the distinguished literati of the last age; and it was among his papers that the long-lost copy of Collin's "Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands" was at length recovered. New Hailes, the seat of Lord Hailes, the historian, is about a gunshot north-west from Stoneyhill, and still contains his library, so rich in antiquarian lore. The inhabitants of Musselburgh support some beneficiary institutions, and there are three public libraries, one of which, commenced by mechanics, contains nearly a thousand judiciously selected volumes. In the early part of the last century there was a considerable manufacture carried on in Musselburgh, in coarse woollen stuffs, but this has long been extinct from the introduction of cotton goods into the country. In the present day, the chief business in Musselburgh and Fisherrow, is the tanning of leather and preparation of skins. There is also a manufactory of yarns; of hair-cloth; of shawls; of sail-cloth; of hats; of bricks and earthen ware, as well as of other articles. We should not pass over one where fishing-nets are wrought on the loom with complete

success, by the ingenious inventor, Mr. Paterson, who, after many years of abortive trial, at length completely succeeded in the attempt, and now keeps a number of looms at work. There are likewise several breweries, and some flour mills, the whole engaging a considerable number of hands, and circulating money in the place. The extensive distillery of St. Clement's Wells is situated on the high grounds about two miles to the south-east. Market gardening is carried on as a trade, with a view to sales in Edinburgh; and in this branch of traffic the place has been long celebrated for the excellence of its onions and leeks, the seed of the latter being considered more valuable than that matured anywhere else in Scotland. At a place called West-Pans, two miles to the east on the sea shore, is an earthen-ware manufactory, and at nearly an equal distance to the west there is an extensive suit of salt works. Fisherrow has been long noted as a port for the importation of foreign timber, and its harbour is now in a thriving condition. Salmon-fishing is carried on by stake-nets at the embouchure of the Esk, but it is unproductive, and the station lets but for a small sum. On its inland quarter, Musselburgh is surrounded by a rich agricultural country, and by a number of coal pits in full operation, engaging the industry of a dense population. Besides drawing subsistence from all these sources of wealth, the town is benefited by the residence of a number of retired families in the upper classes of society, though this species of aristocracy, we believe, has been greatly reduced in amount, within the last twenty years, perhaps in consequence of the rise of Portobello, which, at least, has to a certain extent drawn away the families which used to come hither for sea-bathing quarters. Between Musselburgh and Edinburgh there is a constant intercourse by means of stage coaches, which run to and fro every two or three hours. The trade in the town is assisted by a branch of the Commercial Bank. A gas company has been recently formed, and an elegant work erected at the mouth of the Esk, for the supply of the town, and also of Portobello, which has subscribed a third of the amount of the expense. Besides the established church at Inveresk, there are in Musselburgh and Fisherrow, meeting-houses of the United Associate synod, of the Relief, of the Independent, and of the Baptist bodies. There is also an

Episcopal chapel. It is worthy of remark that a chapel of the latter description has existed in the place since the period of the Revolution of 1688, when it was commenced under the ministerial care of the Rev. Arthur Millar, the ejected parochial clergyman, a divine of great piety and abilities, who was afterwards consecrated a bishop in the Scottish Episcopal Church. For a long period, during the dark age of episcopacy which followed the Revolution in this country, when liturgical worship was proscribed by law, and liable to interruption from the populace, the chapel of the affrighted Episcopalians was a miserable upper storey in a humble edifice in Newbigging, approached by an outside stair, and now shown as one of the things worth noticing by strangers. The present chapel is a very plain edifice near Loretto. The fast day of the town is generally the Wednesday before the second Sunday of June. Few towns in Scotland have acquired so distinguished a reputation for seminaries of education as Musselburgh. It has long possessed an excellent grammar-school, under the patronage of the magistrates, and the master of which keeps a number of boarders. Having the advantage of easily procuring the best masters from Edinburgh, for the French and Italian languages, music, drawing, and other accomplishments, and being in an exceedingly healthy situation, a variety of boarding-schools for young ladies have been many years established with success. There are also some private schools for the elementary branches. To conclude, whether we view Musselburgh as an object of interest from its ancient recollections, or its modern thriving condition; from the beauty of its environs, and the salubrity of its atmosphere, or the pleasing characteristics of its respectable society, we cannot fail to be satisfied that few places in this country, and least of all near the capital, can compete with it as an agreeable place of residence.—By the census of 1831, the population of Musselburgh, Fisherrow, and their environs, was found to be upwards of 8000.

MUTHILL, a parish in Perthshire, situated on the borders of the Highland district, on the right bank of the Earn, bounded by Monivaird on the north, by Trinity Gask and Blackford on the east, and on the south by Dumblane. The parish is of an irregular shape, but of considerable extent, being from eight to ten miles in length, and from six to nine in

breadth. Towards the Earn and the Allan, the land is level and arable, as well as populous; in the eastern part the country is hilly and pastoral. The chief objects of interest in the parish are two Roman camps; one at Straeath, and another at Ardoch: the latter being reckoned one of the most perfect and interesting in Britain, and generally alluded to by antiquaries, we present a description of it by the statistic of the parish. "The situation of the camp at Ardoch gave it many advantages; being on the north-west side of a deep moss that runs a long way eastward. On the west side, it is partly defended by the steep banks of the water of Knaick; which bank rises perpendicularly between forty and fifty feet. The north and east sides were most exposed; and there, we find, very particular care was taken to secure them. The ground on the east is pretty regular, and descends by a gentle slope from the lines of fortification, which, on that side, consist of five rows of ditches, perfectly entire, and running parallel to one another. These altogether are about fifty-five yards in breadth.

On the north side, there is an equal number of lines and ditches, but twenty yards broader than the former. On the west, besides the steep precipices above mentioned, it was defended by at least two ditches. One is still visible; the others have probably been filled up, in making the great military road from Stirling to the North. The side of the camp, lying to the southward, exhibits to the antiquary a less pleasing prospect. Here the peasant's rugged hand has laid in ruins a great part of the lines; so that it may be with propriety said, in the words of a Latin poet, 'Jam seges est, ubi Troja fuit.' However, from the remains yet to be traced, it appears there were also three or four ditches, which, with its natural advantages, rendered this side as strong and as secure as any of the others. The four entries crossing the lines, at right angles, are still distinctly to be seen. The area of the camp is an oblong of 140 yards, by 125 within the lines. The *General's Quarter* rises above the level of the camp, but is not in the centre. It is a regular square, each side being exactly twenty yards. At present it exhibits evident marks of having been enclosed with a stone wall, and contains the foundation of a house, ten yards by seven. That a place of worship has been erected here, is not improbable, as it has obtained the name of *Chapel Hill* from time im-



memorial. Besides the camp above mentioned, so completely fortified both by nature and art, (and which is supposed to have been formed by *Agricola*, for the Roman legions under his command,) there are other two encampments adjoining to it, and having a communication with one another, containing above 130 acres of ground. These seem to have been defended by only a single ditch and rampart, and probably were intended for the cavalry and auxiliaries. Here was room for all the forces, that fought under *Agricola* near the Grampian mountains, notwithstanding what has been said by Mr. Gordon, in his *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, to the contrary; who probably imagined, as others have done since, that the whole ground at Ardoch, fortified by the Romans, lay within the small camp above mentioned. It has already been observed, that the two large encampments had a communication with one another; and, that there was a subterraneous passage from the small one under the bed of the river, is more than probable, from a circumstance now to be mentioned. There was a hole near the side of the *praetorium*, that went in a sloping direction for many fathoms; in which, it was generally believed, treasures, as well as Roman antiquities, might be found. In order to ascertain this fact, a man, who had been condemned by the baron court of a neighbouring lord, upon obtaining a pardon, agreed to be let down by a rope into this hole. He at first brought up with him, from a great depth, Roman spears, helmets, fragments of bridles, and several other articles: But upon being let down a second time, was killed by foul air. No attempt has been made since that time. The articles, above mentioned, lay at the house of Ardoch for many years, but were all carried off, by some soldiers in the Duke of Argyle's army, in 1715, after the battle of Sheriffmuir, and could never afterwards be recovered. The mouth of the hole was covered up with a millstone, by an old gentleman who lived at the house of Ardoch, while the family were in Russia, about the year 1720, to prevent hares from running into it when pursued by his dogs; and as earth, to a considerable depth, was laid

over the millstone, the place cannot now be found, although diligent search has been made for it. When the Ardoch family returned to the country, the camp was used as a pasture ground for cattle; and, by Sir William Stirling, the present proprietor, has been enclosed by a high stone wall, that it may never again suffer by a ploughshare. He has also prohibited the tenants from ploughing up or otherwise demolishing any part of the remaining lines or ramparts round the two larger camps. He has now an urn, perfectly entire, which was dug up near the west side of the *praetorium*, or general's quarters, containing ashes, and some pieces of a human skull." The Roman camp of Ardoch, thus minutely described, was at the beginning of last century very much injured by General Wade, who, as the statist mentions, in making his celebrated northern road in this direction, obliterated the whole of one of its sides, though he might easily have avoided this by turning a few yards out of his way. This road pursues a straight line from Dumblane northwards by Ardoch and Muthill, to Crieff in Strathearn, where it enters the Highlands. By going through the Roman camp, which lies in the parks around Ardoch House, the stranger may easily see that interesting object of antiquity, without leaving the vehicle in which he may be passing. From this place the road proceeds directly northwards to Muthill, over a tract of hilly ground (now partly avoided by new cuts) which, on account of its wild and desolate character, is called the Muir of Orchil. The village of Muthill, situated on this northern road, stands at the distance of three miles south from Crieff, nineteen north from Stirling, and sixteen west from Perth. About a mile to the westward stands Drummond castle, the ancient seat of the noble family of Perth, which was unroofed and partly demolished in 1689, but since put in repair. It is delightfully situated on a rock at the head of the vale of Strathearn, and attracts the notice and admiration of every stranger, from the beautiful prospect it commands.—Population in 1821, 2862.

NABEE (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of St. Andrews-Lhanbryd, Morayshire.

NAIRN, (COUNTY OF) a small shire in the north-eastern part of Scotland, once forming a portion of the ancient province of Moray, (see MORAY.) It lies with its northern side to the Moray Firth; is bounded on the east by Morayshire, and on the south and west by Inverness-shire. It stretches from the coast southerly to Lochindorb about twenty miles, where it terminates nearly in a point between the counties of Moray and Inverness. Its breadth, along the shore, is twelve miles; its sides extend to twenty-two miles about the middle, from whence they begin to approximate to each other. Exclusive of the hilly part of the district, it may be described as a narrow border of level ground along the shore from one to nearly six miles in breadth. This county is crossed in its southern or hilly part by the river Findhorn, which runs in a direction from south-west to north-east. Parallel with this rapid stream, about eight or nine miles to the west, is the river Nairn, which is also tributary to the Moray Firth. The configuration and agricultural properties of Nairnshire, have been already noticed under the head MORAY; and it need only be repeated here, that the district is flat and arable on its northern side towards the Firth, and is hilly on its southern quarter. The county comprises only one royal burgh or town, to wit, Nairn, the capital, with a few small villages. Within its boundaries there are four parochial divisions, and portions of some others. Insignificant as the county is, it possesses a distinct political and judicial establishment. It is observed by the Parliamentary census of 1821, that there were in the county 2012 dwelling-houses, inhabited by 2131 families; of these families 799 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 429 chiefly in trade, manufactures or handicrafts, 902 were not comprised in either of these classes.—The population at the same time was 4082 males, 4924 females, total 9006.

NAIRN, a parish in the above county, lying with its north side to the Moray Firth, bounded on the east by Auldearn, on the south by Calder, and on the west by Ardersier. From east to west it measures six miles, and from north to south upwards of eight; its figure somewhat resembling the letter X. The river Nairn intersects it. On the north side of

this stream the ground is level, and on the south it rises with a gradual ascent, terminating at one corner of the parish in the hill of Urchany, the only eminence in it deserving the name of a hill.

NAIRN, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, on its left bank, at the distance of 86 miles from Aberdeen, 18 from Inverness, 168 from Edinburgh, 23 from Elgin,  $31\frac{3}{4}$  from Fochabers, and 11 from Forres. It is connected with the right bank of the Nairn by a good bridge, which, as well as the harbour, was greatly injured by the great Moray floods in August 1829. As a royal burgh it is of ancient though uncertain erection, and is known to have possessed at one time extensive immunities. Its first charter, of which any copy is extant, was obtained from James VI. in the year 1589, being the renewal of one granted by Alexander, perhaps the first of that name. There is another charter by Charles II. in confirmation of that of James, dated 1661. In virtue of these the town-council consists of seventeen members, namely, the provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, and treasurers, with eleven councillors, nine of whom make a quorum. The whole trades make but one corporation. The burgh joins with Inverness, Forres, and Fortrose, in sending a member to parliament. Nairn is a town of very old fashioned appearance, consisting chiefly of one large street, the pavement of which, (unless very lately repaired), is the most uneasy of any in the kingdom. Near the centre of the main street, is a building of handsome appearance, and modern erection, containing the town and county jail, and a court and county room; the latter is exceedingly spacious and elegant, and is occasionally used as a ball room; the structure is surmounted by a spire. At the western extremity of the town a neat monument has been erected to the memory of Mr. John Straith, who had been forty years schoolmaster of the place. The port of Nairn has been greatly improved by an excellent new pier, built partly by subscription and partly by aid from government. Though undistinguished by manufacture, Nairn is understood to be improving in its trade. The importations are lime, coal, and foreign goods, and besides fish, a vast quantity of fir wood is exported. The fishing and curing of herrings is carried on here with great spirit and success,

Salmon fishing is also prosecuted. The town possesses a remarkably good inn, and is provided with an excellent suit of baths. Besides the established church there is a meeting-house of the United Secession and Independents. Of seminaries of education, there are a burgh and parochial school, a private school, schools for church music and dancing, and a boarding school for young ladies. The town has two medical practitioners, a distributor of stamps and postmaster, an excise officer, a tacksman and collector of shore dues, and several practitioners before the sheriff and bailie courts. A branch of the National Bank is established. Of beneficiary and other institutions, there are the Nairnshire Bible Society, a Missionary Society, a Ladies' Home Bible and Benevolent Society, a Farming Society, the Harvest Home Meeting, a Subscription Library, a News Room, a Theological and Literary Society, the Nairn St. Ninian's Operative Lodge of Freemasons, the Nairn Friendly Society, and the Nairn Friendly Trades' Society. The weekly market day is Friday. Fairs are held on the first, third, and fifth Fridays after the 28th of September, O. S. The royal mail passes through the town every day. A passage-boat plies between Nairn and Cromarty every lawful day during the year, wind and weather permitting, leaving Nairn on the arrival of a stage coach from Elgin. The fare, by the latest published list in 1831, was two shillings for each passenger. The most remarkable thing about Nairn, is the circumstance that it lies so exactly on the boundary line of the Highlands, that the Gaelic language is spoken at one end of the street, and the English or Lowland Scots at the other. There is a tradition among the inhabitants, that King James the Sixth, after his accession to the English throne, having been rallied one day by some of his new courtiers regarding the poverty and insignificance of his native kingdom, made the sagacious reply, "By my saul, gentlemen, I can tell ye, though, that I hae ae town in Scotland, the town o' Nairn, which is sae big that two different tongues are spoken in it, and the natives of the one end cannot understand what is spoken by the natives of the other!" There are several localities in the neighbourhood of Nairn, which the stranger may view with some degree of interest. A field to the west of the town, is pointed out as having formed the encampment of the Duke of Cumberland's army on the day

before the battle of Culloden. He arrived here on the evening of the 14th of April 1745, and spent the whole of the succeeding day upon the ground, before marching forward to meet Prince Charles's troops. During the night which intervened between the 15th and 16th, the insurgents made an advance along the banks of the river Nairn, from their position at Culloden, with the intention of surprising the royal army, but daylight appearing before they reached the point of attack, they were obliged to retire without accomplishing their object. The fatigue occasioned by this night march is supposed to have been one of the principal reasons of the Highlanders not gaining the battle of Culloden next day. Some miles to the west of Nairn stands the house of Kilravock, (pronounced Kilrawk), the seat of the ancient and respectable family of Rose. The heroine of the song, "Ah! Chloris could I now but sit," was a daughter of this family, and a bower is pointed out in the neighbouring woods, as the place where Duncan Forbes of Culloden, author of the song, held his interviews with that young lady, with whom he was deeply in love. It may also be mentioned that the mother of Mr. Henry Mackenzie, author of the "Man of Feeling," was another daughter of the family.—In 1821, the population of the burgh was 1500, including the parish, 3228.

NAIRN, a river in the county of the same name, on which, as above noticed, the town of Nairn is situated. This river rises in the high mountainous district of Badenoch, in Inverness-shire, and after a tolerably straight course in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Moray Firth, at about an equal distance from the Findhorn on the east, and Fort-George on the west. In Gaelic it is called *Uisg Nearnne*, signifying "the Water of Allders," and has hence communicated its name to the county, town and parish, just specified. The scenery of its upper district is of a bold highland character, its valley being of considerable width, chiefly cultivated and pleasing, and bounded by birch-fringed hills, grandly massed, and everywhere exhibiting singularly picturesque outlines. The Nairn was one of the rivers which were swollen, and did so much damage by the great Moray floods of August, 1829. The injury sustained on that occasion was chiefly in the lower part of the stream, on the estate of Kilravock and of Lord Cawdor,



as well as at the burgh and harbour of Nairn. The Nairn yields excellent salmon.

**NANUAGH, (LOCH)** an islet of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, in the district of Moidart.

**NAOIMPH**, an islet on the north coast of Sutherlandshire.

**NAVAR.** See **LETHNOT.**

**NAVER**, a lake and river in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire. Loch Naver lies in the centre of the district, and extends several miles in length, but is of no great breadth. It is fed by the water emitted from Loch Maddie, a small lake some miles to the west. At its northern extremity its outlet is by the river Naver, which flowing in a tortuous manner, but in a northerly direction, through a vale to which it gives the name of Strathnaver, a length of nearly 30 miles, falls into the sea at the bay of Torrisdale. The river Naver is the largest water in Sutherlandshire. See **FAR.**

**NEARTAY**, an islet of the Hebrides in the sound of Mull.

**NEATTIE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Kiltarlity, Inverness-shire, tributary to the Beaully.

**NEILSTON**, a parish in the south part of Renfrewshire, extending eight miles in length, by from two to four and a half in breadth, bounded by the Abbey Parish of Paisley upon the north-west and north, by Eastwood and Means on the east, on the south by Stewarton, Dunlop, and part of Beith, and on the west by Lochwinnoch. The country rises towards the west, and is generally irregular in its surface, with rivulets interspersed. The Loch Libo-side hills form one ridge, reaching several miles from north-east to south-west. In the south-east part of the district, rises the highest hill in the parish, and the only one which stands alone. It receives the name of the Neilston Pad, from having the appearance of a pillion. The parish of Neilston has been subjected to the ordinary course of improvements, and is in the present day the seat of a large and industrious population. There are two small lakes, called Loch Libo and Loch Long, the former giving rise to the Lugton, a tributary stream of the Garnock, and the latter discharging itself by the Lavern, which runs north-east to join the Cart near Crookston Castle. The village of Neilston is situated nine miles south-west of Glasgow, on the road to Irvine, and nine miles

north-east of Stewarton. The other chief village in the parish is Barrhead, farther north on the same line of road, and nearer Glasgow. The number of manufactories or public works in the parish is considerable. At present there are six cotton spinning mills, nine bleachfields, three printfields, and two Turkey-red discharging works, besides coal works, corn mills, and freestone quarries. It is computed that the value of the goods manufactured, of yarns spun, muslins bleached, &c. amounts to about one million and a half of pounds sterling yearly; and that the amount of capital sunk in public works for buildings and machinery is about L.150,000. According to Fowler's Renfrewshire Directory for 1831, the institutions of Neilston are—a Society for Charity; the Friendly Society; the New Friendly Society; the Original Sabbath School; the Thistle and Crown Lodge of Freemasons; the Masonic Sunk Fund; the Female Society; the Younger Female Friendly Society; the Sabbath School Association; the Renfrewshire Bleachers' Friendly Society; the Carters' Society; the Lavern Lodge of Free Gardeners; the Lavern Mechanics' Institution; the Society for Mutual Information; and the Neilston and Neighbourhood Agricultural Society. Neilston fairs for cattle are held on the third Tuesday of February, May, and October, O. S.; and for horse-racing, &c. on the fourth Friday of July, N. S.—Population of the village of Neilston in 1821, 750; including the parish and other villages, 6549.

**NELL, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Kilmore and Kilbride, Argyleshire.

**NENTHORN**, a parish in the south-western part of Berwickshire, lying partly on the left bank of the Eden, and partly on the right, bounded by Hume on the north, Earlstoun on the west, and Kelso on the south. It extends four and a half miles in length, and is of irregular breadth. It is mostly low ground, with a moderate descent to the south, except a rising in the north part of the parish. By means of improvements the district is now chiefly arable and under enclosures. The present parish is composed of two ancient manors, once the property of the Morvilles, hereditary constables of Scotland, called Nanthstirn and Newton. The prefix of the word Nenthorn is unquestionably derived from a person's name, and the affix may be regarded

as the Saxon *thyrn*, a thorn.—Population in 1821, 393.

NESS, a lake and river in Inverness-shire. Loch Ness is the chief of the different lakes lying in the Great Glen of Albyn, and now devoted to the purpose of the Caledonian Canal. It is also the most northerly in the line, extending from Fort-Augustus on the south-west, to Bona on the north-east, a distance of about twenty-two miles, by a breadth of from half a mile to one and a half, but more general nearly a single mile. Its depth is considered to be greater than most parts of the sea between the northerly part of Scotland and the north of Europe, measuring in some places 185 fathoms, and throughout its whole length, except at two points, being able to sail a ship of the line, close upon the shore. It stretches along in a perfectly straight line, between two lofty piles of hills, which rise steep as walls to a prodigious height; and the tourist looks along it from one end to the other, as through a telescope. Loch Ness has some mysterious and even terrible characteristics. It never freezes in the severest winter, and, in frosty weather, is covered with a thick mist, having the appearance of a dense smoke; and it is usually agitated violently when any other part of the world is undergoing the phenomenon of an earthquake. This remarkable peculiarity was particularly observable on the 1st of November 1755, at the time of the great earthquake at Lisbon. The water rose rapidly, and flowed up the lake with amazing impetuosity, the waves being carried more than two hundred yards up the river Oich, breaking on its banks five feet above the level of the river. It continued ebbing and flowing for about an hour; at the end of which time, a wave much greater than the others, terminated the commotion, overflowing the north bank of the lake to the extent of thirty feet. Loch Ness is fed by a variety of small streams falling into it on both sides, but chiefly by the Oich, at its south-west extremity; being the water emitted from Loch Oich, the next lake in the series. The water of Foyers, on which is the celebrated fall, is tributary to it on the south bank. It is discharged at the north-east extremity by the river Ness, and also by the cut for the Caledonian Canal. The river Ness flows in a north-easterly direction for a distance of about six miles, where it falls into the inner part of the Moray Firth. It is a placid water, with a very slight fall, and near its mouth forms the har-

bour of Inverness, a town chiefly situated on its right bank, and to which it has communicated its name.

NESTING, a parish on the east side of the mainland of Shetland, comprising the abrogated parochial divisions of Lunningest, Whalsay, and the Skerries. Nesting is of a peninsular character, with Catfirth Voe on the south. Whalsay is an island to the east, with the Skerry isles adjacent. One clergyman ministers at different stations throughout these wild districts.—Population in 1821, 2005.

NETHAN, a river in Lanarkshire, parish of Lesmahago, originating in a variety of burns rising from the hilly grounds on the verge of the shire. It receives in its course the Logan water and other streamlets, and after a course, chiefly tending to the north-east, falls into the Clyde three miles above Dalserf. Near its confluence with the Clyde, upon a single rock overhanging the former stream, stands Craignethan or Draphane Castle, supposed to have furnished the author of "Old Mortality" with his description of Tillietudlem. Craignethan has been an extensive and important fortress, but it is now in a ruinous condition.

NETHY, a small river in Inverness-shire, rising in the heights of Badenoch, and falling into the Spey near the church of Abernethy.

NEVAY. See ESSIE.

NEVIS, a river in Inverness-shire, rising from the Mountain of Ben-Nevis, and after a rapid course of eight or ten miles, in which it forms several romantic cascades, falling into Lochail, near Fort-William. It bestows the name of Glen-Nevis to the vale through which it flows.

NEVISH, (LOCH) an arm of the sea on the west coast of Inverness-shire, opposite Skye. It is a spacious inlet; presenting, immediately after entering it, a wide basin, and, after a long course, taking an acute turn. The scenery around it is of a simple imposing kind.

NEWABBEY, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, situated on the Nith at its mouth, bounded by Troqueer on the north, Kirkgunzeon on the west, and Colvend and Kirkbean on the south. It extends eight miles in length, by nearly four in breadth. The appearance of the parish is very varied; the lower part lying along the Nith being regularly enclosed and highly improved, commanding a noble prospect of the Solway firth and coast of England; while the upper division consists

of rocky hills, mosses, and muirs. There are three lakes in the parish, namely, Loch Kindar, Lochend, and Craigend. Within the southern boundary of the parish is a portion of the lofty hill called Criffel, which is conspicuous to an immense distance on the Scottish and English side of the firth. It rises to a height of 2000 feet above the level of the sea, from which it is a mile distant. On the summit there is a spring of very fine water; near which is a large heap of stones, called Douglas' cairn, probably from Douglas, Earl of Morton, who, when he was Lord of the Marches, had a castle called Weaths, at the foot of the hill. The surface of Criffel is in general good green pasture, especially on the north and north-east sides. The parish, which was originally styled Kirkinder, takes its present name from the once celebrated religious establishment of Newabbey. The monastery with this designation, was a house for the Cistercian order of monks, founded in the thirteenth century, by Devorgilla, daughter of Alan, lord of Galloway, niece to David, earl of Huntingdon, and spouse to John Baliol, lord of Castle Bernard, who died in 1269, and was buried here, and mother of John Baliol, the imbecile competitor for the crown. The original appellation of this abbey seems obscure. Whatever it was at first, it was altered to Sweetheart Abbey, according to Winton, who informs us, that after the death of Baliol, the husband of the foundress caused take out his heart and embalm it, and putting it in a box of ivory, bound with silver, and enamelled, enclosed it solemnly in the walls of the church, near to the high altar; from which circumstance the house was called *abbacia dulcis cordis*—"the abbey of the dear or sweet heart." According to Prynn, John, abbot of this place, swore fealty to Edward in 1296, and describes himself "Johan abbé de Douxquer." There is a charter by another John, abbot of this place, dated the 23d of October 1528, granting "Cuthberto Brown de Cairn, in emphyteosim, totas et integras quatuor mercatas terrarum de Corbully, in baronia sua de Lokendolo, infra senescallatum de Kirkcudbright, reddendo annuatim summam octo mercarum usualis monetæ regni Scotæ. ad duos anni terminos, viz. Pentecostos, et Sancti Martini in hyeme." By this and preceding grants, the abbey of Sweetheart, or Newabbey, as it was latterly called, drew an annual revenue in money of L.682 from its

lands, feus, churches, and other possessions. The last abbot was Gilbert Brown, who, we are informed by Calderwood, sat in Parliament in August 1560, when the Confession of Faith was approved of. For some unexplained cause, he was apprehended in the reign of James VI. 1605, and sent out of the country; he died at Paris, 1612. By the Reformation and the act of annexation, the abbey and its possessions became crown property, till the year 1624, when a temporal barony was erected out of the wreck of the property, and bestowed on Sir Robert Spottiswood, president of the Court of Session, and secretary to Charles I., who was hence designed Lord Newabbey. The property was afterwards burdened by Queen Anne with an endowment in favour of the second minister of Dumfries. Although much dilapidated for the sake of the stones, the ruins of this religious structure are still very extensive, and form an interesting subject of research to the antiquary, while the beauty of the surrounding scenery is well calculated to gratify the most fastidious taste. On the north and south lie the woods of Shambelly, and on the south, Loch Kindar and the dark braes of Criffel. The buildings have been of Gothic architecture, and of considerable elegance. Grose gives the measurement of the whole demesnes of the abbey to be 16 acres; height of the tower 90 feet; length of the whole church 200 feet; and length of the transept 102 feet; breadth of the arches 15 feet; height of the shafts of the columns, of which there were six, 10 feet; and height of the shafts of the pillars supporting the tower, 20 feet. The parish kirk stands on the south side of the church, having been formed of that part of the ruins. Newabbey is about seven or eight miles distant from Dumfries, and is considered an object worthy of attracting the notice of the tourist. From Newabbey to Kirkbean, the road runs nearly parallel to the Nith. Between the latter village and the river, is situated Arbigland, the seat of Mr. Craik, the representative of the celebrated and patriotic agriculturist of that name.—Population in 1821, 1112.

NEWARK, a barony in Renfrewshire, united to New Port-Glasgow, which is now termed the burgh of New Port-Glasgow and Newark.

NEWBATTLE, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, bounded by Dalkeith on the north,



Cranston on the east, Borthwick on the south, and Cockpen on the west. It is of an irregular triangular figure, each side of which is from four to five miles in extent. Within its present dimensions is included the small abrogated parochial division of Maisterton, which lay on its western quarter, and was united to it at the Reformation. A considerable portion of the parish is the vale of the North Esk, with a large share of the hilly range rising from the south bank of that stream, and bounding the district on which stands the town of Dalkeith. The lands are nearly all under the best processes of agriculture, beautifully enclosed, and well wooded. The district is exceedingly valuable from its coal mines. In the low bottom of the vale of the Esk, sheltered in nearly every direction, lies the small decayed village of Newbattle, and adjoining it, the splendid demesne of Newbattle Abbey, now enclosed as a pleasure-ground of the Marquis of Lothian. This locality is one of the most interesting in Mid-Lothian, and from its associations requires a deliberate notice from the statist. Actuated by those motives of piety which distinguished David I. this munificent prince founded here, in 1140, a monastery for Cistercian monks, who were brought from the similar and recently established abbey of Melrose. The place derived its name, *Newbotle*, from the Saxon *botle*, a residence; and the prefix, *New*, was most probably attached, in contradistinction to *Eldbotle*, or *Old-botle*, in East-Lothian. The corrupt pronunciation of after times has changed the word to Newbattle, as in the case of Morbath in Roxburghshire, and other places with names of a like character and etymology. The endowment of this house, though less abundant than that of Holyrood, was still of great value. David gave the monks the district of Mor-thwaite, or Moorfoot, as it is now called; the lands of Buchalch on the Esk; two salt-works on the Forth; the right of pannage; and the privilege of cutting wood in his forests. He also assigned them the patronage of several churches, and the benefit of some revenues. The example of so good a prince was followed by his grandson Malcolm; by the Countess Ada, the widow of Earl Henry; and by William the Lion, who granted them the lands of Mount-Lothian; and with some special services, he confirmed the grants of David I. and Malcolm IV. The first abbot of Holyrood, the bountiful Alwin, relinquished to the

monks of Newbotle, the lands of Pittendriech on the Esk; and his example was followed by various other persons of equal piety, who gave lands in the country, tofts in the towns, and churches in the shires. Alexander II. (1214-49,) who delighted to dwell at Newbotle, gave them various donations; and the monks in return gave his wife Mary a grave; or, in the words of the Chartulary, he gave them all those rights, for the salvation of his predecessors, for his own, and for the salvation of Mary his spouse,—“*quæ corpus suum apud Newbotle sepeliendum reliquit.*” The monks further acquired much property, and many privileges by purchase. Among other lands, they owned the district of Monkland in Lanarkshire, and it appears that they procured the privilege of having a road, for their own use, towards their possessions in the west. In the year 1203, Pope Innocent confirmed all their possessions and privileges by a bull, and by another prohibited all persons from extorting teinds from the lands, which they held, or cultivated. In 1293, William de Lindsay gave the monks an annuity of L.20 Sterling, which he received from Symington of Kyle, and which he directed to be distributed in a specified manner worthy of being related. The grant directed, that on St. Andrew's day, 104 shillings Sterling should be given yearly to the monks, “*ad pitancias*,” a small portion of meat and drink extra on some festival; and that two shillings should be distributed every Sunday among the brethren, to amend their usual diet, for their solace; and that the abbot should be bound under a penalty to bestow certain charities on the poor of Haddington and Ormiston, on stated days. David II. gave the monks a charter, enabling them to hold their lands, within the valley of Lothian, in free forestry, with the various privileges which belonged to a forestry. It is learned from the records, that the monks of Newbotle were of considerable service in promoting agricultural operations, and that they had the merit of discovering coal in their lands near Preston, which they brought into use. They were likewise traffickers to no mean extent, and in the latter days of the monastery they had bestowed on them the small sea-port of Morison's Haven, near Prestonpans. The first abbot of Newbotle was Radulphus, who came with the monks from Melrose in 1140. The eighteenth abbot was John, who had to take

part in the difficult transactions of the disputed succession to Alexander III. He sat in the great parliament of Birgham in March, 1290. In July 1291, he swore fealty, with his monks, to Edward I. in the chapel of Edinburgh castle. He again swore fealty, with his monks, to Edward in 1296; and thereupon obtained writs to several sheriffs, for the return of his property. In January 1296-7, Edward directed his treasurer, Cressingham, to settle with the abbot, for the *firm*, due by the abbey of Newbotle, for his lands of Bothkennar. Whether Abbot John witnessed the accession of Robert Bruce, is uncertain. In 1385, the monastery of Newbotle was burnt, during the furious inroad of Richard II.; and the monks were employed, during forty years, in re-edifying their house. Patrick Madour, who was abbot in April 1462, had the merit of collecting the documents, which form, at present, the Chartulary of Newbotle; and he had the spirit, in October 1466, to institute a suit, in parliament, against James, Lord Hamilton, "for the spoliation of a stone of lead ore, taken from the abbot's lands of Fremure, in Clydesdale;" and the lords auditors found in the abbot's favour. Andrew, the abbot, in May 1499, granted his lands of Kinaird, in Stirlingshire, to Edward Brus, his well-deserving armiger, rendering for the same sixteen marks yearly; and in December 1500, he gave to Robert Brus of Bining, and Mary Preston his spouse, the monastery stands, called the abbot's lands of West Bining, in Linlithgowshire, rendering for the same four shillings yearly. James Hasmall, in whose time the monastery was burnt during the Earl of Hertford's invasion, was probably the last abbot. Mark Ker, the second son of Sir Andrew Ker of Cessford, becoming a protestant, in 1560, obtained the vicarage of Linton; and, in 1564, was made the first commendator of Newbotle. In 1581, he obtained the ratification of parliament for the grant of the abbey, the revenues of which were stated to be L.1413, 1s. 2d. Scots; 99 bolls of wheat; 55 bolls, 2 pecks, of bear; and 250 bolls, 2 firlots, of white oats. From this several disbursements seem to have been claimed; particularly one, which is somewhat affecting, to wit, L.240 Scots, for six aged, decrepid, and recanted monks. Mark Ker died in 1584, an extraordinary lord of the Court of Session. He was succeeded by his son Mark, who had a reversion of the commendatorship, which was confirmed to him. In 1587, this

person obtained from the facile James VI. a grant of the whole estates of the monastery, as a temporal barony; and this was ratified in the parliament of 1587. In October 1591, the barony was converted into a temporal lordship, with the title of Lord Newbotle, which was ratified by parliament in 1592. In 1606, this nobleman was created Earl of Lothian; and Robert, the fourth of this title, a member of the privy council of King William, was elevated to the rank of Marquis of Lothian. The descendants of this nobleman still enjoy the property. The monastery of Newbotle, once the seat of a body of learned churchmen, has been long demolished, and on its site stands the modern mansion of the Marquis of Lothian, in which, we believe, only a small portion of the ancient edifice is preserved. The house contains many fine paintings, and is surrounded by a verdant lawn, preserved in a state of great beauty and surrounded by trees of gigantic size. It is also bounded by a high wall, evidently formed in early times, and still called the Monkland wall. The parish church, a plain edifice of last century, stands in the adjoining village. Of late years the village has been undergoing a process of extinction, so as to allow the more perfect seclusion of the family seat of the proprietor; and a new hamlet with a school-house has been erected on the face of the hill to the south.—Population in 1821, 1719.

NEWBURGH, a parish on the north side of the county of Fife, of small extent, and enclosed by the parish of Abdie on the east and south. On the north it is bounded by the Tay, and on the west by Abernethy, in Perthshire. This main portion of the parish is about a mile in length and half a mile in breadth; the land being flat and well cultivated on the edge of the river, and spreading up to a hilly region on the south. In this upland quarter there is another portion of the parish disjoined from the former, contiguous to the parish of Auchtermuchty. The grounds on the Tay are considered as rich and productive as those of the Carse of Gowrie on the opposite shore. Much excellent land has here been reclaimed from the Tay by dikes, in the way noticed under the head CARSE, in the present work. The parish of Newburgh contains certain localities and objects worthy of the attention of the curious. At a short distance east from the town of Newburgh, near the river Tay, on a gentle rise, appears the

ruins of the once celebrated abbey of Lindores. This establishment was founded by David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother to king William, upon his return from the Holy Land, about the year 1178; he bestowed it upon the Tyronenses of Kelso, whom Boethius highly commends, as being "*morum innocentia clari*." There is a bull of Pope Innocent III., granted at Lateran in the year 1198, confirming all the lands and privileges granted to this place; it is addressed, "*Guidoni abbati monasterii Sanctæ Mariæ de Lindores, ejusque fratribus*." Johannes Scotus, Earl of Huntingdon, confirms likewise to the monks all the donations which had been made to them by his father. From these and other grants, the monks of Lindores had twenty-two parish churches, and were otherwise very rich. In the course of fifty years after the erection of the abbey, a similar establishment for Cistercian monks was erected a few miles to the east, at Balmerino. The readers of Scottish history will perhaps remember that it was within the abbey of Lindores that the body of the Duke of Rothesay, eldest son of Robert III., was interred, after being cruelly starved to death by his uncle in the dungeon of Falkland palace; and it will not be forgotten that it was within the monastery, that James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, spent the four last years of his existence (1484-88) in penitence and peace, after many vicissitudes, and an unsuccessful rebellion against his sovereign. At the Reformation, the abbey, as a matter of course, was destroyed, and its property sequestered. In 1606, it was erected into a temporal lordship by James VI., in favour of Patrick Lesly, son to Andrew, Earl of Rothes. Among the last seized moveables belonging to the establishment, was the bell of the church, which, in 1585, was removed to Edinburgh and placed in the spire of St. Giles. Such has been the dilapidation of the buildings of the abbey that some fragments of the walls alone remain standing, testifying the former extent of the sacred precincts. "Within these walls," says the statist, "and for a small space beyond them on one side, the ground continues to be occupied by fruit trees, which, having been long since planted, exhibit appearances of decay, that, viewed in conjunction with the mouldering fragments of structures, half covered at top with ivy, and surrounded at bottom with thorn and hazel, give an air of melancholy grandeur to the place at large. That dwelling-house, situated in the

heart of the ruins, and occupied occasionally, till of late years, by the proprietors, or their friends, must have been repaired for some more ancient fabric, or an entire new building of stone taken out of the walls of the abbey. If we may credit tradition, it was reared by the first Lord Lindores, in the beginning of the seventeenth century. Formerly, strangers who visited the ruins had a stone coffin pointed out to them, which was placed within the area of the church, on the north wall, towards the east end, which was said to have contained the remains of the Earl of Douglas, but in consequence of depredations lately made upon the walls, it is now covered with rubbish. Whether this coffin did in fact contain the bones of this person, or of the Duke of Rothesay, or perhaps of some dignified ecclesiastic, no certain information can be procured, as there is not a single inscription to be found in any part of the church, or of the other buildings." Besides the ruins of Lindores abbey, this parish contains two crosses of very ancient erection. One of these is placed on a rising ground a little westward of the town of Newburgh, and within a few yards of the Tay, in the grounds of Mugdrum. It consists of one large stone placed upright on another, and exhibits the mutilated figures of animals carved upon it. The other, called Macduff's cross, is much more interesting, though less entire, and is situated on the high grounds south-west from Newburgh, near the side of an obscure road leading across the hills to Auchtermuchty. The site of this object of antiquity is a hollow in the face of the hills, commanding an extensive prospect of the lower part of Strathearn, and when the cross was in a complete condition it must have been seen at a very great distance. All that now remains of the cross is a mass of freestone measuring about three feet square, resting on a mound of earth; from its appearance it is impossible to say what was its original figure; it is reputed by tradition, however, to have been of considerable height and covered with a rude inscription. This cross of Macduff was in early times a potent sanctuary or place of refuge, the origin and qualification of which will be best described in the language of Sir Walter Scott, who thus notices it in the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*: "When the Revolution was accomplished, in which Macbeth was dethroned and slain, Malcolm, sensible of the high services of the Thane of Fife, is said by our historians to have promised



to grant the first three requests he should make. Macduff accordingly demanded, and obtained, first, that he and his successors, Lords of Fife, should place the crown on the King's head at his coronation; secondly, that they should lead the vanguard of the army, whenever the royal banner was displayed; and, lastly, this privilege of clan Macduff, whereby any person, being related to Macduff within the ninth degree, and having committed homicide in *chaude mellee*, (in hot blood, without premeditation,) should, upon flying to Macduff's cross, and paying a certain fine, obtain remission of his guilt. Such, at least, is the account given of the law by all our historians. Nevertheless, there seems ground to suspect, that the privilege did not amount to an actual and total remission of the crime, but only to a right of being exempted from all other courts of jurisdiction, except that of the Lord of Fife. But the privilege of being answerable only to the chief of their own clan, was, to the descendants of Macduff, almost equal to an absolute indemnity. The tumuli around the pedestal are said to be the graves of those who, having claimed the privilege of the law, failed in proving their consanguinity to the Thane of Fife. Such persons were instantly executed. The people of Newburgh believe, that the spectres of these criminals still haunt the ruined cross, and claim that mercy for their souls which they had failed to obtain for their mortal existence. Fordoun and Wintoun state, that the fine to be paid by the person taking sanctuary, was twenty marks for a gentleman, and twelve for a yeoman. The late Lord Hailes gives it as his opinion, that the indulgence was only to last till the tenth generation from Macduff." At what precise period the law of Macduff ceased to be recognised is not known. Having been only of partial application, it is not alluded to in the most distant manner by our institutional writers. From several concurring circumstances, we have reason to believe that it fell into desuetude before the reign of James II. of Scotland. That it should have been continued for such a length of time, more by the authority of the Earls of Fife, than of the ecclesiastical power, is noway surprising, considering the degree of might which distinguished their family.

NEWBURGH, a royal burgh and thriving seaport, in Fife, the capital of the above parish, advantageously situated on the Tay, at

the distance of twelve miles from Perth, fifteen from Dundee, ten from Cupar, and five from Auchtermuchty. It is a town of unrecorded date, but is supposed to have arisen under the patronage of the adjacent abbey, the name of *New-burgh* being conferred on it most probably in contradistinction to the ancient decayed burgh of Abernethy, which lies about two miles to the west. It now possesses a modern appearance, and consists chiefly of a single street of considerable length, in the direction of east and west, parallel with the course of the river, and a lane or bye-street leading towards the shore from its centre. Formerly, the generality of the houses were low built, and covered with thatch, but of late years a better style of architecture has prevailed, and there are now many good edifices. The reverend statish of the parish, who wrote his account in 1793, mentions that "sixty years before that period, few of the houses concealed their rafters, while at present, scarcely any of them present that naked appearance. On the same spot where twelve years ago a board was placed in the window to exclude the winter storm, may now be seen a Venetian blind, attached to the casement, for blunting the rays of the summer sun." Since 1793, Newburgh has risen very considerably in wealth and outward appearance, through the industrious habits of its population, and the traffic carried on at its port. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the weaving of linen goods, as is the case with almost every town in Fife and the lower part of Perthshire. The harbour is spacious, and the Tay above this place being navigable only by vessels of 200 tons, those which are of a greater burden put in here to unload, and their cargoes are sent to Perth by lighters. The shipping belonging to the port was some years ago upwards of 1000 tons. Newburgh divides with Kirkcaldy the trade of exporting grain from Fife, and this traffic has been greatly increased by the formation of a good road from the centre of the county. The church of Newburgh stands near the middle of the town, and opposite to it is the town-hall, a neat modern building with a spire. Besides the established church, there is a meeting-house of the united associate synod. At an early period the town was erected into a burgh of regality under the Abbot of Lindores, and this species of jurisdiction lasted till the year 1631, when Charles I. granted the place a charter, forming the com-

munity into a royal burgh, with the several immunities and privileges usually conferred on the royal burghs of Scotland. In virtue of his grant, Newburgh sent a commissioner to the Scottish Estates, but, like Auchtermuchty, being unable to pay his expenses, as was then the custom, the burgh petitioned to be relieved of the burden, which was consequently granted. Newburgh thus lost parliamentary representation, and has since been kept out of view as a royal burgh. The government is vested in two bailies, and fifteen councillors, with a town clerk. The town has two annual fairs.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 1750; including the parish, 2190.

**NEWBURGH**, a small village in the parish of Foveran, Aberdeenshire, situated at the mouth of the Ythan, at the distance of twelve miles north from Aberdeen.

**NEWBURN**, a parish in Fife, situated on the east side of Largo Bay, Firth of Forth, from which it extends about three and a half miles, by a breadth of from one to two miles. It is bounded by Largo on the west, and Kilconquhar on the east. The land lies with a pleasant southern exposure, and is all arable and enclosed. There are several elegant seats, among which Hall-hill is the most conspicuous. Mr. John Wood, who endowed the hospital at Largo, left also the farm of Orkil, in the parish of Kettle, as an endowment for the education of six poor children in the parish of Newburn.—Population in 1821, 398.

**NEWBYTH**, a modern village in the parish of King Edward, Aberdeenshire, begun under the patronage, and on the property of the late James Urquhart, Esq. in 1764.

**NEWHAVEN**, a considerable fishing village in the parish of North Leith, county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of one mile west from Leith, and about a mile and a half north from Edinburgh. Newhaven owes its origin to James IV. who endowed it with certain burgh privileges; but the town-council of Edinburgh entertaining fears about its rising consequence, in 1511 purchased of the King the town and harbour, with all their rights and privileges, and they are still retained by the metropolis. Coeval with the erection of this suburb, James built a chapel, which he dedicated to St. Mary, and from this religious fabric the little haven was sometimes called "Our Lady's Port of Grace." For many

ages, Newhaven continued merely a residence of fishers in the Firth, with a miserable rude pier, but in recent times it has increased greatly in size, and has had erected a very substantial low water pier, sheltering a commodious harbour for boats, and accommodating steam vessels engaged in carrying passengers to Fife and other places. In and about the village a very considerable number of new houses have been erected, chiefly in the villa style, or for sea-bathing quarters. The village itself, however, the nucleus of all this aggregation of families, remains in its pristine unseemly condition, and is certainly one of the dirtiest places in Scotland. As a small advance towards civilized usages, the Edinburgh magistracy have lately appointed a constable to look after the village. On the east, is the chief bathing place of the people of Edinburgh, at least of pedestrians from the metropolis, Portobello having, from its superior attractions, diverted from Newhaven many of its wonted summer residents. The communication with the city is by two great thoroughfares, the one by Canonmills and the villas of Trinity, and the other by Claremont Street and Bonnington. Coaches for the ferry-boats run to and fro almost every hour. The road between Leith and Newhaven has long been in a disgraceful state of disrepair. West from Newhaven is a chain pier for the use of certain steam vessels, but neither it nor the low water pier at the village are of constant utility, many of the vessels not being able to approach them, especially during the recess of the tides. Uncleanly as the village of Newhaven is, it is the seat of a most industrious and thriving seafaring population. With the fishermen of the town of Fisherrow, the male part of the inhabitants supply the fresh fish consumed in Edinburgh and Leith, while the females transport them to market or sell them through the streets. These *Fishwives* are of an exceedingly robust frame and constitution, and usually carry loads of from one to two hundredweight upon their backs, in creels or willow-baskets, and evince a masculine degree of strength, which is not unaccompanied by manners equally masculine. There is, indeed, a complete reversal of the duties of the sexes; the husband being often detained at home by bad weather, and employing himself as nurse, while the wife is endeavouring at Edinburgh to win the means of maintaining the family. A woman of New-

haven or Fisherrow would have but little room for boasting, if she could not by this species of industry gain money sufficient to maintain a domestic establishment, independent of the exertions, whatever they might be, of her husband. These singular Amazons dress themselves in a style which, if coarse, must also not be uncouthly. They are unable to wear any head-dress, excepting a napkin, on account of the necessity of supporting their back-burdens by a broad belt which crosses the forehead, and must be slipped over the head every time they take off their merchandize. They usually wear, however, a voluminous and truly Flemish quantity of petticoats, with a jerkin of blue cloth, and several fine napkins enclosing the neck and bosom. Their numerous petticoats are of different qualities and colours; and it is customary, while two or three hang down, to have as many more bundled up over the haunches, so as to give a singularly bulky and sturdy appearance to the figure. Thirty years ago they wore no shoes or stockings, but cannot now be impeached with that defect, so often imputed to Scottish women by travellers. In their mercantile capacity these robust persons are not very distinguished for conscientious dealings, it being very difficult to make a proper bargain with them. They generally ask about three times the real value, and it becomes the business of the customer to bate them down to the proper price. Although this character of the fishwives is notorious, they exhibit a great degree of honour in all dealings with each other, and are on the whole an honest and peaceable class of the community. The female population of Newhaven enjoy the exclusive trade in the supplying of the capital with oysters during two-thirds of the year.

**NEWHILLS**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, adjoining the liberties of Aberdeen on the west, and now to the extent of about two-thirds included within the extended royalty of that city. A portion of the district, which measures five and a half by three and a half miles, lies on the right bank of the Don. The parish has been greatly improved, and now exhibits a pleasing appearance.—Population in 1821, 2141.

**NEW KEITH**, a modern town in the parish of Keith, Banffshire. See **KETH**.

**NEWLANDS**, a parish in the northern part of Peebleshire, extending eight miles in

length, by from four to five in breadth, bounded by Linton on the west, Pennycuik on the north, Eddleston on the east, and Lyne and Kirkurd on the south. This parish is of an upland and hilly character, with a large portion on the vale of the small river Lyne and its tributaries. The hills are pastoral, while the lower grounds are arable or planted. Within the date of the last fifty years, the improvements have been very numerous and beneficial; and planting, in particular, has been carried to a great extent, especially on the estates of Whim, La Mancha, and Romanno. The mail road from Edinburgh to Dumfries by Noblehouse, crosses the district. The parish church is situated on the left bank of the Lyne water. At the end of the thirteenth century, the church of Newlands belonged to the monks of Dunfermline; but it seems afterwards to have passed from their hands; for in Bagimont's Roll it is mentioned as the "*Rectoria de Newlands*," in the deanery of Peebles, and is valued at the high sum of L.16. In this parish and barony the regent Morton built a huge edifice, called Drochil Castle, which was not quite finished when he was put to death on the scaffold (1581) by the Scottish *maiden* or guillotine. This desolate ruined structure stands on an eminence at the confluence of the Tarth with the Lyne. The patronage of Newlands, which had been confirmed to Morton in 1564, was afterward acquired by the Douglasses of Queensberry; and William, Duke of Queensberry, transferred the church, with many others in this shire, to his second son the Earl of March. The ministerial incumbent of the parish since 1790 has been the Rev. Charles Findlater, author of the *Agricultural Survey of Tweeddale*, (which was among the best of that series of works,) and a person distinguished in the Scottish church for his philanthropic and judicious views as regards the social economy of society. The seat of Romanno, above noticed, was, at the end of the seventeenth century, the property and residence of Dr. Alexander Pennycuik, the author of a small volume of poems, and of a poetical *Description of Tweeddale*, a district of which he was a native.—Population in 1821, 1041.

**NEWMILLS**, a considerable burgh of barony in Ayrshire, situated in the parish of Loudon, on the right bank of the river Irvine,



at the distance of about two miles east from the village of Galston. It received its charter of erection, under the superiority of the Earls of Loudon, from James IV. The bailies are competent to hold courts fully as extensive in jurisdiction as those of royal burghs. The town has a good market, and can hold five annual fairs. There is a meeting-house of the United Secession body. Newmills is inhabited principally by weavers, of which artisans it lately numbered seven hundred. Near the village, on the road up the left bank of the Irvine from Galston, stands Pate's or Patie's Mill, the scene of one of Ramsay's popular songs. Patie's Mill consists of a range of three cottages on one side of the road, and a mill on the other. None of the present buildings, except the west end of the row of cottages, is so old as Ramsay's time; the meadow, however, where the poet saw the beauteous lass, flourishes of course in immortal youth. The story of this song is well known. Ramsay and the Earl of Loudon were riding along the high road on the other side of the water, when they saw in a park—the second west from Patie's Mill—a pretty girl tending hay. The earl suggested the sight as a fine subject for Allan's muse; and the poet lagging behind his lordship a little, composed the song of the "Lass of Patie's Mill," and produced it that afternoon at dinner.—In 1821 the population of Newmills was 1543.

**NEWMILLS**, a village in the parish of Torryburn, in the western boundary of Fife, lying on the Firth of Forth, at the distance of half a mile west from Torryburn, and one and a half east of Culross. It possesses a trade in the export of coals.

**NEW PORT-GLASGOW**. See **PORT-GLASGOW**.

**NESTEAD**, a hamlet in the parish of Melrose, Roxburghshire, one mile east from the village of Melrose, on the road to Edinburgh by Drygrange bridge.

**NEWTON**, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, having the parish of Liberton on the west and north, Inveresk on the east, and Dalkeith on the south, extending two and a half miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. The district is generally flat, and completely enclosed and cultivated. It abounds in coal mines, which are in constant operation, and it has a number of coal villages. The chief seat is Edmonston, the residence of Wauchope of

Edmonston; adjoining is a village of the same name on the road to Dalkeith.—Population in 1821, 2150.

**NEWTON**, a village in the parish of Mearns, Renfrewshire.

**NEWTON**, a village in Fife, at the distance of a mile east from Falkland.

**NEWTON**, a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire.

**NEWTON-SHAW**, a village in Clackmannanshire, on the river Devon, built for the accommodation of the work people employed by the Devon Iron Company.

**NEWTON-STEWART**, a town in Wigtonshire, situated on the right bank of the river Cree, in the parish of Penningham, with a small portion on the opposite side of the stream in the parish of Minniegaff, stewartry of Kirkcudbright. It lies on the highway from Dumfries to Portpatrick, at the distance of 98 miles from Edinburgh, about 80 from Glasgow, 50 from Dumfries, 8 from Wigton, 26 from Stranraer, and is a convenient stage betwixt Ferrytown of Cree and Glenluce. It owes its origin to a younger branch of the Stewarts, Earls of Galloway, who possessed the estate of Castle-Stewart, and founded the village upon it, to which he gave the name of Newton-Stewart. About 1778, the superiority of the village and estate fell into the hands of William Douglas, Esq. the same who was the proprietor of the village of Castle-Douglas. Through his encouragement to manufactures, &c. its population has been greatly increased, it was also created a burgh of barony, under the name of Newton-Douglas, but it has since resumed its original name. About fifty years ago, all the houses consisted of one storey, and were covered with thatch; but more than the half of them are now two storeys in height, and slated. The town consists principally of one long street, in the centre of which is the tolbooth, which is the chief ornament of the town. The bridge across the Cree, erected of late years by Mr. Mathieson of Stranraer, connecting the main with the lesser portion of the town, is also a highly ornamental structure. At the upper extremity of the smaller portion, there is a large moat-hill, where David Graham, brother to Claverhouse, and superior of this district, used to administer justice immediately before the Revolution. Besides the established church, there is a Relief

and Cameronian meeting-house. There is a masonic lodge, a reading and coffee-room, a Sabbath School. An extensive brewery is established, and also a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank. The manufacture of cotton is carried on to a considerable extent, and there are several tan-works. A weekly market is held on Wednesday; and there are a number of cattle fairs throughout the year.—Population in 1821, 2000.

NEWTYLE, a parish in the south-western part of Forfarshire, extending two miles in length, by one and three quarters in breadth, including a portion of the Sidlaw hills, from which the lands decline into the rich flat exposure of Strathmore. The small village of Newtyle, situated on the road from Dundee to Meikle, three miles from the latter, is inhabited chiefly by weavers. Near the village are the ruins of the old castle of Hatton, built in 1575 by Lawrence, Lord Oliphant, and near these ruins are some vestiges of a more ancient castle.—Population in 1821, 796.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a small parish in Ayrshire, lying on the right bank of the river Ayr at its mouth, extending one and a half miles in length, by one in breadth. It was detached from Prestwick, and erected into a separate parish in 1779.

NEWTON-UPON-AYR, a town of considerable antiquity, and a burgh of comprehensive jurisdiction, in the above parish, situated on the right or north bank of the river Ayr, and the shore of the firth of Clyde, opposite the town of Ayr, which lies on the left bank of the stream. By whom Newton-upon-Ayr was erected is unknown, as the original charters are lost; but tradition says that Robert I. who, in his old age, was seized with a scrofulous or leprous disorder, granted Newton and Prestwick the privileges they now enjoy, in consideration of the kindness shown him upon the occasion of his illness. The oldest paper in the custody of the community of Newton, is dated in 1574, and contains a short precept, directed to the two bailies of the burgh, empowering them to exercise authority in the town; but there is no signature affixed to it. All the privileges formerly given to the burgh were renewed by James VI. in 1595, and another charter five years afterwards. In these charters, no mention is made of the internal regulations of the burgh; but from ancient and constant usage, its constitution has acquired

certain peculiarities. The number of freemen or burgesses, is limited to 48, which composes the community. Each of these freemen possesses, what is called, a *lot or freedom*, containing about four acres of arable land; besides the common, on which the burgesses have an exclusive right to pasture their cattle. No houses are annexed to these freedoms; but every burgess must reside in the burgh, or possess a house as his property, which he may let to any of the inhabitants. The community meet every two years to elect their magistrates; and, at this election, every freeman has a vote. They choose two bailies, one treasurer, and six councillors, who have the management of every thing belonging to the burgh; but on urgent occasions, they call meetings of the community. The accounts of the treasurer are open to the inspection of every freeman, and he is accountable to the community at large. The right of succession to their freedom is limited. A son succeeds to his father; and a widow, not having a son, enjoys the property of her husband as long as she lives. But as the female line is excluded, the lots or freedoms frequently revert to the town, and are then disposed of to the most industrious inhabitants of the place, on their advancing a certain sum of money to the public fund. The appearance of the town has been much improved by the erection of new edifices, and the trade of the place is increasing. There is a tolerably good harbour, chiefly employed for the coal trade. Newton is connected with Ayr by means of the *Old* and *New* bridges, mentioned under the head Ayr, and with that town some of its institutions are associated.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 4021.

NIBON, a small pastoral island of Shetland, about a mile north of the mainland.

NIGG, a parish in Kincardineshire, situated at the extreme north-east corner of the county, bounded by the Dee on the north, which separates it from Aberdeen, on the east by the sea, and on the south and west by Banchory-Davinick. It extends four miles in length, by two in breadth at the middle. A third part is arable, the remainder being pasture, or moor, or moss land. The coast is bold and rocky; the north-east point, termed Girdleness, is a remarkable promontory, forming the south side of the estuary of the Dee. There is a small bay, called the Bay of Nigg, at

the head of which stands the parish church. The parish contains the fishing village of Torry. Granite is quarried and exported to a considerable extent. Recently there have been various improvements in the district.—Population in 1821, 1281.

**NIGG**, a parish in the eastern part of Ross-shire, of a peninsular form, having the Moray Firth on the east, and Cromarty Firth on the south and west. On the north it is bounded by Fearn. It measures about five miles in length, and from two to three in breadth. The surface is level, or rising towards the north in a considerable eminence called the Hill of Nigg. The district is productive, and of an agreeable appearance. The small village of Nigg lies on the road northward from the ferry across the Cromarty Firth.—Population in 1821, 1436.

**NINIANS (ST.)** a large parish in Stirlingshire, lying on the south bank of the Forth, and surrounding the town and small parochial division of Stirling. It is bounded on the east by Airth, on the south by Larbert and Dunipace, and Kilsyth; on the west by Fintry and Gargunnoch; and the river Forth separates it from Kincardine, Lecropt, Logie, and Alloa on the north. In extent, the parish measures eleven miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of from five to six. Adjoining the Forth the land is level, and composes a large portion of the beautiful and productive Carse of Stirling. South from thence the district rises in finely cultivated and enclosed fields; and after reaching a certain height, a hilly and muirland district succeeds. Originally this part of Stirlingshire partook of the character of a morass in its lower division, and of a forest in its upper parts; but in modern times all such appearances have ceased, and altogether it may be taken as one of the most beautiful and highly productive agricultural districts in Scotland. It is also now well sheltered and ornamented by plantations, and exhibits a variety of excellent country mansions, gardens, and pleasure-grounds. Through the centre of the parish flows the rivulet called Bannockburn, which gives its name to a populous and thriving village on its banks, and to the field of battle so distinguished in the history of the country. The road from Falkirk to Stirling passes diagonally through the parish, and on this thoroughfare are the villages of Bannockburn and St. Ninians. On the road from

Glasgow to Stirling, which joins this thoroughfare, there are also some villages. The parish of St. Ninians has had the fortune or misfortune to be the scene of three important battles, it not many others in very early times. The first of these was the battle of Stirling, fought on the 13th of September 1297. The Scots were commanded by Wallace, the English by Hugh Cressingham, and John Earl of Surrey and Sussex. The defeat of the English invading army was effected near the north bank of the Forth, and completed at the Torwood, a forest, the only part of which now remaining is in the parish of Larbert and Dunipace. The battle of Bannockburn, already noticed under the head **BANNOCKBURN**, was fought on the 24th of June, 1314, near the present village of that name. The third and last conflict took place on the 11th of June, 1483, and was called the battle of Stirling or Sauchieburn. It was fought on a tract of ground called Little Carglom, on the east side of the small brook of Sauchieburn, about two miles east from Stirling, and about one mile from the field of Bannockburn. Beaton's mill, the house where James III. was put to death, is still standing. It has been somewhat modernized, being converted from a mill into a dwelling-house; it stands about fifty yards east of the road from Glasgow to Stirling, in the close neighbourhood of some newly erected mills, which give the name of Milltown to a village which has arisen at the place.

**NINIANS, (ST.)** a considerable village, of an ancient appearance, in the above parish, situated on the road from Falkirk to Stirling and from Glasgow to Stirling, being distant from the latter only one mile and a quarter. It consists of one long street, not very wide, and of which most of the houses are curious and old fashioned. Upon many of these are dates of considerable antiquity, and some of them have stones, upon which the implements employed in the trade of the original proprietor are grotesquely represented. On one are observed a smith's tools, including a horse-shoe, and a few nails. Upon another, there were carved, with great felicity, though with little regard to grouping, all the articles that could be found in an old Scottish house of entertainment,—not forgetting a pint-stoup shaped precisely like the pewter measures still used in low public houses, with "the bowl," which is so proverbial for its aptitude to the thumb of a



**true toper.** Many of the houses of St. Ninians are white-washed, which gives a more lively appearance to the place. The steeple of the town is a distinguished curiosity. The church formerly attached to this fabric being used as a powder-magazine by the Highlanders, in 1746, was accidentally blown up, immediately before their retreat to the north. Though scarcely a stone of the body of the church was left upon another, the steeple remained uninjured. Several of the Highlanders were killed, along with some of the country people; and the noise produced by the explosion was heard at Linlithgow in one direction, and at Dumblane in another. St. Ninians derives its name from the patron saint of the ancient parish church. This personage was born in Galloway about the year 360, and died in 432, leaving behind him a greater fame for sanctity than any other Scottish saint in the calendar. His Irish name was St. Ringan, and under this or the former title, he has had innumerable churches, chapels, and cells, or *kils*, dedicated to him over the whole of Scotland. The village of St. Ninians has long been famed for the extent of its manufacture of nails, which, with those made in the adjacent villages, are considered to be much better than the produce of the English manufactories. The tanning of leather is also carried on to a considerable extent. The other staple trade of the parish is the manufacturing of carpets, tartans, and other stuffs. Besides the Established Church there is a Relief Chapel.—The population of the village of St. Ninians, in 1821, was 4000; including the parish and all its villages, 8274.

**NIORT**, an islet of Argyleshire, in the Sound of Mull, near the island of Kerrera.

**NISBET**, a small village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire.

**NITH**, a considerable river of Dumfriesshire, partly belonging to Ayrshire. It originates in the latter county, in the parish of Dalmellington; and by the junction of a variety of small tributaries, assumes the appearance of a river at New Cumnock, where it receives the Afton on its right bank. It then pursues an easterly course, and at Corsincon—a hill sung by Burns—enters Dumfriesshire. Pursuing a more winding course towards the south-east, it receives in its passage many rivers and burns, particularly the Euchar, opposite Sanquhar Castle; the Minnick, about a mile

below that; the Carron, a little below Carron Bridge; the Cample, at Kirkbog; the Scarr, at the church of Keir; and the Cluden, at Lincluden; and falls into the Solway Firth about three miles below the town of Dumfries, and its estuary forms the harbour of that town. The length of its course, in a direct line, is upwards of fifty miles; but, including its windings, its course cannot be much less than a hundred. The vale through which the Nith flows receives the popular appellation of Nithsdale, by which this district of Dumfriesshire is known. The scenery throughout is pleasing, and often very beautiful. Nithsdale formerly gave the title of earl to the family of Maxwell, attainted for their accession to the insurrection of 1715.

**NOCHTIE**, a small river in the parish of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, falling into the Don a few miles from its source.

**NODESDALE**, a river in the parish of Largs, Ayrshire, falling into the firth of Clyde, a short way north from the village of Largs.

**NORAN**, or **NORIN**, a clear and rapid stream in Forfarshire, rising in the parish of Tannadice, emptying itself into the South Esk.

**NORRIESTOWN**, a village in the western division of the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, now joined to the village of Thornhill, lying at the distance of ten miles west from Stirling, six south-east of Callander, and three north of Kippen.

**NORTH BERWICK.** See **BERWICK**. (NORTH)

**NORTH FERRY, OR NORTH QUEENSFERRY.** See **QUEENSFERRY**. (NORTH)

**NORTH MAVEN**, a parish in Shetland, occupying a peninsulated tract of land on the north-west of the mainland. It is united to the parish of Delting by a narrow isthmus, one hundred yards broad at high water, and so low that at spring tides it is almost covered by the sea. On the west side of the isthmus is Islesburgh voe—a part of St. Magnus' bay, and on the east side is Hagraaser voe. From this narrow neck of land the ground rises, and the shore around the parish is nearly perpendicular, but intersected by many voes or inlets of the sea, which afford safe harbours for the fishing boats. The district extends about twenty miles in length, by twelve in breadth at the

south end, tapering to a point on the north. From near the centre of this wild territory rises Rona's hill, to a height of 3944 feet above the level of the sea.—Population in 1821, 2264.

NOSS, a small island of Shetland, lying on the east side of the island of Bressay; it is of a fertile nature. On its east side is a promontory called Noss-Head.

NOSS-HEAD, a promontory on the east side of Caithness, four miles north from Wick, on the south side of Sinclair bay.

NUNGATE, a suburb of Haddington. See HADDINGTON.

NUNS (ISLE OF), an islet adjacent to Icolmkill.

OATHLAW, a parish at the centre of Forfarshire, extending five miles in length, and about two in breadth, bounded on the north by Tannadice, Aberlemno on the east, and with Rescobie on the south, and Kirriemuir on the west. The general appearance of the country is flat, or rising toward the south to the summit of the hill of Finhaven. The burn of Lemno runs through the parish to join the South Esk, which intersects the district on the east.—Population in 1821, 405.

OBAN, a modern small town in Argyleshire, in the parish of Kilmore, enjoying a secluded and beautiful situation on the west coast of the district of Mid Lorn, at the distance of thirty-two miles west-north-west of Inverary, ninety-two from Glasgow, and 136 from Edinburgh. It lies at the head of a fine bay, formed by the island of Kerrera in front, having an entrance at each end, but it appears landlocked on the north by the island of Lismore, lying in this direction about two leagues from the town. The bay of Oban is from twelve to twenty-four fathoms deep, is well sheltered by lofty mountains, and is large enough to contain upwards of five hundred sail of merchantmen. The town has risen rapidly from a small beginning. It is mentioned that the first house of any consequence was built in the year 1713, by a trading company belonging to Renfrew, who used it as a storehouse; Oban, even at that time, being considered one of the most convenient stations for trade on the west coast of Argyleshire. During last century it was constituted one of the ports of the custom-house; and when, from the excellent bay, and the vicinity of a populous country, a little trade began to be carried on, the attention of the Duke of Argyle, Mr. Campbell of Dunstaffnage, and other persons

who possessed property around the village, was aroused, and they granted building leases to a considerable extent; since which time the buildings have annually increased. It was particularly indebted to two brothers of the name of Stevenson, who settled in it in 1778, and by different branches of traffic, not only acquired handsome fortunes for themselves, but highly promoted the prosperity of the neighbouring country. Oban is admirably situated for trade, and is in a particular manner adapted for a fishing station. But these are inferior considerations to the great national advantages that might be derived from its excellent harbour and road. It is formed by nature, and by the combination of many favourable circumstances, for being a principal harbour, a place of trade, and a central market for the Western Highlands, and middle district of the Western Isles. It lies in the tract of coasting vessels passing from north to south through the Sound of Mull, and being situated near the entrance of the great Loch Linnhe, has a communication with an extensive range of country. By the opening of the Caledonian Canal, Oban has been brought further into notice, and is now touched by steam vessels plying between Glasgow or Greenock, and Inverness, Mull, Staffa, and Skye. The town is divided by a small river. In the eastern division is a small handsome church, erected in 1821, as a chapel of ease to the parish. In the main street is an extensive and commodious inn. In a commanding situation, and pleasantly overlooking the bay, stands the custom-house, erected in 1763. The imports of Oban consist chiefly of merchandise from Glasgow and Liverpool; the principal exports are pig iron, wool, kelp, fish, and great quantities of slates from the district of Easdale. Oban is considered as

ranking among the most healthy and most pleasing summer retreats in the Highlands. Its situation for bathing is extremely good, and it possesses every accommodation for the convenience of strangers. The markets are well supplied with provisions at a remarkably low rate. The municipal government of the town is vested in a provost, two bailies, and four councillors. Two fairs are held annually. The surrounding country is rocky and rude, without beauty; but the soil is fertile. The most interesting object near Oban is the castle of Dunolly, properly *Dun Olave*, named from an early descendant of *Somerlid*; the chief residence of the *Macdougalls*, Lords of *Lorn*, and still appertaining to a family which, owing to a succession of calamities, fell from the high elevation on which, as the direct descendants of *Somerlid*, it had been placed together with the Lord of the Isles. After the losses, defeats, and forfeitures which the *Macdougalls* of *Dunolly* experienced in consequence of the *Bruce* and *Baliol* contests, this castle still remained their property. In 1715, it was, however, at length forfeited, but was afterwards restored; the chief having remained quiet during the troubles of 1745. The castle is situated north-west from the town, and forms a very interesting object on entering the harbour from the north. It is rendered picturesque, more by the form and elevation of the knoll on which it stands, than by any thing in its own architecture, which is rude without magnificence of style or dimension. As an ancient dwelling, the extent has not been inconsiderable. A rivulet and some trees on the land side, confer on it a degree of beauty that would, even now, make it a desirable residence, and the views from it, like those from *Kerrera* and *Lismore*, are extremely beautiful. The other objects of modern attraction to visitors of Oban are the ruined castle of *Dunstaffnage*, and the site of the fabulous city of *Beregonium*, both in the neighbourhood, and both noticed in this work under their appropriate heads.—In 1821 the population of Oban was 1500.

**OCHIL HILLS**, a range of mountains, originating in the parish of *Dumblane* in the southern part of *Perthshire*, and stretching for many miles in a north-easterly direction across the head of the peninsula of *Fife*, and bounding it from the lower part of *Strathearn*. A continuation of these hills seems to go down

the north side of *Fife* from *Strathearn* to the north-east corner of the county. The whole are pastoral or very partially cultivated up their sides, and are of a greener appearance than the Highland mountains. They rise in general very abruptly from the valley, and form a fine defence against the north winds to the cultivated district lying between them and the *Forth*. The south side of the *Ochils*, in the western part of the county, is very steep, and in some places almost perpendicular. The most southerly of all the *Ochils* is one called *Demyat*, in the parish of *Logie*, and *Bencleugh*, otherwise called the hill of *Alva*, in the parish of *Tillicoultry*. *Demyat* advances a little into the plain, and is rocky and almost perpendicular on its south side. The height is 1345 feet, and from its summit is obtained a splendid view of the carses of *Stirling* and *Falkirk*, with the *Forth* meandering through them. *Bencleugh* shoots up into a tall rocky point, and is 2450 feet in height. The *Ochil* mountains abound in valuable mineral ores.

**OCHILTREE**, a parish at the centre of *Ayrshire* in the district of *Kyle*; extending about six miles from north to south, and about five miles from east to west; bounded by *Coylston* on the west, and *Cumnock* on the east. The face of the parish is pretty level, undulated by gently rising hillocks, but towards the south it swells into higher ridges. The district is now well cultivated, enclosed and planted. The *Lugar*, running to the north-west, bounds the parish for about two miles, and a little farther down forms a junction with the river *Ayr*. The church and village of *Ochiltree* lie about eleven miles eastward from the town of *Ayr*, on the south side of the *Lugar*. It formerly gave a baron's title to a branch of the family of *Stewart*. In the district are the ruins of several old castles, the property of the Earl of *Glencairn*.—Population in 1821, 1573.

**OICH (LOCH)**, a beautiful lake in *Inverness-shire*, in the middle of the chain of lakes lying in the great valley, and now forming the *Caledonian Canal*. *Loch Oich* is about four miles long; its banks slope gently to the water, forming a number of beautiful bays. It possesses several islets, mostly covered with wood. It receives the waters of *Loch Garry* on its north side.

**OICH RIVER**, rising from the north-eastern extremity of the above small lake,



discharges itself, after a course of five miles, into Loch Ness. Near its point of junction the Caledonian Canal and the small river Tarff also join Loch Ness, and on a pleasing peninsula at this spot stands Fort-Augustus.

OICKEL, a river in the southern part of Sutherlandshire, rising partly in Assynt parish, and partly in Crieich, and flowing in a southeasterly direction a course of forty miles; it forms the boundary between Sutherland and Ross-shire, and falls into the Kyle of Sutherland, or inner part of the Dornoch Firth. Before its junction with this firth, it receives the waters of Loch Shin. The vale through which it flows is partly wooded, and receives the name of Strath Oickel.

OLA, (ST.) a parish in Orkney, united to Kirkwall. See KIRK WALL and ST. OLA.

OLDERNAY, a small island on the west coast of Sutherlandshire, belonging to the parish of Assynt, and lying on the south side of Loch Assynt. The inlet on the south side of the island is called Oldernay Bay.

OLDHAMSTOCKS, a parish in Haddingtonshire, lying at its eastern extremity, and having a small portion belonging to Berwickshire, extending between seven and eight miles in length, by a breadth of about two miles. The large parish of Innerwick bounds it on the north-west, west, and part of the south. Cockburnspath lies on the east. The district rises on its north-east quarter from the German Ocean, and is composed of low swelling elevations, gradually rising above each other as the distance from the shore increases. In its inner extremity the parish includes part of the Lammermoor hills, which are entirely pastoral. In the lower division the country is well enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The boundary with Berwickshire is for some length the Dean Burn, a rivulet flowing through a romantic woody dale, and crossed by a bridge carrying over the main road from London to Edinburgh. A short way above this bridge, and on the Haddingtonshire side of the burn, stands Dunglass, the seat of Sir James Hall, Bart., which occupies the site of an ancient fortlet of the same name. Dunglass castle is occasionally noticed in Scottish history. It was originally one of the many strongholds of the Earls of Home, and still gives its title to Lord Dunglass. After the attainder and execution of Lord Home in 1516, it appears occasionally to

have been held by the Douglasses; for, according to Patten, it was held by George Douglas during the expedition of Somerset in 1548. Sir George Douglas, who was slain at the ensuing battle of Pinkie, was brother to the Earl of Angus, who, after his banishment from the court, had retired to the borders. It was rendered up peacefully to Somerset, by its keepers, and was next day undermined and destroyed. It was, however, again built and enlarged in a manner surpassing its ancient bearing; for, in 1603, it was sufficient to lodge James VI. and his whole retinue, when on his journey to London; and on his return, in 1617, he was again welcomed by the *Musæ Dunglassides*. In 1640, the Earl of Haddington, and several of the neighbouring gentlemen, who had joined the Covenanters, took possession of Dunglass Castle, for the purpose of watching the garrison of Berwick. While here, his lordship received a letter from General Leslie, and was standing in the court-yard reading it to the company, when the powder-magazine blew up, and one of the side walls falling, overwhelmed his lordship and his auditors, who all perished in the ruins. Scott of Scotstarvet states that a report prevailed, that the deed was effected by a faithless page, who having thrust a hot iron into a barrel of gunpowder, perished with the rest. The present house is an elegant modern edifice. The village and church of Oldhamstocks stand about two miles south from the main thoroughfare through the parish. The ancient name of the district was Aldhamstoks, a Saxon compound signifying "the place of the old residence."—Population in 1821, 725.

OLRICK, a parish in the county of Caithness, lying on the south side of Dunnet Bay; it is of a square form, being about four miles each way; bounded by Dunnet on the east, Bower on the south, and Thurso on the west. The surface is generally level; a great part of it is cultivated, and the rest is fit for pasture. On the west side of the parish are Orlrick and Durrant hills. In the low ground east from the latter is the Lake of Durrant, measuring three miles in circumference, its waters being emitted by a small river to Dunnet Bay. On the mouth of this stream is a modern village called Castletown, lying on the road from Thurso to the inn of Huna.—Population in 1821, 1093.

OPSAY, an islet in the Sound of Harris.

ORANSAY, a small island on the west coast of Skye, peninsulated at low water.

ORBANSAY, an islet of the Hebrides, lying between Barra and South Uist.

ORD, an enormous mountain, or rather range of mountains, at the south-eastern extremity of Caithness, which county it separates from Sutherlandshire. Over this barrier it was till lately almost impossible to pass, either on horseback or on foot, but this is now obviated by a capital post-road. The Ord, (a word in Gaelic signifying a height,) with its huge ramifications, occupies about nine or ten miles of the coast; and till this road was cut, the reader may easily conceive what a barrier it formerly was between the two counties, and how much more secluded Caithness was than Sutherland. The men of Caithness appeared in great strength at Flodden, and were cut off almost to a man: on which account, it has since been held unlucky to cross the Ord on a Friday, that having been the day on which the unfortunate band departed from their country never to return.

ORD, a river in the Isle of Skye.

ORDIE, (LOCH) a small lake in the parish of Dunkeld, Perthshire.

ORDIE, a small river in Perthshire, rising in the parish of Auchtergaven, after running nearly south-east for some miles, it falls into the Tay above Luncairy.

ORDIUHILL, a parish in Banffshire, extending upwards of four miles in length, by from one and a half to two and a half in breadth, bounded by Fordyce on the west, and along with Boyndie on the north, and Mar-noch on the south. About two-thirds are arable, and there are now some fine plantations.—Population in 1821, 506.

ORKNEY ISLANDS, or ORCADES, a group of islands situated at the northern extremity of Scotland, from which they are separated by the strait of the sea called the Pentland Firth, and lying between the parallels of  $58^{\circ} 44'$  and  $59^{\circ} 25'$  north lat., and  $0^{\circ} 19'$  east, and  $0^{\circ} 17'$  west long. Including thirty-eight uninhabited islets, or *holms*, they amount to sixty-seven in number, and are scattered over a space of about forty-five geographical miles in length, by twenty-five in breadth. The following are the twenty-nine inhabited islands:—Pomona or Mainland, Lambholm, Barray, South Ronaldshay, Swaney, Pentland

Skerry, Flota, Cava, Fara, Rassa, Walls, Hoy, Græmsay, Damsay, Gairsay, Weir, Enballow, Rousay, Egilshay, Westray, Papa-Westray, North Ronaldshay, Sanday, Eday, Fairay, Stronsay, Papa Stronsay, Shapinshay, and Copinshay. The general aspect of the Orkney Islands is not very diversified. With the exception of Hoy and Rousay, none of them deserve to be called mountainous. The western division of Pomona, Eday, and a part of Westray, and South Ronaldshay, are the only parts of the group which can be considered hilly. The general surface of the rest is low and undulating, in some instances green or cultivated to a considerable extent, especially along the shores, but in general they present a monotonous surface of heath or coarse pasture, here and there interspersed with spots of cultivated land, destitute of trees, or even of tall shrubs, except in the gardens of a few gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Kirkwall. The coasts are often indented by spacious and secure havens, where the largest ships may anchor; sometimes they slope gradually to the water, but often they are girt with stupendous cliffs, especially where exposed to the fury of the western ocean. The mixture of fantastic precipices, with basins of transparent water, produces a highly picturesque effect, though in this respect the Orkneys are far inferior to the Shetland Islands. The history of the Orkney Islands is thus condensed from the best authorities, by the writer of an able article on the subject in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia:—"The earliest inhabitants of these islands appear to have been Picts, a tribe originally Scandinavian, who, at an unknown period before the Christian era, established themselves in the northern and western parts of Scotland. Diodorus Siculus mentions Cape *Orcas* as one of the extremities of Britain; and the *Orcades* are first named in the second century by Pomponius Mela, who states their number at thirty. Pliny augments them to forty; but Ptolemy makes them thirty; differences which are easily reconciled, by supposing that the Roman naturalist included all the considerable islands, while the other writers attended only to those inhabited. Tacitus asserts that the *Orcades* were discovered and subdued by Agricola, which implies that they were then inhabited; yet Solinus, at a subsequent period, says of them, '*vacant homines*;' but little reliance on this subject can be placed on an author who states

their number at *three*. The origin of the name is undoubtedly Teutonic, and is probably derived from ORKIN, a large marine animal which has been applied both to whales and seals; ORKNEY therefore means, *land of whales or of seals*. The Orcades seem to have been esteemed of considerable importance in the time of Constantine, as they are especially mentioned, with Gaul and Britain, as the patrimony of his youngest son. Little is known of the Orcades from that time until the convulsions in Norway, which ended in the elevation of Harold the Fair-Haired to the undivided sovereignty of that country. The discontented chiefs sought for new settlements in the Orkneys, in the Hebrides, and even in Iceland, whence they issued in piratical fleets to harass and plunder the coasts of his kingdom. Harold pursued them, and added the Western Isles and Orkney to his dominions; and the management of the latter was intrusted to Rognovald or Ronald, Count of Merca, the father of Rolf or Rollo, the successful invader of Normandy, and the great-grandfather of William the Conqueror. From this distinguished family sprung the ancient Scandinavian jarls or earls of Orkney, a race of hardy and intrepid *reguli*, who affected, and generally maintained, the character of independent princes. The habits of the dark ages rendered plundering excursions, and the warfare of petty chiefs, honourable pursuits. The earls of Orkney subdued, and for a long period maintained, possession of Caithness and Sutherland, and made their power to be felt in Ross-shire, Moray, and various parts of the western coasts of Scotland. There are several instances of their descents on Ireland; and the fall of Sigurd II. in the battle of Clontarf, near Dublin, is celebrated in a wild ode, which has been translated by Gray under the title of *The Fatal Sisters*. In the Norwegian expeditions against England and Scotland, the earls occasionally bore a share; and their followers formed part of those predatory hosts, who were confounded under the general name of Danes, and recognised as the scourges of Britain. That these earls were potent, is obvious from their intermarriages, not only with the daughters of the petty kings of Ireland, but with the royal families of Norway and Scotland. Their hosts in all probability were not wholly derived from their hereditary dominions; but when a *sea king* planned an expedition, he was probably joined

by many independent adventurers, allured by the prospect of war and plunder. The dependence of Orkney on the crown of Norway appears in general to have been little more than nominal, unless when the reigning monarch came to claim the allegiance of the earls; but a short time before the cession to Scotland, the Orkney earls had regular investiture from the king of Norway. The early history of Orkney is detailed at length in the *Orkneyinga Saga*, and in Torfæus. The *Orcades* of the latter were compiled by him from the ancient Sagas, and such documents as the Danish records could furnish. In this, as in other works, he sustains the character of a faithful historian; and the facts which he details are probably as authentic as the early records of any portion of the British empire, while he has enabled us to correct several errors in the commonly received account of the affairs of Scotland. We must refer the reader to the original work, or to the abridgment of it in Dr. Barry's history, where the succession of the Scandinavian earls of Orkney is carried down from A. D. 922 to about 1325, when the direct line failed, and the earldom passed to a collateral branch in Malis, earl of Strathearne, and afterwards into the family of St. Clair, about 1379. In the year 1468, Orkney and Shetland were impignorated to James III. of Scotland, as a portion of the dowry of his Danish queen. The sum for which Orkney was pledged was 60,000 florins, and it was redeemable on the repayment of that sum. The islands, however, were formally annexed to the crown of Scotland by that monarch; and the earldom having been purchased from the St. Clair family by the government, the crown lands were at first leased by, and afterwards conferred upon court favourites. This departure from the wise resolution of James III. has been the source of many grievances to Orkney and Shetland. Queen Mary alienated them in favour of her natural brother, Lord Robert Stewart; and though the grant was several times recalled, he was at length invested with the earldom of Orkney, and all the crown lands. He exchanged his temporalities as abbot of Holyrood with the bishop of Orkney; and having obtained the right of summoning and adjourning the Great Fowde Court, he became most absolute master of the country. This more than regal power was grossly abused. Most of the lands in Orkney



were held by *udal*, or allodial tenure. Udal lands were free of all taxes to the crown, and the udaller did not acknowledge himself the vassal of any lord superior. Udal possessions could not be alienated, except by what was called a *shynde bill*, obtained with the consent of all heirs, in the Fowde Court. They were equally divided, at the death of the possessor, among all his children, and no fine was levied on the entry of heirs. It was the great object of the earls of the Stewart family to destroy this system, and introduce feudal tenures into Orkney. The courts of justice were perverted by the introduction of the earl's creatures; the refractory Udallers were overawed and silenced by a licentious soldiery retained by the earl; and the possession of the temporalities of the bishopric afforded a pretext for exacting fines from those landholders who fell under church censure. By these means much landed property fell into the hands of the earl, and of his son and successor, Patrick Stewart; and many of the proprietors were terrified into acknowledging themselves the vassals, and taking out charters of the earls. The rents of the earldom were chiefly paid in kind; and, under those two earls, the weights used in the country were twice arbitrarily altered in value. The *mark* was originally eight ounces, and the *lispund* twenty-four marks, or twelve pounds. Robert raised the mark to twelve ounces, and consequently the lispund to fifteen pounds, and Patrick still further increased them respectively to twelve ounces and eighteen pounds. Multiplied oppressions of the inhabitants produced such representations to the throne, that earl Robert was recalled; and Earl Patrick suffered a long imprisonment, which only ended in his death. The crimes of this unfortunate man were probably exaggerated by his enemies at court; and there can now be little doubt, that, however great his injustice to the people of Orkney had been, his execution at Edinburgh, in 1612, was a foul judicial murder, instigated by those who longed to possess his inheritance. There seems, however, little foundation for the surmise that has been drawn in his favour, from the circumstance of five hundred persons aiding his son the bastard of Orkney, to support the claims of his imprisoned father. These probably were the military retainers of the family, who would anxiously seek every opportunity of regaining lost conse-

quence. The injustice to the islands, however, was not confined to the earls. The lands were not immediately declared to be forfeited on the attainder of the earl, under the pretext that it might injure those who had taken charters from him. This suggestion alarmed the Orkney proprietors into the wished-for measure of taking out charters from the crown in the usual feudal form. This completed the ruin of the Udal tenures; and the country learned with grief and astonishment, that on the annexation of the Orkneys to the crown "for ever," the rental of the Earl Patrick was declared to be the rule for the future; and no surrender was made of lands that had been unlawfully seized by the last earls. The revenues of the crown were for some time managed by commissioners who oppressed the people. In 1643, Charles I. granted them to Lord Morton; but they were redeemable on the liquidation of an alleged debt of L.30,000. His son mortgaged them to assist Charles, and they were confiscated by Cromwell. Charles II. again granted the islands to the Morton family, and, under the arbitrary control of Lord Morton's chamberlain, Douglas of Spynie, the Fowde Court was totally abolished; but, in 1669, Orkney and Shetland were again "for ever" annexed by act of parliament to the domains of the crown. In 1707, Queen Anne once more alienated them, with a reserved rent of L.500 a-year, to James, Earl of Morton, who was created admiral, and hereditary steward and justiciary over them. At that time the crown revenues were computed at L.3000 sterling per annum; yet Lord Morton, in 1742, had sufficient interest to get an act of parliament, declaring them his property irredeemably, on the pretext that the rents did not equal the interest of the alleged mortgage. Within five years he received L.7500, as a compensation for his hereditary jurisdiction; and, in 1776, he sold the estate to Sir Lawrence Dundas for L.60,000. Before this last transaction, the Orkney proprietors made a judicial attempt to have their grievances redressed, as far as related to the increase of weights; but, after a long law-suit, they failed in their object. Soon after the last sale, Sir Lawrence Dundas, conceiving himself entitled to powers considerably beyond those exercised by Lord Morton, instituted an expensive law-suit, in which he was finally

defeated. The islands have since remained in the family of his descendant, Lord Dundas." The islands of Orkney and Shetland form one stewartry or county, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff-depute and two sheriff-substitutes. The Orkneys are divided into eighteen parochial districts, some so large and disconnected as to be too much for single ministerial charges. The whole islands have been estimated at 150,000 square acres; of these there were at no distant date 90,000 in uncultivated commons, 30,000 in field pastures and meadow, 24,000 land in tillage, 4000 covered with fresh water lakes, and 2000 occupied by buildings and gardens. The ancient rude modes of cultivation are now abandoned, and the implements of husbandry have been considerably improved, but much of the land under tillage is not regularly fenced nor divided into separate fields. The spirit of improvement is now generally diffused over the islands, and regular enclosures are becoming more frequent. The example of a few resident proprietors and enterprising farmers has shewn the advantage of turnip husbandry, of the cultivation of artificial grasses, and of a proper rotation of crops, and they are slowly followed by the smaller farmers. The grain almost exclusively cultivated in Orkney is either oats and beans, or an inferior sort of barley. The frequent occurrence of gales in autumn, the danger of blights from the spray of the sea, and the general humidity of the climate, render Orkney less favourable for the cultivation of grain than for the rearing of black cattle and sheep, for which the peculiar mildness of the winter, in a country where frost is rarely of three or four days continuance, is extremely well adapted. This advantageous branch of rural economy, it is said, would probably have become general in Orkney, but for the peculiar tenure in which the lands are now held. Most of the proprietors hold their estates, subject to most enormous *feu-duties*, payable in kind to the lord superior. In many cases, these are so extravagantly high, that the lands would long ago have fallen into the hands of the superior, but for the fortunate discovery of the value of the kelp produced on the shores. In many places this has hitherto formed the sole value of an Orkney estate to the proprietor; the *feu-duty* swallowing up all the rest. In all likelihood the new legislative enactments regarding for-

eign barilla will totally derange this species of holding, and seriously injure the population of the islands, who have been bred up to a dependence on the manufacture and sale of kelp. Besides this staple article, the manufactures of Orkney have been spun flax and linen cloth. Straw plaiting was introduced about thirty years since, and it has been attended with a great, but fluctuating, degree of success. Some years it has been known to bring L.20,000 into the country; but latterly the manufacture is understood to have diminished in amount, and it has been supposed prejudicial to the morals of young persons, large numbers of whom it congregates together. There are about fifty registered vessels belonging to Orkney, measuring at least 3000 tons. Besides these, the touching of the English and Scotch whale vessels is productive of considerable advantage to the ports. Fishing in the adjacent seas has been singularly neglected in Orkney, and is now carried on on a scale not worth mentioning, except under the auspices of fishing smacks from London. Orkney derives some advantage from the Hudson's Bay Company's trade; the ships touching at Stromness, and carrying away a number of seamen annually. A staple export article from the country is bear or coarse barley and oatmeal. From two to three thousand dozens of rabbit skins are also exported. The geology of Orkney is singularly meagre and uninteresting; all the islands, with slight exception, consisting of horizontal, or slightly inclined strata of sandstone, flag, and a species of slaty clay, occasionally intermixed with thick beds of red and grey sandstone, and in a few places containing beds of limestone, with some traces of marine remains. The Orkney islands abound in the significant remains of the Picts or other primitive people, in the shape of rude subterranean and other structures, and in the emblems of druidic worship. Of the latter none have acquired such celebrity in the estimation of antiquaries, as the Stones of Stennis, being the remains of an ancient place of assembly, or temple, second only to the stupendous monuments on Salisbury plain. The Stones of Stennis or Stenhouse, consist of two groupes of rude pillars, formed of single stones placed perpendicularly in the earth. On a slight elevation on the western side of a lake in the parish of Firth and Stennis, on the mainland, stand the largest of these, arranged

in a circle 300 feet in diameter. When entire, it appears to have consisted of thirty-five upright stones, thirteen only of which now retain their erect position. The distances between them seem to have been in some places irregular, and a considerable space on the east side of the circle appears never to have been occupied by any; yet many of them are planted at regular intervals of seventeen feet. The tallest of the remaining pillars is sixteen feet high, and the lowest is ten feet; their breadth varies from two and a-half to five feet. The circle is surrounded by a circular ditch, which is still twelve feet deep, and twenty broad. The earth of this excavation seems to have been carried away, probably to form four large tumuli at a little distance on the west and east sides of the circle; and may also have contributed to the numerous smaller mounds which are scattered around. Whether we are to regard this as a place of assembly, or *Ting*, or as a temple, it must have been a work of great labour, and therefore a place of great consequence in the eyes of the early inhabitants of Orkney. From the extremity of the peninsula, a series of large stones forms a rude sort of bridge, or footpath, across the narrowest part of the lake. This is also probably of high antiquity, as it forms the communication between the circle and a semicircle of similar construction, which stands close to the eastern side of the lake. The diameter of the latter is ninety-six feet. Only two of the pillars now remain erect; but the circumference is well marked by a surrounding mound of earth, and the remains of some of the overthrown stones. The pillars of this monument are a little larger than those of the former, measuring seventeen and a-half feet in height. A third stone, which was lately overturned, had two feet only buried in the earth; but it had been firmly wedged by several blocks of stone fixed around its base. This stone measures eighteen and a half by five feet, and is twenty-two inches in thickness. In the centre lies a large horizontal slab, which has been conjectured to have been an altar for Scandinavian sacrifice; and probably was that which smoked with the blood of the unhappy Halfdan, son of Harold, king of Norway, who was offered up to Odin by the command of earl Einar I. At a little distance there were two or three other upright stones, through one of

which was a hole, consecrated from time immemorial by a native superstition, which gave an inviolable sanctity to every promise made between those who joined hands through the magic aperture. The plighted vows of love, and the rude contracts of the natives, were, even lately, more firmly sealed by the promise of Odin, as this ceremony was named. The awe with which this vow was regarded, its name, the site, and the worn appearance of the hole, give colour to the local tradition, that this was the pillar to which the victims, about to be offered to the fierce deity of the north, were bound, preparatory to the horrid sacrifice. The antiquary will learn with much regret, that this venerable relic of antiquity, as well as two of the pillars of the semicircle, were in 1814 wantonly destroyed by the stupid barbarity of a neighbouring farmer. The remaining parts of these monuments, especially on the eastern side of the loch, have a venerable appearance from their age, and their shaggy covering of luxuriant tufts of the *Lichen calicaris*. There subsists little intercourse between the islands of Orkney and Shetland, notwithstanding their political connexion, and their geographical proximity to each other. The people of Orkney contemplate their remote neighbours the Shetlanders, with nearly the same feeling of strangeness which we ourselves entertain. Though having a common origin, from the greater intercourse with the continent of Britain, the people of Orkney have less peculiarity of manners than in Shetland, and of course less to interest the stranger. The Orcadians speak a dialect more nearly approaching to English than the Lowland Scotch, using the phrases *thou* and *thee*, like the English of the seventeenth century. As in England, moreover, the women attend funerals. The better classes are noted for their polished manners. An idea prevails among themselves, that they are more so than their neighbours in the south; and they tell you that from whatever part of the kingdom a stranger comes to reside in Orkney, his manners are sure to be improved. It will be comprehended that the Orcadians bear no resemblance whatever to the Celtic Highlanders, in language, dress, appearance, or customs. About a century ago, the chief families in Orkney and Shetland were the Sinclairs, Mouats, (originally, *de monte alto*,) Nivets,



Chyneys, Stuarts, Grahams, Moodies, Douglasses, Honymans, Trails, Baikies, Sutherlands, Craigies, Youngs, Buchanans, Grottes, &c. Of some of these chief families, once possessing large domains, there are now but a few solitary stems. For example, of the Grottes, or Groats, sprung from a race of proprietors of that name in Caithness, (and among whom John o' Groat acted so distinguished a part,) only one now remains. Orkney has given birth to some individuals who attained to eminence in science, literature, and the arts. Of these we may allude to Malcolm Laing, Esq. author of a well-known history of Scotland, who was buried in St. Magnus' cathedral, in Kirkwall; and Mrs. Brunton, authoress of *Self-Control, Discipline, &c.* From very early to recent times there have been a great variety of tracts, pamphlets, and volumes written, descriptive of the Orkney Islands, and illustrative of their history. Having given a brief description of the islands and the chief places of note as they occurred in the present work, we need not here recapitulate the particulars. The only two towns in the country are Kirkwall, which is the capital, and Stromness, and betwixt the former and the mainland of Scotland, or Houna, near John o' Groat's house, is a regular ferry for passengers and the mail. By the census of 1821, Orkney contained 12,469 males, 14,710 females, or 27,179 inhabitants, which were included in 5746 families. Of these there were 3152 families engaged in agriculture, including kelp-making; 1274 families engaged in traffic; and 1320 families which did not fall under any of these denominations. The population was thus distributed, 15,062 in Pomona, or the Mainland; 3995 in the islands on the south, and 8122 in those on the north.

ORMISTON, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, extending in an irregular manner about six miles, by a breadth of from one to three, bounded by Tranent on the north, Pencaitland on the east, Humble on the south, and Cranston in Edinburghshire on the west. The country is flat, under the best state of cultivation, and well enclosed and planted; possessing altogether an exceedingly rich and beautiful appearance. The village of Ormiston lies in the northern part of the parish, at the distance of three miles south by east of Tranent, and four east of Pathhead. It is a neat double row of houses, chiefly oc-

cupied by a population engaged in agricultural pursuits.—Population in 1821, 779.

ORNASAY, an islet on the south side of the isle of Skye, covering a fine harbour of the same name, in the parish of Sleat.

ORNAY, an islet of Shetland, lying between Yell and the Mainland.

ORONSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, connected with Colonsay.—See COLONSAY.

ORPHIR, a parish in the Mainland of Orkney, extending about eight miles along Scalpa Flow, by a breadth of from two to three; bounded by Stennis on the north, Kirkwall and St. Ola on the east, and the sea on the south and west. The district partakes of the usual Orkney character, being wild and pastoral. The church of Orphir stands on the shore near the south-west corner of the parish. The small island of Cava belongs to the parish.—Population in 1821, 906.

ORR, a small river in Fife, originating in a rivulet in Dunfermline parish, which, along with others, once formed a small lake called Loch Orr, which is now drained and the space converted into productive land; the rivulet pursues its way and is joined by a stream from Loch Fittie, and farther down, by one from Loch Gellie. Thus increased, the small river Orr continues an easterly course for some miles till it joins the Leven in the parish of Markinch.

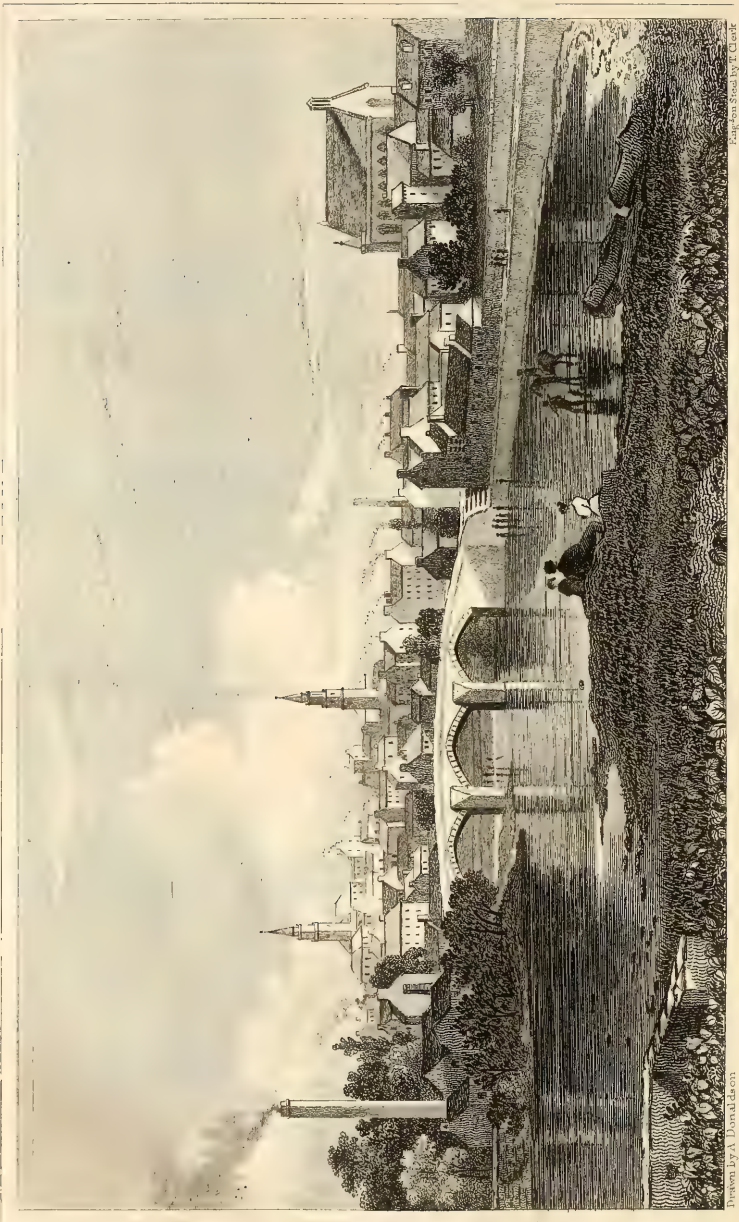
ORRIN, a small river in Ross-shire, which rises in the south-west borders of that county, and falls into the river Conon at the Kirk of Urray.

ORWELL, a parish in Kinross-shire, extending from five to six miles in length, by five in breadth; bounded by part of Forgan-denny and Arngask on the north, Strathmiglo and Portmoak on the east, Kinross on the south, and Fossaway on the west. The greater part is fine arable land, well enclosed and planted, rising from the low shore of Loch Leven, and the vale of Kinross towards the north, in which direction it is hilly. The only village in the parish is Milnathort, near which is the church. On the low ground towards Loch Leven stands the ancient ruined castle of Burleigh, formerly the residence of the lords of Burleigh.—Population in 1821, 2529.

OSRIM, an islet on the south coast of the isle of Islay.

OUDE, a small river in Argyleshire, rising





Drawn by A. Donaldson

Engraved by F. Clark

# FALMOUTH.

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from Loch Tralig, in the braes of Lorn, and falling into the head of Loch Melfort, in the parish of Kilninver.

OXNA, a small island of Shetland, lying about four miles west from the town of Scaloway.

OXNAM, or OXENHAM, a parish on the east side of Roxburghshire, of a long irregular figure, extending fifteen miles in a north-westerly direction from the mountainous border of Northumberland, with a breadth of from two to five miles; bounded by Hownam on the north-east, Crailing on the north, and Jedburgh on the west. The general appearance is rather bleak and hilly, but the hills are of small elevation, and most of them are covered with green pasture. The district is arable in its lower divisions, and is watered by several small rivulets, particularly the Coquet, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kaile, all of which are troutling streams. The chief

villages are Newbigging and Oxnam, both in the north-western or lower part of the parish.—Population in 1821, 693.

OXNAM, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising in the above parish, and after a serpentine course of about twelve miles, falling into the Tiviot about half a mile below the church of Crailing.

OYNE, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about six miles in length by from two to three in breadth; bounded on the east by the Chapel-of-Garioch, on the south by Monymusk, and on the west by Tough and Keig, and part of Premnay. It is bounded on its northern quarter by the Urie, and on its south-west part by the Don. This parish has been much improved, and now possesses considerable plantations. It is generally of a fertile and pleasing appearance.—Population in 1821, 676.

PABAY, a small inhabited island of the Hebrides, about eight miles from Barra, measuring one and a half miles in length, by one in breadth.

PABBA, a small island of the Hebrides, about two miles from the isle of Skye, measuring a mile in length, by three-fourths of a mile in breadth.

PABBAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying about two miles from the south-west corner of Harris. It is of a conical appearance, and rises to a peak considerably higher than the neighbouring islands. It is nearly circular, and its diameter may measure from one and a half to two miles. This island once supplied the district with corn; but from the sand drift which now covers its south-east side, it has lost its fertility, and exhibits the most desolate appearance; towards the south-west, which is sheltered by Bernera, it is very productive, but on the north-west, where exposed to the spray from the Atlantic, scarcely any vegetation is found.

PAISLEY, (ABBEY, PARISH OF,) a parish in Renfrewshire, extending about nine miles eastward from the Black Cart river, by a general breadth of four, but at the eastern extremity is a portion not above a mile in

breadth; bounded on the north by part of Kilbarchan, Renfrew and Govan, on the east by Govan and Eastwood, on the south by Neilston and Lochwinnoch, and on the west by Kilbarchan. In the centre of it stands the town of Paisley, over the whole of which till the year 1736, the parish extended; but an additional church at that time becoming necessary, the town was erected into a separate parish, and the original district has been ever since distinguished by the name of the Abbey parish. The country is generally of a gently waving surface, frequently swelling, especially in the neighbourhood of Paisley, into beautiful little eminences. A considerable part of it north of the town is a perfect level. The south part of the parish rises into a tract of hilly ground, known by the name of Paisley or Stanley Braes, which are of a pastoral character. In the level ground and along the banks of the rivers, the district is fertile and of a pleasing appearance. Besides the Black Cart on the western side of the parish, and the Lavern on the south-east, the parish is watered by the White Cart, which enters it on the east, and flows in a pretty direct westerly course towards the town. About a mile below Paisley it enters Renfrew parish, and joins the

Black Cart at Inchinnan bridge. The district abounds in coal. The chief villages in the parish are Johnstone on the Black Cart, Quarreltown, in its vicinity, and West Hurlet on the Lavern, on the eastern boundary.

PAISLEY, a large manufacturing town, a burgh of barony, and seat of a presbytery, in Renfrewshire, surrounded by the above parish, and situated on the banks of the White Cart river, at the distance of eight miles south-west of Glasgow, seventeen east of Greenock, and three south of Renfrew. Paisley is a town of great antiquity, but it has risen into importance only in modern times, and is now esteemed the third largest town in Scotland, the two more populous being Edinburgh and Glasgow. This very flourishing seat of manufactures, as in the case of the latter city, is understood to have originated in the establishment of a wealthy and distinguished religious house. Walter, the son of Allan, the first of the Stewarts, founded here, in the year 1160, a church and monastery, which were placed under the superintendence of a prior. The institution was dedicated, in general, to God and the Virgin Mary, and, in especial, to St. James and St. Mirren, a Scottish confessor. In 1219, by a bull of Pope Honorius, the priory was elevated to the character of an abbey—that is, the prior was relieved from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese. At this period, and for several ages, the name of the religious establishment was *Passaleth*, or *Passalet*—an appellation since modified to *Paisley*, and supposed to be derived from the British words, *Pasgel-loith*, which signify “the moist pasture ground.” In the course of three centuries, the abbey of Paisley acquired several churches and a prodigious revenue from lands in different parts of the kingdom, conferred chiefly by the descendants of the founder. From the first the monks of Paisley enjoyed a baronial jurisdiction over their estates, and after the accession of the Stewarts to the throne, they obtained the higher jurisdiction and privilege of a regality. James II. confirmed these powers, at the same time enlarging them to the extent of trying on the four points of the crown, and of holding their own chamberlain courts. The abbot had bailies in different parts of the country, who for some time relieved him of the burden of these duties; at last the office of general bailie became hereditary in the family of Lord Sempil. The abbey of Paisley was long a

burying place of the Stewarts. The monastery was rendered famous by the shrine of St. Mirren, to which pilgrims proceeded from all parts of Scotland to offer up their devotions, and beseech the sainted confessor's intercession in their behalf. During the wars of “the succession” the monastery and its lands suffered severely, notwithstanding of a bull issued to protect them by Boniface. The English were particularly regardless of the pope's decree, and burnt the university in the year 1307. In more settled times thereafter, the abbey was rebuilt with great splendour. The magnificent church belonging to the abbey, which existed at the Reformation, was built in the reign of James I. and II. This stately fabric was built in the form of a cross, and had a very lofty steeple. The spacious buildings of the whole establishment, with the orchards and gardens, were surrounded by a magnificent wall of cut stone, upwards of a mile in circumference. At the Reformation the revenue of the institution yielded about L.3000. John Hamilton, archbishop of St. Andrews, at this epoch became its commendator, and he was succeeded by his nephew, Lord Claud Hamilton, who in virtue thereof was afterwards created Lord Paisley. His grandson James, Earl of Abercorn, inherited the property, from whom it was purchased by the Earl of Angus, and who again sold it to the Earl of Dundonald. The Earls of Dundonald afterwards sold portions to different individuals, and among the rest to the Marquis of Abercorn. The valuable endowments and revenues of the abbey were not in greater degree perverted and abused by this species of spoliation by nobility, than the abbey buildings were misused by the mobs of reformers. The magnificent church was stripped of its altars and images, and otherwise disfigured. The lofty spire and a great part of the building were utterly destroyed. The only part which was preserved was the cathedral, which has long served as the parish church, and as such it has not its equal in Scotland. The abbey buildings were likewise much destroyed. What remained entire formed successively the residence of Lord Paisley, the Earl of Abercorn, and the Earl of Dundonald. Being at length deserted, and falling into decay, the abbey became the habitation of a number of tradesmen's families. The abbey park, and its orchards and gardens, are now the site of the New Town of Paisley,

which has been partly reared from the stones of the great wall, now altogether removed. Marjory, the daughter of Robert Bruce, and wife of Walter, the founder of the abbey, was buried in the monastery, from whence her monument and relics were removed in 1770, and deposited in a fine Gothic chapel, which the Earl of Abercorn built near the Abbey church, for the purpose of a family burying place. This chapel is devoid of seats, pulpit, or any other furniture, and possesses one of the very finest echoes in the world. The growth of Paisley as a town was slow in comparison with the similarly originating city of Glasgow. About the beginning of the eighteenth century it consisted of only one principal street, with a few lanes and old buildings on the west bank of the Cart at the base of a sloping eminence. The union of England and Scotland gave the town a considerable impetus, by opening up the former country to the trading incursions of Scottish merchants. From this time it gradually increased in size. Streets were added to streets; till, about the year 1770, when the Marquis of Abercorn feued the ground adjacent to the abbey on the east or opposite bank of the river. Paisley now consists of two portions, the burgh or Old Town being on the western side of the river, and the New Town on its eastern bank. The former spreads out to a great extent over the summit, the south-eastern declivity, and the plain that encircles the base of a fine eminence, which, forming a natural terrace, runs westward from the Cart, till, at the distance of about half a mile, it terminates abruptly. The houses of Paisley and those of the suburbs connected with it, although arranged in comparatively few streets, are spread over a tract of ground, the length of which, from east to west, is about two miles, while its breadth, from north to south, is scarcely less than seven furlongs. The main street of the town holds a sinuous course, from east to west, receiving from the former quarter the great Glasgow road, losing itself on the latter, in the road by Beith to the north Ayrshire coast towns, and its name, varying, as it proceeds westward, from Gauze Street, successively, to Old Smith Hills, the Cross, High, Town-head, Well-meadow, New Sandholes, and Broomlands Streets, names all borne by the principal line of street, within the limits of what may in strictness be denominated the town. Another long street

line commences on the south; and, under the names of Causewayside, St. Mirrens, and Moss Street; St. James' Place, and Love Street; and crossing the other line at the quadrangular area called distinctly the Cross, merges in the road leading to Inchinnan Bridges. South of the High Street, and almost parallel with it, extends to the length of about six furlongs, 'a spacious, well-built, and now almost completed street, named George Street; parallel in direction with which, but yet further south, is Canal Street, of which much remains to be built. Much of the space between the main street and Canal Street, is laid out in streets; as New Street, Storey Street, Barclay Street, Barr Street, &c. These all lie west of Causewayside Street, to the east of which are also divers streets very compactly built. North of the main line again there is but little building, with the exception of a few short streets, branching from it pretty far towards the west; of the buildings upon Oakshaw-Brae, and of about a dozen regularly disposed streets and lanes, built about forty years ago, on the lands of Snaudoun, whence, as some think, a baronial title is derived to the heir-apparent of these realms. Snaudoun (vulgarly Sneddon) Street, is, with its neighbouring streets and lanes, built on the margin of the river Cart, which, entering Paisley on the south-east, forms three bold curves, in the general direction of north-west, and then flows northward in an almost perfectly straight line; till, on getting clear of the buildings, it begins to become devious again. In the town it is crossed by three stone bridges. The New Town of Paisley, on the eastern side of the river, consists, besides Gauze Street and Old Smith Hill's Street, of about fifteen others, several of them pretty long, closely built, and populous; although, as above stated, it is but about sixty years since this important addition to Paisley was planned by James, eighth Earl of Abercorn. Although the term New Town is currently applied to the streets built on the lands of this family, formerly the property of the monastery, the other part is not so generally called the Old Town, as "the Burgh." The houses in Paisley generally, though not ill-built, cannot as yet cope in elegance of appearance with the other large towns of Scotland. To this day numerous rows and single specimens of low thatched houses give a singular rusticity of aspect to



some even of the leading streets out of the main street, especially in the Burgh. But every year witnesses the replacing of mean by lofty and substantial tenements, in the trading streets especially. Much of High Street, and of Moss Street, the next principal one, has been renewed in this way. It is also in contemplation to open up three new streets in the head of the town; the chief of them to run northward from the Cross, in front of the recently erected castle. On the site of the late town-house, a very handsome pile of building, comprising shops and an inn, has been recently completed. In the outskirts of Paisley there have recently been considerable extensions of new streets, and there are many houses in the environs built in an elegant villa style. The public buildings of Paisley are numerous, but there are few deserving of particular notice. The chief and most interesting fabric is the Abbey Church, whose history has already been detailed. The portion saved from destruction, and now used as a parish church, is the nave, which though internally injured in appearance by the pews and other furniture necessary in modern worship, still displays much magnificence in its general contour and outlines. It is of a commanding height, and exhibits three tiers of arches. Those which open into the side aisles are pointed, as also those of the clerestory, but the openings of the triforium are semicircular, with two pointed arches, cinque foiled, formed within them. The semicircular arch also occurs on the southern side of the main building; the latter affording, therefore, specimens of the Norman, as well as of the early pointed and decorated styles of British ecclesiastical architecture. Above the great western door, which is pointed and deeply recessed, are three handsome windows, considerably enriched with tracery. The north window of the transept, though a ruined one, is also very fine. From the intersection of this transept with the body of the fabric the ancient lofty steeple of the structure arose, the fall of which is said to have greatly damaged the choir. Besides this Abbey Church, there are four other places of worship in Paisley belonging to the establishment. These are, the High Church, which occupies a commanding situation towards the eastern extremity of a long terrace-shaped hill; it was built in 1755-6, and is adorned with a lofty spire. Near it is the Middle Church, built in 1781.

The newest church is St. George's, opened in 1819: each of these churches has now its respective parochial division of the town. The remaining place of worship of the establishment is the Gaelic chapel. The town also contains three meeting-houses of the United Secession church, two for those of the Relief persuasion, one for Episcopalians, one for Roman Catholics, one for Burghers, one for Congregationalists, one for Reformed Presbyterians, one for Wesleyan Methodists, one for Baptists, and one for the Primitive Methodists. Some congregations also assemble of Methodists of the New Connexion, called in England, from their founder, Kilhamites; Independents of two sorts, Glassites, Particular Baptists; Universalists, Unitarians, Swedenborgians, and, perhaps, some others. The fast days of the church are the Fridays before the second Sunday of March and the first Sunday of August. Of the other public buildings, the Castle, founded in 1818, is at once the largest and finest. It stands in an open space on the western margin of the Cart, between the Old and Sneddon bridges. The general form of the edifice is quadrangular; the material used in its construction is excellent freestone; the style adopted in its exterior at once imposing and appropriate. It exhibits two "*corps de logis*," as the French style them; the western and front one comprehending a court-house, council chambers, and a number of offices for different departments of public business. The eastern one, a prison for debtors, another for criminals, a bridewell, and a chapel. The regulations in these prisons are at once humane and judicious. Round them is a lofty and strong quadrangular wall, defended, when necessary, by "*chevaux de frise*." Between the prisons and the front pile are two courts for air and exercise. The front building has a noble façade, adorned with projecting hexagonal turrets, which rise considerably above the prison roof. Over the great arched entrance, which is formed between two of these, an exterior gallery or balcony, supported on corbels, and adorned by a perforated parapet, has been constructed. The entire fabric is embattled, and the prison summits display an imitative machicolation. The building is appropriated to county as well as burgh uses. The steeple of the former town-house of Paisley yet remains, and graces the cross. Opposite to it is a handsome struc-

ture, the upper part of which, adorned externally with Ionic pilasters, includes a public coffee-room, alike distinguished for size, elegance, accommodation, and comfort. On its tables, newspapers, reviews, and magazines abound, and the place is liberally thrown open to the visits of strangers. The markets, conveniently situated near the cross, are on a respectable scale. They are for butcher's meat and fish. In the vicinity of the town, at Williamsburg, there are barracks adequate to the accommodation of half a regiment of foot. The grammar school of Paisley is of royal foundation. From its charter of institution, it appears to have been established by James VI., then in his eleventh year, and by him endowed with sundry former church revenues, chiefly those which had been for the support of particular altars. One of the witnesses to this charter is described as his Majesty's "Familiar Counsellor, Mr. George Buchanan, Pensioner of Crossraguel," and "Keeper of the Privy Seal." There are in the town four other schools under the public authorities; Hutcheson's Free School; four other schools, either with endowments or supported by subscription; an Infant School, established in 1828; numbers of Private and of Sabbath Schools; a Mechanics Institution, with an attached library; three Subscription Libraries, one of them theological; a Provident Bank; and a variety of Associations for Beneficiary and Religious Purposes. A society, with the honourable object of propagating a taste for, and consequently promoting the progress of the fine arts, has recently been established here; and their first exhibition of the works of living artists was opened in May 1831, and contained, besides some contributions from a distance, many creditable productions of native genius,—in all about 200. An anonymous writer judiciously remarks, that Paisley, which has been long famous for the delicate and tasteful fabrics which it manufactures, may be greatly benefited, even in a commercial point of view, by such an institution, tending, as it must do, to diffuse refined principles of taste among the community. In the year 1488, James IV., by a charter granted in favour of Abbot George Schaw, constituted Paisley a burgh of barony. The present municipal body consists of a provost, (whose office, however, has not been exercised, under this title, more than twenty years,) three bailies, a treasurer, and

seventeen councillors, with a town-clerk and a chamberlain. The provost and bailies always act as justices of peace. The revenue of the body corporate is about L.3000 a-year. There is a police establishment for the burgh, and another for the New Town. Most of the streets and shops are now lighted with gas, which is a great improvement on the former condition of the town. The pavement of the streets is for the most part of a good description; but the flagged causeways are complained of as being too narrow. Paisley is exceedingly ill supplied with water for culinary purposes, which is brought from a distance in carts, and sold to the inhabitants. Besides a weekly market, held on Thursday, fairs, each of three days' duration, are held annually, beginning on the third Thursday of May and February,—the second Thursday of August and November,—but the August fair, called the Paisley James' Day Fair, is the most considerable, being distinguished by horse-racing, attended by numerous shows, and observed as holiday-time by all ranks of the people. Much attention has of late years been paid to the improvement of the race course, and the safety of spectators. The trade and manufactures of Paisley, by which the town has acquired its present importance, now require our notice. Both the trade and manufactures of the place originated in obscure and small beginnings, but their progress in some periods has been astonishingly rapid. The earliest branch of manufacture for which Paisley became distinguished was linen thread, and the person who introduced it had previously been brought into notice by the superstition of the times. In the year 1697, Christian Shaw, a girl of eleven years of age, daughter to the Laird of Bargarran, having had a quarrel with a maid-servant, pretended to be bewitched by her. By degrees, a great many persons were implicated in the guilt of the servant, and no fewer than twenty were condemned, of whom five suffered death by fire on the Gallow Green of Paisley. The young lady whose folly or crime occasioned this infamous transaction, afterwards acquired a remarkable dexterity in spinning fine yarn. The then Lady Blantyre carried a parcel of her thread to Bath, and disposed of it advantageously to some manufacturers of lace; and this was probably the first thread made in Scotland that had passed the Tweed. The busi-

ness was afterwards facilitated and extended by means of a relative in Holland. After commencing some of the most extensive manufactures hitherto known in Scotland, Miss Shaw became the wife of the minister of Kilmaurs. Not long after the Union, when a free trade was opened with England, the spirit of manufacture began to shew itself in the construction and sale of other fabrics. The persons who chiefly settled here as manufacturers or dealers, consisted of a set of men who at one time were very numerous and useful, both in Scotland and England. These were pedlars or travelling merchants, many of whom having frequented Paisley as their staple, and having gained a little money in their trade, came to settle in that town, and bought up large quantities of its manufactures, which they vended among their friends and correspondents in England. Afterwards the merchants in Glasgow found their account in purchasing these goods, and sending them both to London and foreign markets. Such was the mode of trading soon after the Union till 1760. The different articles of the trade were at first coarse checked linen cloth; afterwards checked linen handkerchiefs, some of them fine and beautifully variegated. These were succeeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, consisting not only of plain lawns, but likewise of those that were striped or checked with cotton, and others ornamented by a great variety of figures. Towards the end of the above mentioned period, the making of linen gauze was a considerable branch of trade in Paisley; and before the middle of it, the new species of manufacture, namely, the linen thread above noticed had made great progress. About the year 1760 the making of silk gauze was first attempted in Paisley in imitation of that of Spitalfields in London. The success was beyond the most sanguine expectations of those who engaged in it. The inventive spirit, and the patient application of the workmen; the cheapness of labour at the time, and the skill and taste of the masters, gave it every advantage for being naturalized there. The consequence was, that nice and curious fabrics were devised, and such a vast variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was issued from the place, as to outdo every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spitalfields was obliged to relinquish the manufacture, and com-

panies came from London to carry it on in Paisley, where it prospered and increased to an inconceivable extent. It not only became the great distinguished manufacture of that town, but it filled the country around to the distance of twenty miles; and the gentlemen engaged in it had not only warehouses in London and Dublin, but correspondents upon the continent, and shops for vending their commodities in Paris. In 1784, the manufacture of silk gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white sewing thread, amounted to the value of L.579,185, 16s. 6d. and no fewer than 26,484 persons were employed. Since that epoch the gauze trade has declined, and at present it employs few hands. On its depression rose the manufacture of cotton thread, cambrie, and similar goods. Shawls of silk and cotton, and also of silk mixed with merino wool, have for several years, under the names of scarfs and plaids, as well as that of shawls, been extensively manufactured here; and sell at prices, varying from 6s. and 7s. to L.15 each. Seven or eight years ago, chenille shawls, composed wholly of silk, began to be made. Since that period, Canton crape shawls and handkerchiefs have been introduced, and form an ingenious and elegant branch of manufactures. Various kinds of silk gauze, with Persians, and velvets, are also now made here; and for the weaving of the different fabrics the loom has been subjected to great improvements. In the town and Abbey parish, exclusive of the large village of Johnstone, there are three cotton-spinning mills, and seven or eight thread mills; two steam-loom factories; six flour mills; a calico printing work; many bleaching works and dye-houses; three breweries, and two distilleries; several timber yards; and several iron and brass foundries; an alum and copperas work; a soap work; a tan-yard. &c. An idea of the present extent of manufactures, in comparison with what it was ninety years since, may be obtained from the fact, that while the whole of the manufactures in 1760 amounted to L.15,000, the annual computed value of the goods made in and around the town three years since was a million and a half sterling. On the Cart river, which has been considerably improved of late years, especially by a canal, or cut, to avoid shallows near the mouth, are two quays. Along the southern edge of the town, passes the Glasgow and Ardrossan canal,



which, as mentioned elsewhere, has been completed only to Johnstone. Track-boats ply on both the river and the canal. Between Paisley and Glasgow there is a constant communication by stage coaches. It is gratifying to notice, that the taste, abilities, and general intelligence of the inhabitants of this large and deservedly thriving town, contradict the too commonly received opinion, that an ardent pursuit of trade and manufacture is inimical to the cultivation of refined sentiment and literary habits. The working classes of Paisley, like those of Glasgow, are distinguished by their laudable desire to improve their minds by reading, and support a library and several reading rooms. The people in general are exceedingly well-informed in most branches of useful knowledge, and invariably take a lively interest in the passing political events of the day. Paisley may also boast of having been the residence or birth-place of men of distinguished genius and reputation. The celebrated Dr. Witherspoon before his emigration was minister of the parish, and here wrote some of his best works; and Wilson, the ornithologist of America, and Tannahill, the author of several beautiful Scottish songs, were both natives of the town. The press of Paisley, is likewise not without its merits. For some time a respectable and clever periodical has been published, entitled the Paisley Magazine. A weekly newspaper, called the Paisley Advertiser, is published every Saturday morning; and a variety of minor publications have of late years issued from the press. Of these we may specify a work of a very useful nature, styled "Fowler's Commercial Directory of the principal towns and villages in the upper ward of Renfrewshire," which is published annually, and of which we have availed ourselves for many facts in this and other articles.—The population of the Abbey parish of Paisley in 1821, was 20,575; and of the burgh 26,428. In 1831, population of the three town parishes 31,460, Abbey parish 26,006; total of town and Abbey parishes 57,466.

**PALDIE**, or **PALDIEKIRK**, a small village in the parish of Fordoun, Kincardineshire, noted for its fair, held on the first Tuesday after the 11th of July, and lasting three days. It is said to have received its name from St. Palladius. See **FORDOUN**.

**PANBRIDE**, a parish in the south-east

part of Forfarshire, lying on the sea-shore betwixt Arbirlot and St. Vigeans on the north-east, and Barrie and Monikie on the south-west. It has Carmylie on the north, and from its inland boundary to the shore it measures five miles, by a general breadth of two. The surface is flat or inclining towards the sea, and is beautifully cultivated, enclosed and planted. The parish is watered by a streamlet running through a valley called Batties' Den, over which is thrown a high bridge on the turnpike road from Dundee to Arbroath. On the coast are the villages of East and West Haven. The village of Panbride lies north from the latter. There is another village called Muirdrum. In the northern part of the parish stands the house of Panmure, with its extensive enclosures and plantations, the property of Lord Panmure, (late the Hon. W. Ramsay Maule). Near the house are the vaults and foundations of the old castle of Panmure, long the seat of the earls of that name.—Population in 1821, 1275.

**PANNANICH**, a celebrated watering place in the parish of Glenmuick, Aberdeenshire, near the modern village of Ballater, and a resort of the Aberdonians during the summer months.—See **GLENMUICK**.

**PAPA-STOUR**, a small island of Shetland, lying about a mile west from the mainland, on the south side of St. Magnus' Bay, belonging to the parish of Walls and Sandness. It measures two miles in length, by one in breadth, and is of an irregular figure. The island is low and fertile, and possesses several excellent natural harbours, which afford shelter to fishing boats. The beach is excellently adapted for drying fish, which has caused it to be resorted to by an English fishing company, who have erected convenient drying houses upon it.

**PAPA-STRONSAY**, a small island of Orkney, lying on the north-east side of Stronsay, about half a mile distant from that island. It is about three miles in circumference, flat, green, and fertile; and is occupied by a farmer and his servants. The island lies at the mouth of a creek or harbour of Stronsay, to which it gives the name of Papa-Sound. There are two ruined chapels on the island, dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. Bride.

**PAPA-WESTRAY**, a small fertile island of Orkney, lying about three miles from the northern part of Westray. It is of an oblong

form, being four miles in length, by one in breadth. It possesses a small loch, in an islet of which are the ruins of a small chapel. At the distance of two miles from the northern extremity of the island, there is a most prolific fishing bank of vast extent, which has only of late attracted the attention of the British public, though long well known to the inhabitants of this sequestered isle.

**PAPS OF JURA.** See **JURA**.

**PARKHEAD**, a village on the public road at a short distance from Glasgow.

**PARKHOUSE**, a village in the parish of Govan, near Glasgow.

**PARTICK**, a suburb of Glasgow on the banks of the Clyde, below the town.

**PARTON**, a parish at the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying betwixt the Urr water on the east, and Loch Ken on the west, bounded on the north by Balmaclellan, and on the south-east by Crossmichael. From the Ken to the Urr, it measures about seven miles, by a breadth of from four to five. A large portion of the parish is hilly, heathy, and pastoral, especially in the northern quarter. Towards the Ken the land is flat and arable, and now under improvements. The parish church is on the Ken, beside the road up the vale.—Population in 1821, 845.

**PATH OF CONDIE**, a small village in the parish of Forgandenny, Perthshire.

**PATH-HEAD**, a large village in the western part of the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, almost contiguous to Kirkaldy on the east. It consists of three streets of plain substantial houses, occupying high ground near the sea, towards which the gardens of the villagers slope down with a fine southern exposure. Betwixt the eastern part of the village and the shore, are the extensive pleasure grounds of the Earl of Rosslyn, at the western extremity of which, on a rocky promontory, stands the romantic and ruined castle of Ravenscraig. Path-head is divided into two districts, one of which is under the superiority of Oswald of Dunikier, and the other of Lord Rosslyn. The latter portion receives the distinguishing appellation of Sinclairtown. This large village is the seat of a most industrious population, chiefly engaged in the weaving and manufacture of linen goods, especially ticks and checks. An elegant and commodious school-house has just been erected in a conspicuous situation, under the auspices of the trustees of the large

endowment of the late Robert Philp, Esq. of Kirkaldy,—for the free education of 150 children. See **KIRKALDY**.

**PATH-HEAD**, a large village partly in the parish of Crichton, and partly in Cranston, county of Edinburgh, at the distance of eleven miles south from Edinburgh, and lying along both sides of the road to Lauder. The houses are mostly of one storey, and well built.

**PATTACK**, a stream in Inverness-shire, rising from the high grounds between Badenoch and Rannoch, and flowing north-eastward till it approaches the termination of its course, when it bends to the west, and falls into the head of Loch Laggan, whose waters pass into the western sea at Fort-William. At no great distance from the source of this river, the same elevated land which gives it birth sends waters in two other directions,—into Loch Erich, which discharges itself by the Tay into the German Ocean,—and into a tributary of the Spey, which empties itself into the Moray Firth.

**PAXTON**, a village on the banks of the Tweed, in the parish of Hutton, Berwickshire, near which the river is crossed by an excellent suspension bridge. Paxton, formerly an independent parish, is now united to Hutton.

**PEATHS**, or **PEASE**, a deep ravine in the parish of Cockburnspath, Berwickshire, over which a stone-bridge is built, noted for its height. See **COCKBURNSPATH**.

**PEEBLES-SHIRE**, or **TWEED DALE**, a county in the southern part of Scotland, bounded by Dumfries-shire on the south-west, Lanarkshire on the west, Edinburghshire on the north and north-east, and Selkirkshire on the east. The full length of the shire from north to south is twenty-eight miles, and the mean breadth thirteen and a half. Altogether, its superficies may measure 338 square miles, containing 216,320 English acres. Peebles-shire is a thinly populated, and for the greater part a hilly pastoral county. It derives its first title from the name of the county town, and its more colloquial designation of Tweedale, or Tweeddale, from being strictly the vale or district in which the river Tweed rises and pursues its course to the east,—and a name which we find it possessed of as early as the twelfth century. There is reason for supposing that this secluded territory on the Tweed, with its tributary vales, is peopled by the descendants of a primitive British race, who have sustained less intermixture with bands of conquering inva-

ders than is the case with the adjoining provinces. In consequence of having remained long unmixed with any other people, the Gadeni tribe of Britons, who inhabited the district, have left innumerable traces of their residence in the names of places, Druidic and warlike remains, and sepulchral tumuli. The most obvious remains of these aborigines are their hill forts, which are found throughout the whole shire, and are easily distinguished by their circular form. The Romans were undoubtedly the first people who came in upon the British aborigines in the district. Neither of the great roads, however, which these enterprising invaders carried northward with their Caledonian conquests, passes through any part of Peebles-shire. The Watling-street, which has its course from Cumberland into Clydesdale, traverses the country, within half a mile of the western extremity of Peebles-shire, where there is a natural passage from the Clyde to the Tweed; and it was probably through this opening that the Romans found their way, and kept up their connexion between their posts in Clydesdale, and their camps in Tweeddale. There is a very strong fort on the eastern side of the Lyne Water, near to Lyne Kirk, and about ten miles eastward from the Watling-street way. This camp has been successively noticed by Pennyquick, Gordon, Ray, Armstrong, and Mungo Park; the latter in a note to CHALMERS' *Caledonia*, vol. ii. p. 912, describing it in ample terms. It is still in tolerable preservation, and used to be called by the country people Randal's Walls. After the abdication of the Roman government, the Gadeni naturally associated themselves with the kindred Britons of Strathclyde, and the descendants of those early settlers continued here, though perhaps not without molestation, throughout the Pictish period. After the overthrow of the Pictish government in 863, the posterity of the Gadeni enjoyed their own government on the Tweed, till the fortune of the Scottish kings prevailed in 974, and the peculiar government of the ancient Britons of Strathclyde was suppressed. Yet, though their government was undone for ever, the British people remained long within their fastnesses, unmixed with their conquering invaders. The forest of Etrick, which then consisted of woody ravines and steep hills, formed a strong barrier against the intruding Saxons on the south-east. The dismal mountains which

on the east and north-east send their waters to the Forth, formed also an impassable barrier against the Saxons of Lothian. On the migration of the Strathclyde Britons, the descendants of the Damnii, (see LANARKSHIRE) it is probable that they drew along with them a part of the population of the upper part of Tweeddale, and the regret expressed on departing from the Clyde would in all likelihood not be more acute than that felt on leaving the pastoral glens of the Tweed, in one of which was interred their prophet Merlin, or Merthyn, a distinguished bard of the sixth century. (See DRUMMELZIER.) From the epoch of the migration of the Strathclyde Britons in the ninth century, the Scoto-Irish intermingled with the remaining Britons on the Upper Tweed, not so much as hostile intruders, as fellow-subjects of the same power. The Scoto-Irish, like the British, have left numerous indications of their settlements, many names of places being of their language. The next and last class of intruders on the district was the Anglo-Saxons from Lothian, who ultimately prevailed, and finally established a permanent settlement in the shire. One of the chiefs of this people called Eadulph, settled in the vale of Edleston water, to which, with the village, he communicated his name. In this manner, those of Saxon lineage founded the families of rank in Peebles-shire, and lived perfect specimens of the feudal baronage of a wild territory. The most solid testimonial of the turbulence of the age subsequent to Malcolm Canmore, is found in the great number of old castles or peel-houses, yet remaining in the shire. In one parish there are half a dozen, and in all there are two or three. Though not all built at one period, or by men equal in power, they all bear a striking resemblance to each other; in most instances occupying commanding situations on the overhanging banks of the Tweed or its tributaries, and grimly rising to a height of four storeys. The lower floor is always vaulted, it being into this the horses and cattle used to be driven in times of danger; the next floor is generally the great hall in which the family lived, and the higher seems to have contained sleeping or private apartments. On the tops of these towers there were generally bartizans, on which fires were kindled as the warning that an invasion of the district had taken place. "The smoke gave the signal by



day, and the flame by night; and over a tract of country of seventy miles long from Berwick to the Bield, and fifty miles broad, intelligence was, in this manner, conveyed in a very few hours. As these are not only antiquities, but evidences of the ancient situation of the country, and are now most of them in ruins, it will not be improper to mention those along the Tweed for ten miles below Peebles, and as many above it. Thus Elibank tower looks to one at Holylee, this to one at Scrogbank, this to one at Caberstone, this to one at Bold, this to one at Purvis hill, this to those at Innerleithen, Traquair, and Griestone, this last to one at Ormiston, this to one at Cardrona, this to one at Nether Horsburgh, this to Horsburgh castle, this to those at Hayston, Castlehill of Peebles, and Nidpath, this last to one at Caverhill, this to one at Barns, and to another at Lyne, this to those at Easter Haprew, Easter Dawick, Hillhouse and Wester Dawick, now New Posso, this last to one at Dreva, and this to one at Tinnis or Thaness Castle near Drummelzier." Such is the vast strength of these aged fortlets, that though dismantled and untenanted, many of them withstand the effects of time and weather, appearing as firm as they were five hundred years since. From its connexion with the ancient kingdom of Strathclyde, Peebles-shire became naturally a part of the diocese of Glasgow, in which it continued till the dissolution of episcopacy. The religious houses in the district were not numerous. When the country began to be divided into sheriffdoms, about the twelfth century, Tweeddale was put under the jurisdiction of two sheriffs, one of whom was settled at Traquair, the other at Peebles. The second sheriff of Peebles was Simon Frazer, one of the Scottish magnates, at the demise of Alexander III., whose son fought against Edward in 1302. The family of the Frazers seem at this period to have been the most potent in the shire, which now does not contain one of the name or lineage. These Frazers were supporters of the interests of Baliol, who appointed them his nominees for supporting his pretensions against Robert Bruce. During the wars of the succession which ensued, Peebles-shire submitted to Edward I., in 1296; but being partly rescued by the valorous exploits of Sir William Douglas, the English had to renew their usurpation, and regained possession of the district after the

battle of Durham in 1346. In 1357, its independence was finally secured by the restoration of David II. For seventy years, Tweeddale had thus suffered many calamities, and nothing can be more expressive of its wasted condition than the fact that its whole real rental in 1368 was only L.863, 13s. 4d., about the half of what it had formerly been. The next event in history in which the shire comes into notice, was the battle of Flodden, in which many of the Peebles-shire gentry fell. At different times the country suffered in a small degree from the obscure inroads of marauders from the English side of the borders, a circumstance which had the effect of keeping the people long in the exercise and possession of warlike weapons. At Philiphaugh, some of the heads of the best families in the county fell or were taken prisoners, fighting on the side of royalty; but in the insurrection of 1679 in the west of Scotland, which was ended in the battle of Bothwell Bridge, there were not a dozen persons natives of Tweeddale. Since these stirring events, neither the county nor its inhabitants have been any way prominent in the scenes of history. We now turn to the natural objects and agricultural peculiarities of the shire. The county is an uninterrupted series of hills and mountain ranges, so close upon each other that there is scarcely to be found a plain of moderate dimensions in the district, and not one of any kind unless on the margin of the Tweed or its tributaries. The body of the county is the vale of the Tweed, which gives room for the exercise of agriculture on its banks, and from the river there diverge different little straths on both sides, each of which yields its tributary brook, to the great stream. The entrance to the county by the east and west is only by passes near the Tweed, and from the north or Edinburgh side the only entrance is by the sinuous vale of Edleston water; on the south, the hills are so continuous that they barely afford a pass into Dumfries-shire, and in this direction there is absolutely no traffic. During the "old riding times" this portion of the southern Highlands was almost entirely clothed with sheltering woods, in continuation of the forest of Ettrick, which sheltered the lands and formed a sylvan scene of the most beautiful description. So productive was the county at that time, whether from pasturage or cultivation, that it gave sustenance to a population as

numerous as that which it now maintains, after a lapse of from four to six centuries. Amid these woodlands the king had his royal demesnes, the monks had their granges, and the gentry their manors, with their mills, kilns, and brew-houses. In the course of time the woods of Peebles-shire, like the forest of Ettrick, completely disappeared, leaving masses of brown hills and stretches of dismal moors, bare of every shrub but heath and furze, and the land exposed to cold penetrating winds. With these attributes came a period of wretchedness to the peasantry and farmers, which did not terminate till the beginning of the last century. Sir Alexander Murray of Stanhope, about the years 1730-40, was the first active improver, and among the first planters of trees for purposes of utility. The rotation of cropping and other useful practices in agriculture were first introduced by James Macdougall, a small farmer at Linton, originally from the neighbourhood of Kelso. The same person was also the first to cultivate turnips for the use of sheep, about the year 1786, twenty years after turnip husbandry had been introduced by George Dalziel, also at Linton. He was the first likewise who cultivated potatoes in open fields. Notwithstanding the attempts made by several individuals to encourage new and better modes of agriculture, it is certain that till within the last forty years, the management of arable farms was in a deplorably low condition. Many of the farms were the property of the Duke of Queensberry, who took grassums and let the lands at exceedingly low rents; but till a recent period none of his tenants made money from their farms. Till the period of which we speak it was the only object of farmers to support their families in that old plain way pursued by their fathers. The estate of Hayston, (Hay, Baronet) near Peebles, was among the first which was sensibly improved by draining, planting, and ploughing on a great scale; other proprietors followed a similar course, and within these few years, the East Lothian mode of husbandry and other beneficial practices have been carried on throughout the shire. Twenty years have made a prodigious difference on the general features of the county. The hill tops and sides are now here and there bristling with exuberant plantations. The great vale of the district, and its minor vallies from Kirkurd to the Pirn, are now well culti-

vated, enclosed, and divided. Rich arable fields have taken the place of unproductive swamps, and are fast spreading up the sides of the hills. Thus every year there are valuable additions made to the quantity of arable land; and every spring shews a greater abundance of plantations. Among the county gentlemen who have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this beneficial change, may be mentioned, Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Baronet, in the western part of the shire; the late patriotic benefactor of the county, Sir John Hay, Baronet, in the central district; William Stewart, Esq. of Glenormiston, in a lower division, and the late Colin Mackenzie, Esq. of Portmore, in the Edleston water district; yet the merit due to these individuals ought not to detract from what has been done by others as regards the improvement of their properties. The landed proprietors of Peebles-shire are among the most respectable in the country, but with all their merit, they do little for the general prosperity of the shire or the county town, living, with a few meritorious exceptions, away from their estates, in Edinburgh, or elsewhere, or at least importing most of the articles of consumpt from the capital. In a few instances, owing to the injurious system of entail, estates either in whole or in part are found in a neglected condition, of which a notable example is found in the case of Nidpath, the property of the Earl of Wemyss, successor to the Duke of Queensberry; and it may be remarked, that in examining this county, we invariably find that the properties of those families of most recent introduction are under the best processes of improvement. It appears that in 1814, the amount of stock in Peebles-shire was 1126 horses, 5060 cattle, and 112,800 sheep; and that in 1821, out of the 312 square miles in the county, there were 27,000 acres in cultivation, and of hills, mosses, and moors, there were 177,160 acres. In 1811, the valued rental of the shire was for lands L.57,382, and for houses L.2568. Little can be said of the minerals of the county. At the north-east extremity of the shire, coal is found, but at too great a distance from the general population, and to its innermost recesses it has to be supplied with this valuable fossil by an expensive carriage from Lothian. The county is in the same predicament as to freestone, and the houses are nearly all built of blue whin-

stone. At Stobo, there is a valuable quarry of blue slate, the produce of which is sent to different parts of the country, Edinburgh included. Peebles-shire is singularly devoid of manufactures of almost every description. In the preparation of woollen goods, sometimes spiritedly tried, though always carried on to a very limited extent, the district has been completely excelled by Roxburghshire and Selkirkshire, although they labour under the same disadvantages as to absence of fuel, land-carriage, &c. and are not better supplied with the raw material. There are no miscellaneous manufactures even for local use, no distillery, not even a candle manufactory, and but one brewery. Such a destitution of manufactories, which has no parallel in any other county in Scotland, is the more remarkable, when it is considered what a superiority the district possesses in the purity and fall of its waters, which make it a most advantageous site for paper and spinning mills, as well as general manufactories. The cause of this anomaly is partly found in the strictly agricultural and pastoral character of the people, but is chiefly attributable to the proximity of the district to the county and city of Edinburgh, from whence there are large importations of goods of all sorts of a better kind than could be at first got from native factories. The difficulties of land carriage, and absence of coal, have likewise been given as a reason; though, the lack of spirit and of diffused capital might also have been mentioned.\* Peebles-shire has but one town, which is its capital, and only three villages, Linton, Edleston, and Innerleithen, besides which there is scarcely a single hamlet. It now, however, possesses a number of gentlemen's seats of good architecture, and a great variety of substantial farm-steadings. The roads through the shire have been vastly improved by levelling, widening, and other alterations, within the last twenty years, though at a great expense, and the consequent plantation of a most vexatious number of toll-bars. The population returns at different periods, shew that the increase of inhabitants proceeds at an exceed-

ingly slow rate. In 1755 the population was 8908, or 29 to the square mile; in 1821 it was only 4973 males, 5073 females, total 10,046, or 32 to the square mile. The only well-known cause of so small an increase as 1138 in a space of sixty-six years, is its pastoral and agricultural character, which occasions the perpetual draughting away of its families, and especially its young men, to Edinburgh, where they obtain scope for the exercise of their industry, and seldom return to the secluded territory which gave them birth.

PEEBLES, a parish in the above county, lying on both sides of the Tweed, extending about ten miles from north to south, by five in breadth on an average; bounded on the north by Edleston, on the west by Lyne and Manor, on the south also by Manor, and part of Yarrow, on the south-east by Traquair, and on the east by Innerleithen. The whole is hilly and uneven, unless on the banks of the Tweed, and its tributary, Edleston water. On the low grounds, and on the lower parts of the hills, the soil is fertile and arable, and is either laid out in cultivated enclosed fields, or under artificial grasses. Improvements of every description have been advantageously tried. The hilly grounds are pastoral. The objects worthy of notice are mentioned in the following article.

PEEBLES, an ancient royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, and the seat of a presbytery, occupies a pleasant situation on the north bank of the Tweed, at the distance of 22 miles directly south from Edinburgh, 22 west from Selkirk, 47½ east from Glasgow, and 54 from Dumfries. The spot on which Peebles is situated has been a seat of population from a very early period, as is indicated by the name, which in British signifies *shielings*, or the temporary encampment of a rude people. In Wales, there are places with a similar name, and in the parish of Kirkcubreck, in Galloway, there is a locality, with a like designation. The name has been spelt in several ways,—as Peblys, Peblis, and Peeblis; and the present orthography is of no older date than the last century. The above etymology, of course, puts to flight the popular notion, that the town takes its name from the *pebbles* found in the channel of the Tweed, a notion inconsiderately adopted by the reverend statist of the parish, and which drew from George Chalmers the sarcastic remark, that thus we see antiquaries

\* About twenty years ago, the vale of Tweed and the upper part of Clydesdale were examined as to the suitability of the district for the laying down of a railway betwixt Glasgow and Berwick, but after a considerable excitement the matter was dropped. Perhaps such a magnificent undertaking may one day be accomplished, and it will be of incalculable benefit to the country.



"————— collecting toys,  
Like children gathering pebbles on the shore."

Peebles, for an indefinite period, has consisted of two towns, a *New* and an *Old*. The former occupies the ridge of a peninsula projected westwards, along the northern side of which flows the Edleston water, which, by a bend round the head of the peninsula, falls into the Tweed. The Old Town lies on the face of a sloping ground on the north side of the Edleston water; and the whole appears embosomed in the midst of an open amphitheatre of the low grey hills peculiar to Tweeddale. From its situation in almost the only open space which occurs throughout a large tract of mountain land, it is evident that Peebles must have become the seat of an accumulated population so soon as the surrounding country became inhabited. Of its earliest condition nothing is known; but we find on record, that, at the beginning of the Scoto-Saxon period—that is, the end of the eleventh century—there were at this place a village, a church, a mill, and a brew-house; and there were probably at as early a period, a castle and a chapel, with other accommodations. The Inquisition of Earl David, in 1116, found that there had belonged to the bishop of Glasgow, in Peebles, "*una carucata terræ et ecclesia.*" And immediately after this period the bishopric of Glasgow obtained the whole ecclesiastical rights of the district, while the king retained the demesne. We find that Joceline, who was bishop between the years 1175 and 1199, confirmed to the monks of Kelso,—"capellam castelli de Peblis,"—the chapel of the castle of Peebles, with a carrucate of land adjacent, and a rent of ten shillings,—"*de firmi burgi de Peblis,*"—out of the revenue of Peebles. While thus a town of the royal demesne, it was frequently visited by the noble race of kings who lived during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, though probably for no other purpose than to hunt in the forest, which then extended through a large portion of the south of Scotland. Alexander III. bestowed upon Peebles a particular mark of his munificent disposition, in the erection of the Cross-church and monastery, which took place in the year 1260, for reasons stated as follows by Boece the historian, and by an extract from records in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the possession of the magistrates of Peebles. At that period, there had recently been discovered under

ground, near Peebles, at a spot on the level ground north from the Old Town, a shrine of stone, containing the remains of a human body, which had been cut in pieces, together with a cross bearing the name of St. Nicholas. From the latter circumstance, the body was believed to be that of St. Nicholas, a Culdee, who was supposed to have suffered martyrdom about the end of the third century, during the persecution of the Christians in Britain by the Emperors Dioclesian and Maximilian. Such a circumstance as the exhumation of an apostolical martyr was not to be passed over without improvement in those days of piety and superstition. Accordingly, the bishop of Glasgow urged the king, who was then a mere stripling, to found upon the spot a conventual church, where, unto all time, the cross and body of St. Nicholas might be preserved for the reverence of the people. This building stood a few hundred yards from the town, towards the north, and was of the following dimensions, as detailed in the Statistical Account: "The church, forming the south side of the conventual square, measured 104 by 26 feet within the walls. The front wall was built with a small arch over the spot where the cross and the remains of the saint were deposited; so that the religious, whether within or without the church, might perform their devotions at the sacred shrine. The side walls were twenty-two feet in height, and the front was adorned with five large Gothic windows. The other three sides formed the convent, of which the side walls were fourteen feet high, and sixteen feet distant from each other, and the ground floor vaulted. It was of the order of churches called minsters," continues the statist, "and contained seventy Red or Trinity Friars, an order instituted in honour of the Holy Trinity, and for the redemption of Christians who were made prisoners by the Turks, to which a third part of their yearly income was to be applied. Besides other endowments, its royal founder gave to the Cross Kirk about fifty acres of excellent land, lying all around it." The foundation of such a religious building at Peebles could not fail to render the town a place of some small note, if it were not so already. Though not a royal burgh, it enjoyed the distinction, proper to towns within the royal estates, of being a *king's burgh*, and as such it possessed a regular burgals system of government.

When Edward I. demanded the submission of the Scottish nation in 1296, William de la Chaumbre, the *bayliff* or chief civic functionary, several burgesses, and "tote la communauté de Peblis," with John, the vicar of the church, appeared at Berwick to render him their homage. These men of office and privilege held the town in *firm* from the king, paying that firm or revenue into the royal exchequer. In 1304, Edward I., who was then in possession of Scotland, granted to Aylmar de Valence, warden of the kingdom, and to his heirs, his burgh of Peebles, with the mills and their pertinents. Edward Baliol, in 1334, conveyed to Edward III. of England, amidst other possessions, "*villam et castrum, et vicecomitatum de Pebles.*" Before the town obtained the privileges of a royal burgh, it sent two representatives to the parliament of 1357, which provided the ransom of David II. This monarch, on the 20th of September 1337, granted to Peebles a charter, which made it a royal burgh, and which was confirmed successively by charters from James IV. and James VI. Peebles, though a king's burgh, may be supposed to have been much under the control and patronage of Simon Frazer, the sheriff of the county, whose seat was Nidpath Castle, a mile west from the town, and whose political eminence is well known. There is a tradition that one of the co-heiresses of this magnate was the builder of that ancient bridge which still crosses the Tweed at Peebles; a public work of great utility, and, for the time, very magnificent. A flood of light descends upon Peebles in the next age, owing to the very interesting poem, entitled "*Peblis to the Play,*" which is known with historic certainty to have been a composition of James I., and which refers to a particular festival or fair that annually took place at Peebles on Beltane day, or the first of May. James I. is well known to have been an accomplished pupil of the poetical school of Gower and Chaucer; and he is also noted in history for his custom of mingling incognito in the sports and pastimes of his people. As he must have occasionally visited Peebles on his hunting excursions to the south, it is natural to suppose that, with such tastes, he would take care to witness the scenes of this joyous festival, and afterwards commit them, with all their breadth of humour, to verse. The poem commences with a description of the gathering of the peo-

ple from all parts of the neighbouring country to attend the fair. An oath used in the poem is "*By the Haly Rude of Peebles,*" which serves to show the veneration in which the cross of St. Nicholas was held. It may be mentioned that Beltane was a festival of the aboriginal people of this country, who chiefly celebrated it by lighting fires on the tops of hills and other places, in honour of their deity Baal, from whom it takes its name—Beltane, or Beltein, signifying the fire of Baal. A fair is still held at Peebles on the second Wednesday of May, and called Beltane Fair. So lately as the middle of the last century it was distinguished by a horse-race, when the magistrates gave a considerable prize; but of late years it has declined away almost to nothing. As another note upon the poem, we may mention that the remains of the early Celtic worship of Baal were till lately observable in the wilder parts of Ayrshire, where it was still customary to burn what were called *bale-fires* [Baal-fires] on the first of May, though no idea of a religious worship was attached to the practice. They were burnt within doors. The history of the town in a somewhat later age is partly indicated by the preamble of James VI.'s last confirmatory charter, which is dated in 1621. It proceeds upon a narrative of the memorable services performed by the provost, bailies, and burgesses, in defending the country against foreign enemies, and exposing themselves on the borders of England, and also of the town being often burnt and laid waste. By the kindness of the Scottish sovereigns, who so frequently came to make merry at the town, and to practise the noble pastimes of hunting and hawking in its neighbourhood, it obtained extensive grants of lands all around, and enjoyed a very considerable revenue. Queen Mary, in 1560, granted it the power of levying a custom at the bridge over the Tweed. On account of the sequestered situation of Peebles, it figures less than almost any other Scottish town in the page of history. Lying upon no great thoroughfare, it was generally overlooked or avoided in all great historical movements. Even its proximity to the capital was neutralized by its retired situation, and its presenting so little temptation to the plunderer. Almost the only military expeditions which ever touched at it, were those of the Protestant lords in their advance to put down the Earl of Arran at Stirling in 1585, and of the Marquis of Mon-

trose in his retreat from Philiphaugh in 1645. Buchanan tells, that, in the winter of 1566-7, Lord Darnley was sent in a kind of disgrace to spend some time here; and the zealous anti-royalist defames at once Queen Mary and Peebles by saying that he and his attendants were nearly starved for want of provisions before the ban of the court was removed. It is not credible, as Keith has remarked, that there could be any want of provisions at such a place, even though all communication with the neighbouring country had been cut off by a snow storm. Among other incidents in the annals of Peebles, it may be mentioned that it was burnt by the English during Somerset's invasion in 1547, and again suffered much from accidental fire in 1604. Yet early in the seventeenth century we find it celebrated for a number of peculiarities which all tend to indicate its importance as a town. "Celebris est haec civitas," says the letter-press of *Bleau's Atlas Scotiae*, [Amsterdam, 1654,] "quinque ternis ornamentis, nempe tribus templis, tribus campanilibus, tribus portis, tribus plateis, tribus pontibus; quorum unus qui nempe Tuedam trajicit quinque arcus habet—alium pontem non patitur Tueda, donec Bervicum pertingat." Or, as Doctor Pennycuik afterwards more tunefully and more largely represented the fact:

"Peebles, the metropolis of the shire,  
Six times three praises doth from me require;  
Three streets, three ports, three bridges it adorn,  
And three old steeples, by three churches borne.  
Three mills to serve their town in time of need,  
On Peebles water and the river Tweed.  
Their arms are proper, and point forth their meaning,  
Three salmon fishes nimbly counter-swimming."

The circumstance mentioned in the latter part of the above quotation from Bleau's Atlas, which, it is well known, was compiled by Timothy Pont, is a striking memorial of the little facility given in former times to travelling. Within the sixty-miles space thus formerly unprovided with a single bridge over the Tweed, there are now—one at Innerleithen, one at Yair near Selkirk, one (in process of erection) below Selkirk, one above and another at Melrose, one at Kelso, one at Coldstream, and one at Paxton—besides two suspension bridges, at King's-meadows and Dryburgh, for private convenience,—in all ten. In former times, however, the circumstance of there being no bridge between Berwick and Peebles must have been of great service to the latter town

in inducing intercourse and attracting population. The last time Peebles had witnessed the march of soldiery engaged in active civil war was in 1745, when a detachment of the troops of Prince Charles Edward passed through it, after a day's encampment, on their way to England by way of Dumfries. On this occasion the town in no way suffered, beyond being put into a state of alarm. Among the objects in the town and environs which generally attract attention, one of the most remarkable is Nidpath castle, a noble ruin looking down upon the town and the Tweed from a romantic glen about a mile distant to the west. This was originally the seat of that race of barons, one of whom was Simon Frazer, above-mentioned. While the younger of the daughters of this great baron married Sir Patrick Fleming, ancestor of the Wigton family, the elder espoused Sir Gilbert Hay of Locherworth, or Lochwharet, (now called Borthwick) in Lothian, who forthwith was established in this property. The Hays flourished for several centuries in Nidpath, as hereditary sheriffs of Peebles-shire, and were first ennobled under the title of Yester, which was afterwards exchanged for that of Tweeddale. They sold the property, at the end of the seventeenth century, to the first Duke of Queensberry, who gave it to his second son, the Earl of March. The third possessor of this title, who also bore the title of Baron Nidpath, and became fourth Duke of Queensberry by inheritance, transmitted the whole of this branch of his estates, at his death, without issue, in 1810, to the Earl of Wemyss, who descends from a daughter of the Queensberry family. The castle, which has never been regularly occupied since the accession of the Earl of March to the Dukedom of Queensberry in 1778, is now partly fallen to ruin, and the environs have been much diminished in beauty by the destruction of the wood, which was done at the command of the late Duke, in order to increase the fortune of his natural daughter. The building is a massive tower, the walls of which are thirteen feet thick at bottom, and there was a range of inferior buildings enclosed by a court-yard. Its site on an eminence overhanging the Tweed, in a sort of den at the head of the vale of Peebles, is the delight of the draughtsman. Formerly, this was a very important pass, and the castle was therefore of some consequence. It surrendered to Oliver



Cromwell, but not without making a gallant defence. The Marquisses of Tweeddale, as is well known to heralds, still wear the cinquefoil of the Frasers in their coat armorial; and it is curious to find, above the gateway of this fortlet, the deer's head *couped*, which formed, and still forms, the crest of that family. Nidpath castle is now inhabited only by a servant of the Earl of Wemyss. Another antiquarian curiosity is the ruin of the ancient parish church, which, as already seen, was declared to belong to the bishop of Glasgow in 1116. This building, which bore the name of St. Andrew, was situated at the western extremity of the old town, and the inhabitants still use its precinct as their ordinary burial ground. Grose has given a drawing of this relic of antiquity, which, since his time, has become still more decayed, so that little more than the steeple can now be seen above ground. In General Hutton's Ecclesiastical Collections in the Advocates' Library, there is an indenture entered into at Peebles on the 4th of February 1444, by "nobbil and worshipfull men" the bailies, the burgesses, and "hale community" of Peebles on one part, and William Adeson and William Medilmaste, vicar of Linton in Rothryke, (Roxburghshire,) on the other part, constituting the former as tutors and keepers for ever of whatever donations the two latter personages have bestowed or shall bestow upon the altar of St. Michael in the kirk of St. Andrew of Peebles, "for the service of a chappellane, there perpetually to say mes, efter the valow of the rents and possessiouns gevin thereto, in honour of Almighty God, Mary his modyr, and Saint Michael, for the hele of the body and the sawl of Jamys, Kyng of Scotts, for the balyheis, ye burges, and ye communitie of ye burgh of Peebles, and for the hele of their awn sawn sawlis, their fadyris sawlis, their modyris sawlis, their kynnis sawlis, and al Chyrstyn sawlis." In terms of this bargain, the municipality of Peebles is obliged to "gar kepe, at their gudly power, buke, vestment, chalis, and othyr anouraments (ornaments?) left or to be left to the said altar;" also to protect the chaplain in raising his annual fee; also to avoid themselves and cause all other persons to avoid playing at "ye cathe" on the houses belonging to the said altar, or to amerce each person so offending in a pound of wax, to be burnt on St. Andrew's and St. Michael's altars in God's service; as also to

see that no chaplain be feed who cannot sing sufficiently "in the pleasans of the parochyn;" besides other regulations of like importance. It is not uninteresting to find that the soul of the author of "Peblis to the play," was regularly prayed for in the parish kirk of that town which he had rendered immortal by his genius. This church, which, in 1503, had nine altars, ceased to be the parochial place of worship at the Reformation, when the conventual church of the Red Friars was adopted for that purpose. It is recorded by tradition that the dragoons of Cromwell, when engaged in the siege of Nidpath, stabled their horses in the body of the church. The remains of the Cross church are situated a little way to the east of St. Andrew's kirk. Out of all the conventual square nothing is now to be seen but a fragment of the church. It would appear that this establishment had become exceedingly rich at the time of the Reformation, as is indicated by a list of its possessions, summed up in a hereditary gift of them by King James VI. to Lord Hay of Yester in 1624, which we regret we have not room to introduce.\* Besides these possessions, there were others directed to the support of particular altars and priests, in favour of certain souls, according to General Hutton's Collections, which contain an immense number of sasines dated throughout the fifteenth century, whereby the burgesses of Peebles resign certain annual sums out of the rents of their houses, and in many cases the entire houses themselves, for the above purpose. Amidst those endowments for "sawll-heil," as it was called (meaning soul-welfare), one is in terms somewhat ludicrous; as follows. "On the 12th day of February 1473, Wilyam of Peblis, burges of that ilk," resigns his "foreland, under and aboon, by and on the conyhe, neist the North gate, to Sanct Lenard's hospital, [which was situated about two miles to the east of the town] for his sawl, his wyff's sawl, his bairnis sawlls, and for all the sawlls that the said Wilyam has had ony gud wrangously of, in bying or selling or any enterchangyng;" a trait

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\* In the charter by King James V., dated 1529, giving to the Cross kirk of Peebles a religious house founded by Christian Bruce, Countess of Dunbar, at Dunbar, the following expression is used regarding the said Cross kirk, "quhair ane part of ye verray croce yat our savior was crucifyit on, is honorit and keptit."

of late repentant candour truly laughable. The cross church continued to be used as the ordinary place of worship for the parish, from the time of the Reformation till the year 1784, when it was deserted for a new one at the head of the High Street. The domestic buildings of the monastery had also been used as a school and school-master's house till the early part of the last century, since which period they have become completely obliterated from the surface of the ground. Of the church, the most entire part is now the steeple, which was added at the expense of the town since the Reformation, and bears its name on a corner stone. Of this large monument of the piety of our ancestors, in which was contained what was supposed to be a relic of the actual cross of Christ, as also the remains of an apostolic martyr—by whose sacred "rude" king James I. swore, and which was supported by many valuable endowments—hardly a stone might have now remained together; but for the attention of a neighbouring gentleman, who has fenced it in on account of a family burial vault attached to it; the rapacity of the common people, and the indifference of public authorities having conspired to bring it to utter ruin in less than thirty years.—Of the castle of Peebles, there have been for ages no remains; and it is only known from tradition to have occupied a commanding situation at the head of the peninsula on which the new town is built, and on the site of which the present parish church stands. Within the remembrance of inhabitants still alive, the chapel of this ancient fortlet existed in the vicinity, at the head of the High Street. It is also known that there were several other chapels in the town, prior to the Reformation, but the whole have long since disappeared. At one period some of the houses of Peebles bore the names of noblemen, attendants of the court, who had once inhabited them; and there are some other places in the town, which still bear very remarkable names. A strand which crosses the High Street, about the middle, is called the *Dean's Gutter*, on account, no doubt, of the minister of Peebles, who was always archdean of Glasgow. A corner of the street near the cross is called the *Cunyie Neuk*,—which must be reckoned a pleonasm, as cunyie or conyhe, in old Scotch, signifies "a corner." An ancient and good-looking house in the old town, now occupied by a number of poor families, is called the *Virgins Lun*, having probably been a nunnery.

There also still exists a large and highly respectable house in the close neighbourhood of the Dean's Gutter, known to have belonged to the family of Queensberry, in which the last duke was born. This edifice has a castellated appearance, one of its corners bearing a curious turret of the pepper-box order, and there being no entrance to the mansion excepting by an arched passage leading into a courtyard behind. This is believed to be the scene of a highly romantic incident, the subject of a ballad by Sir Walter Scott, called "the Maid of Nidpath." We may now turn to a description of this ancient town as it at present exists. The old town, as has been said, lies on the north side of Edleston water, and consists of little more than a single street of old houses mostly thatched, with a few of modern date. It is connected with the New Town by a stone bridge of a single arch, and by a wooden bridge for foot passengers. The New Town consists of a main or High Street, in the direction of east and west, lying along the peninsula already mentioned, with the church at its western extremity; and on the east there are two branching thoroughfares, the one leading towards Edinburgh, and the other towards Innerleithen and Selkirk. Besides these streets there are a number of closes and detached edifices, including some neat villas. The New Town was originally surrounded by walls, but these have been altogether removed, except at the backs of some gardens at the east end of the town. The chief object of attraction is the clear-flowing Tweed, on the south side of the town, and only separated from it by a beautiful *green*, which, in former ages was probably the scene of those pastimes commemorated by the royal poet. Near the church, on a line with the bridge over Edleston water, the Tweed is crossed by the bridge, already alluded to, which consists of four lofty arches, with some additions. On the level ground at the south extremity of this bridge, and on the property of Hay of Hayston, baronet, a modern suburb has been erected. The view from Tweed Bridge is particularly pleasing, though inferior to that at Kelso, and while affording a view of the desolate castle of Nidpath on the west, shews in the east a rich landscape, including the pleasure-grounds of Kingsmeadows, the seat of the above baronet. The High Street of Peebles has been greatly improved within the date of the present cen-

tury; it now possesses many excellent stone houses, among others, an inn on the south side, with very extensive accommodations, erected in 1808, on a tontine proprietary. On the same side of the street stands a substantial town-house. The cross of Peebles, an elegant erection similar to that of Edinburgh, which stood at the east end of the street, was removed many years ago, on the same insufficient pretence as that given for taking away the cross of Edinburgh, namely, that it interrupted the thoroughfare! The church at the west end of the street is a large plain edifice, with a spire more substantial than elegant. Beside it is a neat modern erection, used as the town and county jail. The town possesses mills for grinding flour and meal, moved by water from the Tweed, also an extensive wauk-mill. Though placed in a most picturesque and delightful situation, the external aspect of the town is unfortunately rendered somewhat harsh and cold in the eye of a stranger, by the predominance of hard blue and grey whinstone in the composition of the houses. We have had occasion to remark in the present work, that while some towns, such as Hawick and Galashiels, have risen into a great degree of prosperity, by accidentally falling upon, and spiritedly following up, some particular branch of manufactures, other places, with equal advantages and disadvantages, have incomprehensibly continued in a comparatively backward and spiritless condition. Of the latter description, Peebles offers a notable example, the epoch yet being to arrive when it is to start off in that successful career of lucrative industry, which may render it distinguished in the list of Scottish provincial towns. Most topographical writers, in noticing Peebles, mention that it carries on "a great manufacture of woollens and serges,"—which is an error now of some standing, as this pursuit is only carried on for native consumption. At the beginning of the present century, the manufacture of fine cotton cloths was introduced from Glasgow by the late Mr. James Chambers; but here, as everywhere else, this branch of trade, which employed a great number of hands, has been greatly injured, much to the distress of the working classes, and at present the town can hardly be said to have any staple manufacture. Stockings have been manufactured on a moderate scale for some years, and there is a tannery. At Kerfield, about a mile to the east,

there has long been an ale brewery. Though the state of trade is thus very low, the town is nevertheless yearly improving—apparently from the progressive advancement of all things around it. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank, a printing-press, and a reading-room for newspapers have been established with prospects of success, and there have been other manifestations of an increase of wealth and intelligence. Recently the streets and shops have been lighted with gas, manufactured by a joint stock company. The intercourse with the capital has been greatly augmented in recent times by the celebrity of the mineral well at Innerleithen, and a stage coach now runs daily betwixt Edinburgh and Peebles. The town possesses several friendly societies and associations for religious purposes, and has a mason's lodge. Besides the almost extinct fair of Beltane, already noticed, there is another held on the first Tuesday of March, called Fasten's-e'en Fair, which is still attended; and a new one has just been instituted (1831) at the beginning of October, for the sale of horses, cattle, and cheese. A corn and meal market has recently been revived on Tuesdays, after an unaccountable neglect for a series of years. Peebles is the seat of the courts of the sheriff of the county, and of justices of peace. The burgh is under the government of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, eleven councillors, and one deacon, of the weavers, (who alone are incorporated,) the burghal corporation thus consisting of seventeen members. The burgh was associated at the Union with Selkirk, Lanark, and Linlithgow, in electing a member of Parliament. The income of the town, as stated in a report of a committee of the House of Commons, was lately L.292, 10s. 9d. sterling. At one period the town possessed a most extensive range of landed property, and a right of common in different parts, as may be seen from the charter of James VI.; but nearly the whole has perished through the vicious administration of the burgh magistracy. A certain number of house proprietors, however, still retain a joint right of property in the adjacent farm of Cademuir, and each draws a share of the rent in proportion to the ancient dimensions of his tenement. The armorial bearings of the town are three salmon, one of which is supposed to be swimming against the flood, while two are understood to be going with it; an allusion to the



increase which takes place by the spawning of this fish at their annual migration to the sources of our streams, and in particular to the advantage which Peebles derives from that increase. The motto, descriptive of this phenomenon, is "*contra nando incrementum*," and above the shield is placed St. Andrew with his cross, in consequence of the connexion of that saint with the parish church. The three fishes of the coat-armorial is one of the most notable of all the ternary ideas connected with Peebles, for it has entered proverbially into the social language of the inhabitants, and at length brought matters to such a pass that it is hardly possible for any party, however small, to separate without *three* bottles, or measures, of whatever liquor they may be drinking. As much good liquor, we almost believe, has been shed on this account, as would keep the river in flood for a week. The ecclesiastical establishments in Peebles are, besides the church, two meeting-houses of the united associate synod, a relief meeting-house, and an episcopal chapel; the two latter are of recent institution. Peebles is the seat of a presbytery in the synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The town has for fifty years been celebrated for the excellence of its schools, which have attracted boys from all parts of the world. Of seminaries under the patronage of the magistrates, there are two—one for English, writing, and arithmetic, (which was long under the charge of the late Mr. James Gray, author of a popular spelling-book, and works on arithmetic,) and the other for the learned languages. Both are most respectable seminaries; the latter, which has been conducted for nearly thirty years by Mr. Sloan, is one of the most esteemed boarding-schools in the country. There is also an academy for young ladies, under the patronage of the Hay family. The salubrity of the place, and the opportunities which it affords for recreation, give it a great additional advantage as a place of instruction, and also as a scene of retirement for annuitants. A circulating library has been established for the last thirty years, and is now an extensive and varied collection. The town is the appointed place of resort of an annual meeting of the royal company of archers, who attend to shoot for a silver arrow given by the burgh. A bowling-green, situated behind the church, is the resort of all classes of the inhabitants in the summer evenings. Fish-

ing with the rod in the Tweed and its tributaries, is likewise a never-failing source of amusement and recreation. Such circumstances, we think, are all calculated more or less to recommend this ancient and sequestered town to certain classes of individuals, who may have occasion to select some quiet rural scene, wherein to spend the evening of their days.—Population of the town in 1821, 2000,—including the parish 2701.

PEFFER, a rivulet in Cromartyshire, parish of Fodderty, which falls into the firth of Cromarty.

PEFFER, a rivulet which rises in the parish of Athelstaneford, Haddingtonshire, and falls into the sea at the low sandy beach of Aberlady. Another rivulet of the same name rises near it, and flows eastward to the sea, into which it falls near Scougal.

PENCAITLAND, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, of an irregular square figure; extending about four miles in length, by three in breadth; bounded by Gladsmuir on the north, Salton on the east, and Ormiston on the south and west. The boundary with Salton is the Tyne river, from which the land rises in gradual ascents. This district has been greatly improved, and now abounds in beautiful plantations. It forms nearly the eastmost limit of the great coal range of the Lothians. There are two small villages, west and east Pencaitland. North from these is Winton House, formerly the residence of the Earls of Winton, previous to the attainder of the Seton family in 1715. It has since been remodelled in an elegant style. In the western part of the parish is Fountainhall, a remarkably fine seat.—Population in 1821, 1145.

PENNINGHAM, a parish in the north-eastern part of Wigtonshire, extending along the right bank of the Cree river about fifteen miles, by a breadth of from three to five; bounded by Wigton on the south, and Kirkcowan on the west. The district is chiefly moorish and uncultivated, and fitted principally for pasture. The large and thriving village of Newton-Stewart is within the parish, on the banks of the Cree, and here the great road from Dumfries to Portpatrick enters the parish, by a handsome stone bridge.—Population in 1821, 3090.

PENNYCUICK, a parish in the county of Edinburgh, extending from eleven to twelve

miles in length by from six to seven in breadth; bounded by Currie and Colinton on the north, by Glencorse and Lasswade on the east, Edleston on the south, and Linton on the west. The parish includes in its northern quarter, a portion of the Pentland hills, from whence the land declines, and is throughout tolerably flat. The district is intersected by the North Esk, which has a deep romantic channel, and is of great use in turning machinery. A large proportion of the level ground in this parish is a moorish waste; but within a few years back great exertions have been made to drain and improve the soil; and under the auspices of Sir George Clerk, Bart. there has been much planting. The mansion of this family is agreeably situated about a mile and a half south-west from the village of Pennyquick, amidst some fine pleasure-grounds and woods, and commanding a view of the valley of the Esk. The house was erected in 1761, by the late Sir James Clerk, Bart. It contains an excellent collection of books and paintings, and the proprietor has been assiduous in collecting a number of the Roman antiquities found in Britain. Amongst many miscellaneous curiosities, there is here to be seen the buff-coat which the Viscount Dundee wore at the battle of Killiecrankie; the hole through which the fatal bullet passed is underneath the arm-pit. The pleasure-grounds are highly ornamented, and at the back of the house is an exact model of the celebrated Roman Temple, which formerly stood on the banks of the River Carron, popularly denominated Arthur's Oven. On the opposite side of the river to the north, stands an obelisk, which Sir James Clerk raised to the memory of his friend Allan Ramsay, who often resided at Pennyquick, and is supposed by some to have there composed the greater part of his matchless pastoral. Pennyquick House is a fine specimen of modern architecture, ornamented with light and elegant sculpture. The rooms are large, in just proportion to the magnitude of the edifice, and the furniture is of the most splendid description. One of the rooms, designated *Ossian's Hall*, has a ceiling beautifully decorated by Runciman. This elaborate and painful work was the cause of the painter's death; for, by lying so long upon his back, he contracted a disorder which soon after ended fatally. On the southern verge of the parish is the

estate of Newhall, on which is found the romantic locality, known by the name of Habbie's How. On the grounds of Newhall, on the banks of the Esk, is the gun-powder manufactory of Marfield, which has been for some years at a stand.

PENNYCUICK, a village in the above parish, agreeably situated on a high bank overhanging the north bank of the North Esk river, on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles, nine and a half miles south-west of the former. It consists of little else than a single street, with the parish church at its east end. Below the village, on the verge of the river, is an extensive suite of paper-mills. The spot on which these mills are now at work, was, during the late war, covered with barracks for the reception of French prisoners. The number of prisoners here was usually very great, and immediately before the peace, an extensive suit of buildings was erected in the neighbourhood for their reception, which were used. Weaving is carried on in the village. The village of Kirkhill stands a short way to the north-east. The name *Pennyquick* is of Celtic etymology, and signifies "the hill of the cuckoo."—Population of the parish and village in 1821, 1958.

PENPONT, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, extending nine miles in length, by from two and a half to three and a half in breadth; bounded by Sanquhar and Durisdeer on the north, Morton on the east, and Keir and Tynron on the south. This parish is of a mountainous nature, and is divided into three deep and narrow glens or vales, each watered by its respective streamlet, and separated from each other by hilly ridges. The chief of these rivulets is the Scarr water, on the Nith, which washes the lower extremity of the parish. The hills are mostly covered with rich pasture, and are interspersed with many fertile arable spots. From the middle of the parish rises Cairnkinnow, a lofty mountain, rising higher than any other hill betwixt the Solway and Clyde. In the bosom of the north-east ridge in the district rises the remarkable protuberance called Glenquhargen Craig, which shoots almost perpendicularly up to the height of 1000 feet. It has two faces that strike the eye, and no other rock is to be seen on either side. It is a hard brownish whinstone, and from its romantic and striking appearance is reckoned one of the greatest curiosities in Dumfries-

shire. The general prospect down the Nith and Scarr is extensive and beautiful, consisting of level ground highly cultivated, gentle risings, woods, villas, and mountains. The manse and church stand in a plain, about thirty feet above the Scarr, which winds about it in a serpentine form. The name of the parish is supposed by the statist to be derived from *pendens pons*, an arched bridge, there being an ancient bridge of one semicircular arch, supported by two steep rocks over the Scarr. The small village of Penpont is a presbytery seat.—Population in 1821, 1082.

PENTLAND FIRTH, the strait or arm of the sea betwixt the mainland of Scotland and the Orkney islands, extending about twenty miles in length from east to west, by a breadth varying from five and a half to eight miles. At the middle, the sea is some miles broader, by the indentation of Scalpa Bay or flow, on the Orkney side. On the mainland, or coast of Caithness, the firth is bounded by Duncansby head on the east, and Dunnet head on the western promontory. On the north or Orkney side, it is bounded by South Ronaldshay island on the east, and by the island of Hoy on the western extremity. Nearly in the centre of the firth, betwixt Duncansby head and South Ronaldshay, lie the Pentland Skerries or islets; and about half way through, nearer the south than the north side, lies the island of Stroma. Nearly opposite this island, at the entrance of Scalpa Bay, is situated the small island of Swinna. The Pentland firth is the most dangerous of the Scottish seas, yet it is the route necessary to be taken by all vessels of a large size passing to or from the east coast of Scotland in communication with the Atlantic,—the Caledonian canal now allowing the sailing of vessels of moderate burden. The dangers of this gulf arise from the conflict of the tides of the Atlantic and German oceans, or from the impetuosity of currents agitated by, or sometimes contending with, the winds. The navigation is rendered more hazardous by the island of Stroma and the Pentland Skerries, which help to impede the currents, and to produce most dangerous whirlpools. Near Stroma is an exceedingly dangerous whirlpool called the Swalchie of Stroma, by which the sea is covered with white foam to a considerable distance. At the south side of the same isle is another dangerous place, in which the waves

are dreadfully agitated, called the *Merry men of Mey*, from the Mey, a gentleman's seat on the opposite coast of Caithness. Notwithstanding these dangers, the Pentland firth may be crossed and sailed through without great peril if mariners be careful to enter it at the proper time; but at no time is it possible to cast anchor in any part of it; and those who have attempted it have been obliged to cut their cables, or they would shortly have been overwhelmed by the fury of the waves. This dangerous strait is the greatest thoroughfare from the eastern to the western coasts of the kingdom, and is the terror of the boldest sailors, and the grave of thousands. When a west or a south-west wind causes an increase of the current, scarcely any vessel is able to withstand the tempestuous surge. The word *Pentland* signifies the end of the land.

PENTLAND HILLS, a range of hills which commence about three miles south-west from Edinburgh, and extend in a south-west direction about twelve miles, stretching beyond the boundary of Mid-Lothian into Peeblesshire. These hills, on looking from Edinburgh, present a bold termination, rising to a height of fourteen hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea. They are intersected by a valley in Glencorse parish, through which a streamlet flows; it is dammed up so as to make a large pond for supplying the mills with water. The highest hill of the range rises 1700 feet above the level of the sea. The Pentland hills, though of a heathy and barren appearance, are covered with fine pasture, and feed numerous flocks of sheep. All around their lower parts they are finely cultivated, and on many places show thriving plantations.

PENTLAND SKERRIES, two uninhabited islands, with some contiguous rocks, situated in the middle of the opening of the Pentland firth. Lying exposed to the uninterrupted force of the waves of the North sea, and to the rapid tides and currents of the firth, the Skerries had been long dangerous to mariners, and formed an eligible site for a lighthouse. One of these useful establishments was consequently planted on the larger Skerry in 1794. It is a lighthouse with two towers, and a higher and lower light, standing in north lat.  $58^{\circ} 43'$ , and long.  $3^{\circ} 3'$  west of London. The north-west or highest light-room is elevated 100 feet, and the lower light-room 80 feet above the



medium level of the sea. The two light-rooms, relatively to each other, bear S. S. W. and N. N. E., distant 60 feet. The bearings, as taken from the highest light-room by compass, are the western extremity of the Little Pentland Skerry S. by W., distant  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; extremity of the foul ground of that Skerry S. E. distant  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles; Duncansby head in Caithness W. S. W., distant  $4\frac{1}{4}$  miles; Noss head S. W. by W., distant 14 miles; north-west point of the island of Stroma, N. W. by W., distant  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles; south-eastern extremity of the Loather rock on the Orkney shore N. by W., distant  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

**PERTHSHIRE**, one of the largest counties in Scotland, and one which contains a much greater variety of territory than any other, is situated in the centre of the kingdom, whose great northern and southern divisions it may be said in some measure to connect. It may also be considered an inland district, because although it comes into contact with the estuaries of two great rivers, it in no quarter extends to the shore of the ocean. Extending from the firth of Forth on one hand, to the wilds of Inverness-shire on the other, and from the eastern district of Angus to the western one of Argyle, it measures from east to west about seventy-seven miles, while its extreme breadth is not less than sixty-eight miles. Altogether it comprehends 5000 square miles, that is 3,200,000 Scottish, or 4,068,640 English acres. It is bounded on the east by the county of Forfar; on the south-east by the counties of Fife and Kinross,—the firth of Tay causing a considerable separation between it and Fifeshire. It is further bounded on the south by the Forth and the county of Stirling, and also by the small county of Clackmannan, which it embraces on two sides. It is bounded on the south-west by Dumbartonshire; on the west by Argyleshire; and on the north-west and north by Inverness-shire. In every respect, situation included, Perthshire may be considered the *Yorkshire* of Scotland. Like that immense county, it is subdivided into districts, which were formerly stewartries under the jurisdiction of different great landed proprietors, but which since the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions, have only been preserved in popular parlance. The names of the various districts are, Monteith, Gowrie, Perth

proper, Strathearn, the Stormont, Breadalbane, Rannoch, Balquhiddy, and Athole; and all these give, or have given, titles to various noble families. These districts do not include the portion which lies on the firth of Forth, and whose political connexion with Perthshire is inconvenient and somewhat unaccountable. This large county, in a general sense, rests upon a south-eastern exposure, as the whole of its waters flow in that direction. From its high western boundary the whole waters of the shire descend towards the German ocean on the east, whereas the waters of Argyleshire flow in an opposite direction to the Atlantic. Thus the western boundary of Perthshire appears to have been pointed out by nature as a line of separation between the eastern and western sides of the island. With the exception of the portion on the Forth, the whole of the county may be described as that vast territory in Scotland whose waters descend into the river Tay, and by their confluence form that mighty stream. The heads of this river, and of the waters which fall into it, do indeed, in almost every direction, constitute the boundaries of the shire. As regards physical distinction, Perthshire is divided into two extensive districts of highland and lowland. The vast range of the Grampian mountains runs along the northern and north-western part of the county, and a large portion of the area of Perthshire is occupied by these mountains. The territory to the south-east of the Grampians is considered as belonging to the Lowlands. Eighteen parishes in Perthshire belong to the Highlands, and fifty-eight to the Lowlands; but the Highland parishes are of great extent, and some of them cover a tract of country equal to eight or ten parishes in the lower and more fertile districts: Thus the parish of Blair in Athole is not less than thirty miles in length and eighteen in breadth, and the parish of Fortingal is fully thirty-seven miles in length, by seventeen in breadth, including the districts of Glenlyon, Rannoch, &c. In regard to its natural features, Perth is esteemed a county of first-rate interest. Lying, as we have said, partly in the Highlands and partly in the Lowlands, it comprehends scenery of every description of excellence, from the wild and romantic down to the beautiful and champaign. On account of its inland situation, it of course does not comprise

any specimens of that singular combination of marine and mountain scenery, which forms the great attraction of the West Highlands. Yet, as it abounds in inland lakes, and possesses rising grounds of fully as stern and grand a character as that district, it is in no respect inferior as the object of "a tour in search of the picturesque," while its splendid plains may be said to form an additional attraction. The soil of Perthshire consists of all the varieties known in Scotland, the carse and loamy being prevalent on the banks of the rivers, and sandy and tilly soil on the sides of the hills. In many places are extensive mosses, particularly in Monteith, in which is situated the moss of Kincardine, or Blair Drummond. In former times the greater part of Perthshire, like the adjacent county of Fife, was covered with woods, which the progress of agriculture has in many districts removed; but in every moss, in the flat land, in the valley, or on the tops of hills, roots and trunks of large trees are found. Besides the detached woods in the county, there are extensive forests in Breadalbane and in Monteith. Within the last sixty years, there has been a vast deal of planting in Perthshire, greatly to the advantage of the climate and agriculture. Of the different noblemen and gentlemen who devoted their attention to this species of improvements, none acted so distinguished a part as the late Duke of Athole. It appears from an abstract made in 1830, of this nobleman's woods and forests, that they consist of 13,378 Scottish acres—of which the whole, except about 1000 acres, were planted by the late Duke after his accession in 1774. Thus, his Grace planted the enormous quantity of 15,473 English acres; and allowing 2000 plants to a Scottish acre, the number of trees planted will amount to 24,756,000. But the number in reality is much more, as ten per cent. may be allowed for making good—so that the number may be stated at 27,231,600. Of these plantations, the principal portion, to the amount of about 8600 acres, are of larch; about 1000 acres are of oak; the remainder are of Scottish fir, spruce fir, a few acres of birch, &c. The same patriotic nobleman exerted himself to improve the roads of Perthshire, and by his means the road affairs of the county were brought into an excellent condition. The loftiest mountains in Perthshire are Ben Lawers, which is 4015 feet in height; Ben More, 3903; Schiehallion, 3564; Ben Gloa, 3724; Ben

Ledi, 3009; Ben Venue, 3000; and Ben Chonzie in Strathearn, 2922. The chief lakes of the county are Loch Katrine, Loch Achray, Loch Ard, Loch Voil, Loch Lubnaig, Loch Dochart, and Loch Earn, in the south-west quarter; Loch Tay in the centre of the western mountainous district; and Loch Rannoch, Loch Ericht, and Loch Lydoch, (the two latter in part only,) in the north-western district. In the lower divisions there are some smaller and less important lakes. The chief running waters of Perthshire are the Tay, the Earn, the Dochart, the Almond, the Garry, the Tummel, the Bran, the Bruar, the Ericht, the Ardlie, the Shee, and the Isla, besides innumerable third and fourth-rate rivers, and streamlets of all sizes. The river Forth, from rising in Stirlingshire, is not considered a Perthshire river, though it flows along a large portion of its south-west quarter. Perthshire abounds in game of nearly every description, though the larger species is now considerably diminished in numbers. The red deer or stag may be said to inhabit the forests and mountain glades in the most perfect state of nature and wildness; it is cautious in the extreme, and singularly jealous of the human form, eluding with wonderful effect the wiles of the sportsman. A variety of other game are also inhabitants of these wilds. Among the rest the roe, a much more familiar animal than the stag, appearing, even in summer, in the woodlands and plantations of the valleys, down to the habitable places; nevertheless, their aversion to restraint is such that they may be said to be untameable. The subject of the mineralogy of this county affords sufficient materials to excite and to reward the curiosity of the scientific student of the works of nature; but in a political or economical point of view, its minerals are of no great importance. At Culross, upon the Forth, coal has been wrought for ages; but as it is situated at a detached corner between the counties of Fife and Clackmannan, it is of little importance to Perthshire. The Carse of Gowrie, and the country around Perth, are supplied with coal by sea from the southern coast of Fife, or from England. From the ports of Dundee and Perth, coal is conveyed over-land, along Strathearn and Strathmore, to a great distance. The districts of Monteith and Strathallan are supplied from the coal-works in Clackmannanshire. In consequence of this want of coal, by far the larger part of the coun-

try is exposed to great disadvantages. Peat is the fuel generally consumed by the common people in all the inland districts, together with such sorts of brushwood as can be obtained. In such a northern climate, the difficulty of procuring fuel operates severely on all sorts of arts and industry. Even agriculture proceeds under great disadvantages where it is not easily obtained; a great part of the summer season is consumed in the Highland and all upland districts in digging, drying, and carrying peats. Neither can that important ingredient, lime, be obtained for carrying on improvements in agriculture where coal is wanting. Limestone rocks are found in a variety of districts, both in the Highlands and in the low country; but the use of lime is greatly restrained on account of the difficulty of calcination, peat being a weak and ineffectual agent for this purpose. Limestone is found in the Highland districts, such as Rannoch, Glenlyon, and Breadalbane, and the head of Strathearn. In Monteith is a quarry of beautiful limestone, of the density of marble, of a blue ground, variegated with streaks of white; it is found on the estate of Leny. Marble of a superior quality is also worked on the property of the Duke of Athole near Glentilt. Large beds of fire clay have been discovered near Culross; and in that neighbourhood, on the Devon, there is abundance of ironstone. Slates are found in a variety of situations. Of these, the blue slates have been found at Birnam near Dunkeld, in Monteith, and along the north side of the Ochils; also in Monteith, as well as in Strathallan and Strathearn: gray slates are abundantly diffused. Near Drummond Castle, and more particularly about Callander, that species of rock called *breccia* or *plum-pudding stone*, is frequent. It is a composition consisting of a great variety of small stones of different colours and sizes, so firmly cemented together by a brown substance that when used in buildings it resists the influence of the weather for ages. This kind of stone, together with the slate and limestone, run in three parallel veins, at the distance of a mile from each other, to a very great length in a north-east direction from Dumbartonshire. There seems to run parallel to these on the east, a chain of sandstone from Gartree to the vicinity of Crieff. At the south-east corner of the county, upon the Tay, is one of the best and most celebrated stone quarries in this country. This stone,

called the Kingoodie stone, is of a greyish colour, difficult to work, and hard and durable in an uncommon degree; so much so, that the fine old tower, the steeple of Dundee, built with it, has, even after the lapse of so many centuries, scarcely shewn any symptom of decay. The principal stone of which the Grampians consist is granite; and it is remarkable, that as the coal field of Scotland terminates to the southward of the Ochils, the sandstone, or freestone, seems in a great measure to terminate at the next parallel ridge northward, that is, at the Grampians. It is not a little singular, that the same territory formed in ancient times the boundary between the forests of fir-trees, which in ancient times covered the north of Scotland, and the forests of oak, and other deciduous trees, that covered the whole of Scotland to the south of the Grampians. The most remarkable mineral waters in this county are those of Pitcaithly, near the Bridge of Earn, which have been long famed for their efficacy in curing scrofulous and stomachic complaints.—The monuments of antiquity which exist in this county are sufficiently numerous to afford a field of curious investigation. Lying to the northward of the Roman wall, Perthshire was the scene of the last struggle for independence which the inhabitants of the low country of Scotland made against the Roman arms. From a passage in Claudian, we are led to suppose that the Earn was often dyed with blood:

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

The last and most distinguished battle fought by the Britons was that against Agricola, under a leader to whom the Romans have given the name of Galgacus. The scene of this final struggle is, however, much disputed, as may be seen under the head Grampians. The Roman road along Strathearn towards Perth is still to be traced, and also from Perth along Strathmore to the extremity of the county. The remains of several camps are still to be seen, in particular at Ardoch, this being the chief in Scotland.—(See MUTHILL). The county also possesses antiquarian remains of a later age and history, in the shape of ruined towers and religious structures, the district having once been the residence of a number of powerful chiefs, and of a large body of churchmen. Before the Reformation, and while episcopacy was established, Perthshire formed the ample diocese of a bishop, whose seat was







at Dunkeld, as well as another diocese of a bishop at Dunblane.—Within the last half century a prodigious improvement has been effected in the agriculture of Perthshire, the lower parts of which, especially in the Carse of Gowrie, and in the lower part of the Earn, vie in rural wealth, cultivation, and beauty, with any district in Scotland. The upper country is still, of course, devoted to the pasturing of sheep and cattle, which are chiefly driven southwards for sale and consumption. The agricultural character of the county has in recent times been enhanced by the active exertions of various local associations. The principal object of industry in the villages and towns of Perthshire is the linen manufacture, of much the same fabric as that which forms the staple produce in Forfarshire. In aid of this branch of manufacture, there are a number of considerable bleachfields in the county. Perthshire comprehends no more than two royal burghs, namely Perth and Culross, the latter a small decayed town on the Firth of Forth; but it possesses many considerable towns or large populous villages, including several burghs of barony. The following places may be noticed, among many others:—Auchterarder, Blackford, Auchtergaven, Stanley, Blairgowrie, Calander, Comrie, Crieff, Cupar-Angus, Doune, Bridge-of-Earn, Dunblane, Dunkeld, Dunning, Errol, Fortingal, Kenmore, Killin, Kincardine, Meigle, Methven, Muthill, Rattray, Tibbermuir, Scone, Thornhill, Longforan, &c. The county is divided into ten districts, each under the jurisdiction of a justice of peace court, and of a body of deputy lieutenants. The county is further divided into two sheriff-substituteships, the seat of the one being Perth, the other Dunblane. In the shire is a large association of landed gentlemen for the protection of game, woods, and plantations. The county gentlemen also form a Hunt, having races at Perth. Besides this, there is the Strathearn Coursing Club, and the Doune Club. Of those invaluable associations, already alluded to, established for promoting improvements in matters connected with agriculture, the following may be named,—the Perthshire Farming Society, which meets at Perth four times in the year; the Strathearn Agricultural Society, which meets once a quarter; the Athole and Weem Agricultural Club, which meets annually in October, and has instituted annual competitions all over the Highlands of

Perthshire; the Dunblane Farming Society, which meets in July to receive the report of the state of farms and crops, and in November to receive the report of stack-yards, turnips, &c., and holds a ploughing match in spring, when six prizes are distributed; the Carse of Gowrie Agricultural Society, which meets in the spring and autumn; the Strathmore Agricultural Society, which holds its numerous and respectable meetings at Cupar-Angus; and the Burrel Agricultural Ploughmen Society. There are two horticultural societies in Perthshire, one in Perth and another in Cupar-Angus, which have three meetings in the year; there is likewise a Strathmore Horticultural Society, which meets in May, July, and August. A number of societies, partly connected with the county, are noticed in the following account of Perth. On the whole, it may be remarked that this large and important district of Scotland exhibits everywhere striking manifestations of being in a thriving and prosperous condition, and offers a forcible example of what has been effected in meliorating and civilizing the country—in the exchange of a life of almost savage strife, ignorance, and poverty, for one of intelligence, peace, and all the comforts to be procured by industry—within the brief space of little more than a century. In the present day, the shire possesses, among other objects worthy of notice, a number of noblemen's and gentlemen's seats, noted for their extent and splendour.—In 1821 the population of Perthshire amounted to 66,033 males, 73,017 females; total 139,050.

PERTH, a parish in the above county, four miles in length and three in breadth, forming a beautiful semicircle on the banks of the Tay. It is bounded on the east and north by the Tay; on the west by Tippermuir and Aberdalgy, and on the south by Dumbarny and Forteviot. The surface is flat on the banks of the Tay, and the lands are of excellent quality and well cultivated. In the parish are situated the ancient castles of Balhousie and Pittheveless, and the villages of Craigie, Tulloch, and Muirton of Balhousie.—Population in 1821, 19,068.

PERTH, a large and beautiful town, a royal burgh, the seat of a synod and presbytery, the capital of the foregoing county, and of a large portion of the kingdom, occupies a low situation on the right bank of the Tay, about twenty-eight miles above its confluence with the sea, and at the distance of 43½



miles north from Edinburgh, by the Queens-ferry road, 61 from Glasgow, 21½ west from Dundee, and 15 from Dunkeld. It is situated in the centre of a spacious plain, and is surrounded in every direction by soft and far-stretching acclivities, whose sides, thickly ornamented by bower-like villas, hedge it in with a splendid cincture of picturesque and beautiful scenery. Boasting of the most remote antiquity, Perth is hallowed by many delightful recollections; and it is almost impossible to say whether, by a visit to it, sight or sentiment is most to be gratified. The origin of Perth is as obscure as the etymology of its name, both being the subject of contest by antiquaries and philologists; and out of the vast mass of disputatious matter, it is a matter of great difficulty for the statist to extract any thing distinct or satisfactory. It has been told under the head PERTHSHIRE, that the Romans penetrated through, and partially secured the district by the force of arms and strong encampments; and from the notices of ancient historians, we are left to suppose that that conquering people had a settlement on or near the spot where the modern town of Perth is situated. Adamson, in his *Muses Threnodie*,—or *Metrical History of Perth*, written in the year 1620,—embodies the current tradition of the origin of Perth, of which the following is the purport:—"Cneius Julius Agricola, in the third year after Vespasian had sent him to be governor in Britain, namely, about the year 81 of the Christian era, led a numerous army round by the pass of Stirling into the country on the north side of the Forth. Penetrating northwards, they approached the place on which Perth is now built, and when they first came in sight of the Tay and this beautiful plain, they cried out with one consent, 'Ecce Tiber! Ecce campus Martins.'—Behold the Tiber! Behold the Field of Mars! comparing what they saw to their own river, and to the extensive plain in the neighbourhood of Rome. Agricola pitched his camp in the middle of that field, on the spot where Perth stands. He proposed to make it a winter camp, and afterwards built what he intended should be a colonial town. He fortified it with walls, and with a strong castle, and supplied the ditches with water by an aqueduct from the Almond. Also, with much labour to his soldiers, and probably to the poor natives, a large wooden bridge was constructed over the river at Perth." Such is in all like-

lihood the fabulous origin of Perth, which, whether first a settlement of the Romans, or a gradual creation of Pictish savages, is well known to have made no figure as a town till the Scoto-Saxon period. To render its early history still more obscure, there is a story related by Boece, and other venerable romancers, about a place called *Bertha*, a Roman town, said to have been situated on the point of land formed by the confluence of the Almond and Tay, a few miles above the present Perth. "This city," we are informed, "was swept away by a flood about the year 1210, after which the modern Bertha or Perth arose under the auspices of William the Lion." Fordun, with an equal claim to credit, tells us that the Tay was for many ages called the *Tiber* by the Italian writers, which he proves by saying, that hence the name Tibber-muir, a place in its vicinity; whereas, had he understood Gaelic, he would have known that Tibber-muir, or Tipper-muir, simply signifies "the well in the muir." If we discard Bertha as an etymology, there is none other left; the Highlanders, it is true, always called Perth *Peirt*, or *Peart*, which by some is construed into "finished labour," or "a complete piece of work;" but this hardly clears up the etymon, and we are fain to leave it to be that object of contest it has hitherto been. Much of the fable and conjecture of the antiquary connected with Perth, has been overthrown by the reverend and learned Mr. Scott, author of the *Statistical Account*, who mentions that "it is certain that the town had the name of Perth, long before the year 1210. There are many hundreds of charters, from about the year 1106 to the year 1210, still extant. Any person who will take the trouble of looking into these charters, will find, that whenever there was occasion to mention the town, its name was always written Perth, or Pertht, or by way of contraction, Pert. There was no noble person who gave his name to Perth; but there were some persons who took their surname from the town. It is also certain, that tenements and streets in Perth are described in charters prior to the year 1210, the same as they afterwards were." Until the period of the murder of James I. at Perth, in 1436-7, the place enjoyed in many respects the character of a capital, or seat of government. It having then been found that neither Perth nor

Stirling, Scone nor Dunfermline, had the power of protecting royalty against the designs of the nobility, Edinburgh and its castle were chosen as the only places of safety for the royal household and functionaries of the Scottish government. Until this event, Perth was deemed the first town in the kingdom, the sovereigns residing very frequently in the place, and being crowned at the neighbouring palace of Scone. Perth was, on these accounts, the appropriate place where great national councils were held, from the time of Malcolm IV. until the second of the Jameses, and occasionally till the era of James IV. Perth was likewise the chosen seat of national assemblies of the church, some of which were called or presided over by nuncios of the Pope. It seems that before and after the contests for the crown, by the demise of Alexander III., the town of Perth possessed the popular name of St. Johnstoun, an appellation derived from the saint to whom the principal church and the bridge over the Tay were dedicated; but though this name appears to have been common enough, and was even used by some historians, the place was never so called in any of the public writs. In allusion to the patron saint of the church and the bridge, if not the town also, the common seal of Perth subsequent to the year 1600, as appears from impressions appended to charters, represented the decollation of St. John the Baptist; Salome standing bye with a platter in her hand, to receive the head. On the reverse, it represented the same saint enshrined, and a number of priests or other persons kneeling before him. The legend round both sides—*S. communitatis villæ Sancti Johannis Baptistæ de Berth*, "the seal of the community of the town of St. John Baptist of Berth." This "superstitious seal" was laid aside after the Reformation, and that since used refers to the Roman origin of the town, being a double imperial eagle, charged with a Holy Lamb passant, carrying the banner of St. Andrew, and having the hacknied legend, *Pro Rege, Lege, et Grege*. Perth was in early times a place of great trade. Alexander Neckham, an English writer, who was abbot of Exeter in 1215, takes notice of Perth in the following distich, quoted in Camden's Britannia:

"Transis ample Tai, per rura, per oppida, per Perth;  
Regnum sustentant illius urbis opes."

Which has been thus translated by Bishop Gibson:

Great Tay through Perth, through town, through coun-  
tries flies,  
Perth the whole kingdom with her wealth supplies.

It seems, an extensive commerce was carried on during many ages between Perth and the Netherlands. The merchants of Perth visited in their own ships the Hans towns. And it is a part of the eulogium conferred on Alexander III., that he devised successful measures for securing these and all other Scottish trading ships from pirates and foreign detention. The German merchants, or Flemings, as they were called, very early frequented the port of Perth; and not a few of these industrious foreigners fixed their abode in the town, and introduced the manufacture of woollen and linen goods. As may be supposed, the intrusion of these peaceful artisans alarmed the natives of the place, and excited the ignorant legislature of the period. David I. laid restrictions on their traffic, and his grandson William the Lion, perhaps to procure the favour of the burgesses, denied them the privilege of entering themselves freemen of the corporations. It will perhaps be remembered by the readers of British history, that the Flemings found favour with the more enlightened monarchs of England, who, by encouraging their settlement, laid the foundation of the cloth manufactures of that part of the island. Perth comes prominently into notice in the history of the war of Scottish independence, or struggle for the crown between Bruce and the Edwards. After the unfortunate battle of Falkirk, in 1298, Edward I. reduced all the fortresses in Scotland, but fortified Perth, and rebuilt the walls in the strongest manner. It was often the residence of his deputies, and his son Edward lived here some years. On the return of Robert Bruce from his expedition into England, in 1312, he again turned himself to the conquest of his castles, and the expulsion of the English garrisons. Of these places of strength, Perth was found to have the most impregnable fortifications and the largest garrison. Although repeatedly assailed by the Scottish forces since their first successes in the north, it had still withstood all their efforts, unassisted as these were by the military engines then in use for battering or scaling the walls, and for discharging stones and other missiles. In the end,

then, of this year of his first expedition into England, Bruce again invested the town of Perth with the most powerful force that he could muster. For a considerable time he pressed the siege with the utmost vigour, but still ineffectually, because he wanted the necessary engines; and because the garrison, and the rest of the people within the town, were too vigilant to be surprised by stratagem. Again he was reluctantly obliged to withdraw his troops, and to retire, lest famine, and the diseases occasioned by long encampment on low marshy ground, in an inclement season, should cut off the flower of those brave and faithful followers, by whose aid he had now nearly reconquered Scotland. But no supplies came from England, to relieve or reinforce the garrison of Perth. Bruce would not desist from his purpose, or suffer this single-walled town to baffle him for ever. Providing himself with scaling ladders, and such other instruments as he could find, he speedily renewed the attack, at a time when those within the town were pleasing themselves with the persuasion, that they were enclosed within impregnable walls, and had no future siege to fear. He chose a dark night, and, in its silence, taking a chosen band, conducted them in person, partly wading, partly swimming across a ditch, deep, broad, and full of water, that surrounded the walls. The rest were animated on this, as on many other occasions, by the example of the daring valour with which the king exposed himself foremost to the danger. The contest among them was, who should first cross the ditch, and, by the scaling ladders which they carried with them, mount the walls. This gallant and perilous enterprise succeeded. The king himself was the second to enter the town. The garrison and the townsmen were easily overpowered. In the castle, and in the stores of the merchants, a considerable booty was found of those things which the captors wanted most, for the relief of their own necessities. The slaughter of the vanquished was humanely stayed, as the resistance ceased. The houses were burnt, and the walls and fortifications levelled with the ground. By this happy achievement, all Perthshire and Strathearn were freed from servitude to the English, and reduced under the authority of King Robert. In the year 1332, Edward Baliol, after his success at the battle of Dupplin, had taken possession of

Perth, and was crowned at Scone. Immediately after his coronation he returned southward, to open a communication with the English marches, and a party of the loyal adherents to the interests of David Bruce concerted a sudden enterprise against the slender garrison left by the usurper in the town of Perth. Its temporary fortifications were unfit to resist a siege; it was garrisoned by few else besides the family and vassals of the Earl of Fife, who, from being the prisoner had become the partisan of Baliol. By stratagem, however, probably, rather than regular assault, it was quickly taken by the besiegers. Perth was again the scene of some stirring events in 1339. In the beginning of that year, after the death of the regent, Andrew Murray, the regency was conferred on Robert, the Lord High Steward, afterwards king, who was but a youth. He resolved to distinguish himself by opening the siege of Perth, which Edward and his engineers had fortified with uncommon skill, and provided with an excellent garrison. The defence they made for three months was so brave, that the High Steward was about to raise the siege, when Douglas, Lord Liddisdale, arrived from France, whither he was sent on an embassy to David Bruce, bringing with him five (Fordun says two) ships, with a supply of men and provisions. The siege was renewed with vigour. Douglas was wounded in the leg by the shot of a cross-bow, while he was going to the escalade. When the siege had lasted four months, and was likely to have continued longer, the Earl of Ross, by digging mines, drew away the water, and dried up the fosses and ditches, so that the soldiers, approaching the walls on dry ground, beat off the defenders with arrows and darts shot out of engines made for that purpose. The governor, Sir Thomas Ochtrede, with his garrison, seeing the city untenable, surrendered, having stipulated for the safety of their lives and estates. Some marched off by land, and others were provided with shipping to England. Douglas rewarded the French very liberally, and sent them back to France well pleased. He caused also to be delivered to Hugh Hambel, their commander, one of the best of his ships, which was taken by the English during the siege. Hambel had adventured to approach the town with his ships, to give an assault; one of them was taken, and now restored.



A singular combat took place on the North Inch at Perth in the reign of Robert III., which, from the singularity of the circumstances attending it, has furnished the author of *Waverley* with a theme in the novel styled "the Fair Maid of Perth." There was a dreadful feud between the clan Kay and the clan Chattan, which both parties at length agreed to decide by a personal combat of thirty picked men, in the presence of the king, at this public place. When the combat was about to commence, it was discovered that one of the clan Chattan had absconded through fear; but the dilemma thus occasioned was obviated by a saddler of Perth, by name Harry Wynde, who offered to take the place of the runaway for half a French gold dollar; terms to which the clan Chattan were obliged to accede, because no individual of the opposite party would retire in order to bring the parties upon an equality. The combat was commenced and carried on with fearful fury on both sides, until twenty-nine of the clan Kay were slain. The remaining single combatant, then wisely judging that he could not resist the impetuosity of Harry Wynde and the ten of the clan Chattan who were left alive, jumped into the river Tay, swam to the other side, and escaped.

It appears that the reformed doctrines were early embraced by many of the citizens of Perth, and that few places suffered so severely from the vengeance of the Romish church. The following extract from the memorabilia of Perth will fully illustrate the conflict of opinion on matters of religion in the town, and the severities practised:—"1544. This was a busie year. Cardinal Bethune, in the last convention, having obtained an act in favour of the bishops and clergy, to persecute and punish heretics to death, came in January this year to Perth, with the Regent Hamilton, Earl of Arran, who was a weak man. Friar Spence accused Robert Lamb and his wife Helen Stark, William Anderson, James Ronald, James Hunter, and James Finlayson. Lamb and his wife were accused of interrupting Spence in a sermon, in which he taught that there was no salvation without intercession and prayers to the saints. They confessed the charge, declaring that it was the duty of every one who knows the truth to bear testimony to it, and not suffer people to be abused with false doctrine, as that was. Anderson, Finlayson, and Ronald, were indicted for nail-

ing two ram's horns to St. Francis' head, putting a cow's rump to his tail, and eating a goose on All-Hallow even. Hunter a butcher, simple and unlearned, was charged with haunting the company of the heretics. Helen Stark was further charged with refusing to pray to the Virgin Mary when in child-birth, and saying that she would only pray to God in the name of Jesus Christ. They were all imprisoned in the Spy Tower, being found guilty and condemned. Great intercession was made to the regent for them, who promised that they should not be hurt. The citizens, who were in a tumult, relying on a promise of Arran, dispersed and went peaceably home. The cardinal, who had the regent in his power, had taken his measures. Determined to make an example of these heretics, he brought them forth next day to the gibbet, January 25th, being St. Paul's day, and feasted his eyes from the windows of the Spy Tower with their execution. The men were hanged, and Helen Stark was drowned. Robert Lamb, at the foot of the ladder, made a pathetic exhortation to the people, beseeching them to fear God, and forsake the leaven of popish abominations. Helen Stark earnestly desired to die with her husband, but her request was refused; however, they permitted her to accompany him to the place of execution. In the way, she exhorted him to constancy in the cause of Christ, and, as she parted with him, said, 'Husband, be glad, we have lived together many joyful days, and this day of our death we ought to esteem the most joyful of them all, for we shall have joy for ever; therefore I will not bid you good-night, for we shall shortly meet in the kingdom of heaven.' As soon as the men were executed, the woman was taken to a pool of water hard by, where having recommended her children to the charity of her neighbours, her sucking child being taken from her breast, and given to a nurse, she was drowned, and died with great courage and comfort." This barbarous execution, instead of quenching the ardour of Protestantism, increased it, together with a settled aversion of the priests and their superstitious usages. Matters now came to a crisis. On the 11th of May 1559, John Knox having arrived in Perth, preached a zealous and animated sermon against the follies of the church of Rome. After concluding his sermon, the congregation quietly dis-

persed; but the people had hardly left the place, when a priest, most indiscreetly, proposed to celebrate mass, and began to decorate the altar for that purpose, whereupon the persons who remained were precipitated into action with tumultuary and irresistible violence; they fell upon the churches, overturned the altars, defaced the pictures, broke in pieces the images, and, proceeding next to the monasteries, in a few hours laid these sumptuous fabrics almost level with the ground. This riotous insurrection was not the effect of concert, or any previous deliberation: censured by the reformed preachers, and publicly condemned by the persons of most power and credit with the party, it must be regarded as an accidental eruption of popular rage. The queen having heard with concern the destruction of the religious houses at Perth, the Chartreux monastery especially, as it was a stately pile of building, and a royal palace, and the repository of the remains of the first James, she determined to inflict the severest vengeance on the whole party. She had already drawn the troops in French pay to Stirling; with these, and what Scottish forces she could levy of a sudden, she marched directly to Perth, in hopes of surprising the Protestant leaders, before they could assemble their followers, whom, out of confidence in her disingenuous promises, they had been rashly induced to dismiss. Intelligence of these preparations and menaces was soon conveyed to Perth. The Protestants, animated by zeal for religion, and eager to expose themselves in so good a cause, flocked in such numbers to Perth, that they not only secured the town from danger, but, within a few days, were in a condition to take the field, and to face the queen, who advanced with an army seven thousand strong, commanded by D'Oysel, the French general. Ultimately a treaty betwixt the belligerents was concluded, by which it was stipulated that both armies should be disbanded, and the gates of Perth set open to Mary, the queen-regent, who entered the town on the 29th of May. It seems that no sooner were the Protestant forces dismissed than the queen broke through every article of the treaty, introduced French troops into the town, dismissed the magistracy, and established the old religion. She had, however, no sooner left it than the inhabitants again broke out in a ferment, and implored the

assistance of the Lords of the Congregation. Argyle, Lord Ruthven, and others consequently marched to their relief, and on a refusal of the garrison to surrender, prepared to besiege the town in the usual form. In this emergency the queen employed the Earl of Huntly and Lord Erskine to divert them from this enterprise; but her wonted artifices were now of no avail; repeated so often, they could deceive no longer; and, without listening to her offers, they continued the siege. Lord Ruthven attacked it on the west, and Provost Halyburton, with his people from Dundee, fired with his artillery from the bridge, and obliged the defenders to capitulate, upon the 26th of June 1559. After the reduction of Perth, the populace went to Scone, to destroy the abbey and palace. Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Moray, son of the first Earl of Bothwell of that name, held the abbacy in perpetual commendam, and resided in the palace. He had been a severe scourge to the Reformers, and was obnoxious to them ever since the death of Walter Mylne, who, at his instigation, was burnt at St. Andrews; they, with assistance from Dundee, attacked the abbey and palace, though guarded by a hundred horsemen. Halyburton, Provost of Dundee, with his brother, and John Knox, hearing of this tumult, went and entreated the people to spare the edifices, to whom they hearkened, and separated, after they had destroyed the monuments of idolatry; but the next day, a citizen of Dundee was run through the body with a sword, by one of the bishop's sons, while he was looking in at the door of the bishop's granary, which so enraged the people both of Perth and Dundee, that they quickly repaired to Scone, and, notwithstanding the entreaties of Argyle, Ruthven, the Prior, and all the preachers, they pillaged and set fire to these noble edifices, and burnt them to the ground, on the 27th of June. After the loss of Perth, the queen endeavoured to seize on Stirling. On hearing of this movement, Argyle, and other leaders of the congregation, marched out of Perth with three hundred citizens, who, having felt the severe yoke of the French government, resolved to prosecute the Reformation, or perish in the attempt. To shew their zeal and resolution, instead of ribands, they put ropes about their necks, that whoever deserted the colours should certainly be hanged by these

ropes ; from which circumstance arose the ordinary allusion to " St Johnston's tippets." A picture of the march of this resolute band out of Perth, is still to be seen in the town-clerk's office. Advancing towards Stirling, they secured that town, and demolishing every monument of the popish worship, as they proceeded, they, in a few days, made themselves masters of the capital.

The dark tragedy of the Gowrie Conspiracy, which is connected with the memorabilia of Perth, need not be here recited, as it is sufficiently known to the readers of history. After this period, the historical memoirs of Perth are not fruitful in interest, though the place was visited by Cromwell, and in more recent times was a temporary rendezvous for the Highland troops of Prince Charles Stewart, on his untoward insurrection of 1745. Passing, therefore, to a description of the town :

In ancient times, Perth, as has been seen, was surrounded by walls for its protection, but these emblems of a turbulent age have now altogether disappeared. The internal structure of the town was also at one time mean, and of that antique character which we have noticed as still partly belonging to some of the obscurer streets of Edinburgh. Numbers of the houses were faced with wood, and were so close to each other that the thoroughfares were of the usual breadth of lanes. At the same period, the town generally stood at a lower level, so much so that the streets were continually liable to be inundated by floods of the river. To guard against this evil, the streets have been raised from time to time to their present elevation. In the present day, Perth is the handsomest town of its size in Scotland, and in point of elegance it is only second to Edinburgh. It chiefly consists of two longitudinal old streets, called High Street and South Street, proceeding westward from the Tay, and parallel with each other. These are intersected from south to north by certain cross streets, receiving the names of Watergate, George's Street, and St. John's Street ; the latter is now the handsomest street in the town, the old houses having been pulled down, and elegant buildings with shops erected in place of them. St. John's church, the principal one in Perth, stands in it. In the environs of the town the houses are of a newer and more elegant, but not more substantial description, and are all built of excellent freestone, much after the style of the

New Town of Edinburgh. At the north-east corner of the town and at the termination of George Street, the Tay is crossed by a noble bridge of ten arches, extending over a clear water-way of 590 feet, built in 1771, at an expense of L.26,477, raised by subscription. It is a stately and elegant structure of convenient breadth, and has resisted an accumulated pressure of ice and water, which could not have been exceeded by any of the inundations which threw down similar buildings of former ages at this place. More than one bridge of Perth has given way to the impetuosity of the floods. The great inundation in the thirteenth century, (which Boece fabled to have destroyed ancient Bertha), swept away a bridge ; and in 1621, a building of ten spacious arches, which stood opposite the east end of the High Street, below the present bridge, was carried off. After the demolition of the latter many unsuccessful attempts to rebuild it were made, —among others James VI. and Charles I. subscribed towards such a scheme,—but during the following century and a half, the opposite bank of the river was gained only by ferrying. At length the present bridge was begun, in a great measure through the public spirit of the Earl of Kinnoull. On this nobleman's property, at the east end of the bridge, and within the parish of Kinnoull, a large and respectable village has arisen, called Bridge-end, or more properly Kinnoull. (See KINNOULL.) The village, which has been created a burgh of barony, under its noble patron, stands on a confined situation, and from the nature of the ground, which rises with a quick ascent from the river, is not likely to rise to any considerable magnitude.

By far the most pleasing characteristics of Perth are two large expanses of green parks, one on the south and one on the north side of the town. These beautiful pieces of public ground, which are devoted to the recreation of the inhabitants, having been formerly insulated by the waters of the river, on which they now only border, are respectively called the North and South Inch. The South Inch is surrounded by fine stately trees and some elegant villas, having Marshall Place on the west, and King's Place on the north ; the road from Edinburgh pursues a course through its centre, by an alley of trees, nowhere excelled in Scotland for beauty and tasteful disposition. The South Inch was in former times the scene of the various athletic



sports and games of the citizens, as well as often the active theatre of military movements. On its northern side near the town, once stood a fort or citadel, built by Cromwell to overawe the town. It was a large and strong work, of a square figure, with a bastion at every corner, surrounded with strong ramparts of earth, and a deep ditch full of water. The North Inch of Perth, which lies on the Tay, above the town, and is entered from the termination of George's Street, at the bridge, is larger and more open than the foregoing, having received considerable additions in modern times. Perhaps the community of no city in the kingdom are in possession of a finer or more extensive green, and the inhabitants do not neglect their good fortune. Cows grazing, women washing and bleaching linens, numbers of the inhabitants enjoying a walk or some more active amusement, and perhaps companies of soldiers exercising, are continually enlivening the scene, which is in the highest degree delightful. On the west side of the North Inch stands the ancient mansion of Balhousie, environed by some fine aged trees. Behind the house, secluded from view, is a flour mill; the water which drives it, tradition says, was procured from the town's *lead*, or aqueduct, by the artifice of a former proprietor. This crafty knight of olden times, begged a boon of his sovereign, which being granted, bore the modest request of a *boot-full of water* from the canal at a given spot; but when he produced the boot, it was deficient of a sole, and thus he obtained a continual current for the mill of Balhousie.

The streets of Perth are preserved in a cleanly condition, and have excellent side pavements. The town is plentifully supplied with water from the lead or aqueduct noticed above, but it being often impregnated with filth from the public works through which it passes, various schemes have been proposed to obviate this just cause of complaint, and works are now in progress, and far advanced towards completion, for bringing a supply of pure water from the Tay to all parts of the town. The water-works is a beautiful building, having a chimney in the form of a circular column 130 feet in height; it is situated at the eastern extremity of Marshall Place near the river. The water is raised by steam, and the building and machinery were erected at an expense of £11,000. The town and shops are taste-

fully lighted with gas. Here and there are public edifices of good and tasteful construction, calculated to attract the notice of strangers. At the extremity of South Street stands King James the VI.'s Hospital, on the site of the Carthusian monastery, a large and handsome structure. The principal and most ancient public building is undoubtedly St. John's church, situated in the centre and oldest part of the town. This edifice, the precise origin of which is uncertain, but which seems to have been built at different times, and to have undergone many modifications, now contains three places of worship. In recent times it has been subjected to a considerable renovation in appearance. In the east end is to be seen built into the wall, the tomb-stone of James I. and his queen, embellished by figures of both personages in outline, and the east or altar window is of stained glass, reckoned the most beautiful in any presbyterian church in Scotland. The central church is worthy of being inspected, on account of the four enormous pillars supporting the tower, whose area is its chief part. It was in this church that the demolitions of the Reformation commenced, and before that period it was the scene of some remarkable events. In 1336, according to Fordun, a remarkable accident occurred within it. Edward III. was standing before the high altar, when his brother, John Earl of Cornwall, a minor, came to inform him that he had travelled through the west of Scotland, marking his journey with devastation and flames; in particular, that he had burnt the church and priory of Lesmahago, besides other churches, with people in them, who had fled thither for refuge. Edward, indignant at his cruel conduct, reproached him bitterly, and the youth replied with a haughty answer, to which the king rejoined by a stroke of his dagger, that laid his younger brother dead at his feet. The English writers say, that this young prince died at Perth in October 1336; but they take no notice of his having received his death in this manner. St. John's church has a conspicuous tower, from which springs a pointed spire, containing some fine bells,—the great bell being the same which called the people to prayers before the change of religion at the Reformation. The spire also contains a set of fine music-bells, which play every hour at the half-hours.

Of Gowrie-House, the ancient mansion of

the Earls of Gowrie, and the scene of a well-known mysterious incident in Scottish history, most unfortunately for the antiquary, not a vestige now remains; the whole, which stood near the entrance to the town from the south, with its back part to the river, being recently taken away, to afford room for a splendid suit of county buildings and jails, in the Grecian style. The chief of these new erections is a large handsome building looking to the Tay, between which and it there is a promenade. The structure has an elegant portico with twelve columns in front. Opening from the portico there is a large entrance hall; to the back of which stands a flight of steps leading to the gallery of the Justiciary Hall. The Justiciary Hall occupies the back part of the centre of the building, and is 66 feet by 43½ feet in the upper part. Under the gallery there are jury and witnesses' rooms. Behind the Judges' bench are the Judges' rooms, also witnesses' rooms. From the prisoners' box a flight of steps leads down to a passage communicating with the prisons. The County Hall, which occupies all the south wing, is 68 by 40 feet; in it are portraits of the late Duke of Athole, and Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and one by Wilkie, of Sir George Murray. To the right of the entrance to the County Hall is a committee room 30 feet square, and above, a tea or card room 44½ by 30 feet. The Sheriff's Court and Clerk's Office, are contained in the north wing. Above the north entrance is an office for the collector of cess. The building cost £22,000. Behind these county buildings is the new city and county jail, enclosed by a high wall. In the north area is situated the felons' jail, and in the south that of the debtors. The felons' jail is in two divisions; the one for males and the other for females. The division for the men contains ten cells, and one large day-room. The division for the women, three sleeping, and one day-room. Each division has an enclosed airing-ground adjoining. The south, or debtors' jail, is likewise divided into two,—one part for debtors, and the other for misdemeanors. The debtors' department consists of four large sleeping rooms and a day-room. The jail buildings, altogether, cost £10,000, £6000 of which was contributed by the town, and £4000 by the county. The town pays two-thirds, and the county one-third of the current expenses.

The other public buildings are as follows:— A house with a tastefully built front, of a peculiar construction, is now reared in George Street, near the end of the bridge, to commemorate the public services of the late Thomas Hay Marshall, Esq. of Glenalmond, Lord Provost of the town. This monument contains halls for the Public Library and Museum of the Perthshire Antiquarian Society. The classes of the high school of Perth—a distinguished provincial academy—are provided with ample accommodation, in a large building forming the centre of Rose Terrace, adjoining the North Inch. On the ground floor are the English, drawing, and writing class-rooms, and above are the rooms for the academy, grammar-school, and French classes. One of the English classes is taught in an adjoining building, entering from Barrosa Street. The teachers in the English department are both appointed by the magistrates, on a perfect equality, but having separate classes and establishments: These, as well as all the other classes, have been numerously attended during the last year, and fully maintain the well-earned celebrity of the Perth schools. A neat new theatre has been erected at the junction of Kinnoul Street and Crescent. It was reared by subscription among the gentlemen of the county and town, in one hundred shares, of twenty-five guineas each. The Lunatic Asylum of Perth, an establishment which is one of the most perfect in the kingdom, is situated in a park of twelve acres, on the acclivity of the Kinnoul hill, and has a delightful view of the Grampian mountains, the Tay, and surrounding country. The house, which was built from a plan of Mr. Burn, architect, consists of three floors 256 in length, and was opened for the reception of patients in 1827. The institution was endowed by the late Mr. Murray of Tursappie, who left a large proportion of his fortune, amassed in the East Indies, for this purpose. On the north-west side of the town is a spacious suit of barracks for cavalry, a certain number of whom are generally stationed here. In the environs on the south, and adjacent to the South Inch, stands a most extensive suit of government barracks, or a depot for prisoners of war, still kept in the best state of repair, and used as store-houses. In the High Street, and facing Methven Street, stands St. Paul's church, which is rather a modern, and elegant structure of stone,

with a steeple surmounted by a spire; opposite to this church is a meeting-house of the Independents. The Freemason's Hall is a neat and not inelegant building in the Parliament close, High Street; it contains a handsome spacious room, which is principally used as an auction mart for respectable sales. It was built in 1818, on the site of the Old Parliament house of Perth. Perth possesses a considerable number of institutions of a public nature, which have no edifices connected with them requiring particular notice. In the town are two native banks—namely, the Perth Banking Company, and the Perth Union Bank; also, branches of the Bank of Scotland, and the British Linen Company. A parish or Savings' Bank, has been established. There are two insurance companies connected with the town or county, to wit, the County and City of Perth Insurance Company, and the Forfarshire and Perthshire Insurance Company; no fewer than twenty-two agencies of other insurance companies are settled. Perth owns two newspapers, the Perthshire Courier and General Advertiser for the central counties of Scotland, published every Thursday evening; and the Perthshire Advertiser and Strathmore Journal, published every Thursday morning. The business of printing and publishing has been carried on, upon an extensive scale, by the firm of Morison, father and son, for a number of years; and from their press a variety of respectable standard works have been issued, including an annual county and city list. An Encyclopedia has also issued from the press of this town, entitled the Encyclopedia Perthensis, which is the largest work ever printed in Scotland out of Edinburgh. Perth possesses an extensive public library, which is kept in the first floor of Marshall's monument. It is supported by subscriptions, donations, and bequests. The Perth Reading Society, another institution of a similar nature, has a library of about 2000 volumes, also supported by subscription. A library was begun in 1824, among the operative classes in Perth, which is understood to be well-conducted, and is flourishing beyond the expectation of those by whom it was commenced. An institution was established in 1784, under the title of the Antiquarian Society of Perth. The chief design of this association was to promote the investigation of the History of Scotland, and to col-

lect and preserve manuscripts, books, coins, and all other relics illustrative of the antiquities of Scotland, and all other nations. They were also to receive geographical maps and descriptions, whether ancient or modern, and curious natural productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. In 1787, the plan was enlarged: the name adopted was, "*The Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth*;" and the communications now extend to every subject connected with philosophy, belles-lettres, and the fine arts. The hall of the society is situated in Marshall's monument. The following societies are connected with Perth—the Perthshire Bible Society; the New Perthshire Bible Society; the Perthshire Missionary Society; the Perthshire Religious Tract Society; Perth Seamen's Friend Society; the Perthshire Gaelic Society; the Athole Gathering, or Highland Meetings, associated in 1824, with the object of reviving and encouraging a taste for the ancient dress, athletic games, and manly exercises of the Highlanders; also, to encourage by premiums, the manufacture, in the district, of tartan and linens, the fabrics best suited to it; and likewise to create a laudable emulation among the young peasantry, by rewarding fidelity, general good conduct, and length of service in one place. The number of charitable or beneficiary institutions in Perth is deserving of notice. The ordinary resident poor are supported by rates, &c., including some mortifications of the lands of Lethendy. There is a Perth Provident Friendly Society; also, a Destitute Sick Society; a Female Society, for the relief of indigent aged women; the Ladies' Benevolent Society, for clothing deserving indigent females; the Perthshire Widows' Fund Society, instituted in 1816, and possessing property to a considerable amount, having for its object the providing annuities to the widows, and in the event of the death of both parents, to the children, until the youngest is fourteen years of age, the entry money being according to the age of the applicant, and the half-yearly payment twenty-five shillings; the Indigent Old Men's Society; the Sabbath Evening School Society; the Magistrates' Free School; Stewart's Free School, chiefly supported by contributions from the Incorporations; the Perth Female Charity School, where upwards of 100 girls are educated, which has been established by the ladies of



Perth; the Infant School; and the Auxiliary Society for the education of the Deaf and Dumb.

The charters of Perth, creating it a royal burgh, as has been said, are of great antiquity, and the privileges were renewed and extended by James VI., who was ever a great patron of the town, in which he frequently resided, and on one occasion accepted of the office of provost. The municipal government of the city is vested in a lord provost, a dean of guild, three merchant bailies, one trades bailie, and a treasurer; there are nine merchant councillors and three trades councillors. There are nine incorporated trades. The peace of the city is more immediately preserved by a body of police, established by act of parliament. Under this establishment the town is divided into nine wards with commissioners. The executive is under the charge of a superintendent; and the quiet and good order of the city is greatly increased by a clause in that act, authorizing the magistrates to punish summarily, by fine and imprisonment, in the case of petty offences. The expense of the police establishment is defrayed solely from the increased rent derived from the public dung, by the operation of the amended act, without any additional burden being imposed on the community. The town has, besides, a body of high constables. The burgh has hitherto joined with Dundee, Forfar, Cupar in Fife, and St. Andrews, in electing a member of parliament. Before the Reformation there was a great number of religious houses in Perth. Among these may be enumerated the following: The Dominican or Black Friars' monastery, founded in 1231, by Alexander II.; the monastery of the Carmelite or White Friars, founded in the reign of Alexander III.; the charter-house, a monastery of the Carthusians, founded by James I., in 1429; the Franciscans or Grey Friars' monastery, founded by Lord Oliphant in 1460; besides a variety of chapels and nunneries, which shared the fate of the monasteries during the heats of the Reformation. It appears from the old records, that a company of players were in Perth in June 1589; and they obtained liberty from the consistory of the church to perform, on "condition that no swearing, banning, nor scurrility shall be spoken." In modern times, Perth possesses the usual variety of places of worship. There are four Established

Churches, under the patronage of the town-council, to each of which is now attached a distinct parochial division; a Gaelic Chapel, connected with the establishment; two congregations of the United Secession Church; one of Reformed Presbyterians; one of Original Seceders; one of Original Burgher Associate Synod; two of the Relief Body; one of Independents; one of Methodists; two of Glassites; one of Baptists; one of the Roman Catholics; and one of a body using the forms of worship of the Church of England.

Perth possesses good markets; the weekly market-day being Friday. There are weekly markets for the sale of cattle, and a number of annual fairs, some of which are well attended. Something has already been said of the ancient traffic of Perth. In the present day there are some tolerably extensive manufactures carried on; ginghams, muslins, shawls, and other fabrics of cotton goods, with some linens, are manufactured, but a great deal more are purchased from Fife in a green state. In the vicinity there are some bleachfields, and a cotton spinning establishment at Stanley, which employs nearly 2000 young people. There are also several breweries, distilleries, and other works of articles suited for domestic consumption, along with nearly all the various pursuits in trade incidental to a populous large town of a superior class. In early times the trade of glove-making seems to have been a staple in the town; but now it engages few artisans, Dundee, in this respect, having engrossed its traffic. Altogether, Perth is not what is styled a manufacturing town; although many manufacturing establishments in the country adjacent are connected with it, such as Luncarty, Stanley, Stormont Field, Tulloch, Almond Bank, Huntingtower, Cromwell Park, Ruthven, Pitcairn Green, &c., and many of the weavers in the villages of Fife and Kinross are employed by Perth houses. The salmon fisheries, the shipping of grain, potatoes, and other produce, form other sources of trade; of one article, potatoes, from 140 to 150 thousand bolls are shipped for London in a season. The distinguished loveliness of the city, its situation, and the excellence of its schools, have conspired to render Perth the residence of a great number of affluent people, whose influence upon the general population, both as regards their minds and their purses, is, of course, a good

one. Like Edinburgh, it is pre-eminently a *genteel* town, and like it, it has its more bustling trading neighbour; for, if Edinburgh has Glasgow, Perth has Dundee, between which places there is always a sort of rivalry, from their opposite manners and character. Dundee is usually understood to have greatly injured the trade of Perth, by intercepting its foreign commerce, from being in a more accessible situation for general trade. In all this, however, Dundee has but used its natural advantage; while it stands on the margin of the Tay, where the water is deep and fit for navigation, Perth lies at the head of the navigable part of that beautiful river, and for many miles below it, the water is so shallow that lighters or small vessels can only approach it. An act of Parliament, however, has lately been obtained for deepening the Tay, enlarging the quays, and otherwise improving the navigation of the river, from which much good is anticipated; and although Dundee lies nearer the ocean, and of course is better suited to be a port for large vessels, yet Perth has a more extensive country to supply, and is the magazine or storehouse of the centre of Scotland, and better adapted for internal commerce,—the roads radiating from it in every direction being both numerous and excellent, and the neighbourhood being so populous, that a circuit of little more than four miles includes about forty thousand souls. The port, as appears by the shipping list of 1830, owns between sixty and seventy vessels, varying in burden from about 55 to 160 tons. Among the proprietors of the Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company, are a great proportion of Perth merchants, the chief part of that concern depending on Perth; many also hold shares in the whale shipping companies of Dundee, and a number of vessels belonging to other ports are freighted by Perth and unloaded at Newburgh, which is a port depending on it; moreover, many of the vessels coming into Dundee harbour have cargoes partly belonging to Perth. Betwixt Perth and Dundee steam-vessels ply daily, touching at the intermediate port of Newburgh on the Fife side of the Tay. The landing place of vessels is near the South Inch; and the shore-dues let for £.409 a-year. There are a variety of stage-coaches leaving Perth daily, running to and from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, and Aberdeen.

There are likewise daily conveyances to Dundee. By these means, the town is rendered quite accessible to the merchant and tourist. In summer, the place is visited by whole flocks of strangers, who never fail to be delighted, as the Romans are said to have been, with the perfect beauty of the scenery around. Pennant calls the view from the hill of Moncrieff, where the first sight is got of Perth, in journeying from Edinburgh, “the glory of Scotland;” and truly, there could hardly be a more charming prospect. The town is not alone visited for its own sake. It forms the threshold of a series of scenes in the romantic regions of the surrounding shire, which are now the objects of attraction to tourists.—Population in 1821, 8775 males, females 10,293; total 19,068. In 1831, by the government census, the population amounted to 20,016; but by a special census, ordered by the magistracy, it was found to be upwards of 23,000.

PETERCULTER, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the north bank of the Dee, west from Aberdeen, bounded by Newhills and Skene on the north, Echt on the west, and Drumoak partly on the south. It is of an irregular figure, about six miles in length, and from one and a half to two in breadth. The surface is rugged, or uneven with hills and valleys. The arable land, which is of small extent, lies on the banks of the Dee. There is a considerable extent of wood, both natural and planted. Manufactures are carried to some extent in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1096.

PETERHEAD, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea coast, south from the Ugie river, which separates it from St. Fergus on the north. It is bounded on the west by Longside, and on the south by Cruden. It extends about five and a half miles in length, by rather more than three in breadth. The parish possesses a sea coast of about four miles, comprehending the two bays of Peterhead and Invernettie, and the three promontories of Satie's-Head, Boddam-Head, and Keith-Inch. The parish in general is flat, varied by small eminences, and interspersed with plantations, which give it a pleasant appearance. The Ugie also varies the landscape on the north, with its windings and fertile haughs. Besides the fishers who reside in the town of Peterhead, there is a

considerable fishing village at Boddam, at which place the fishing is prosecuted with great diligence. There are two old castles, viz. Old Craig, or Raven's Craig, formerly the seat of a branch of the Marischal family, and Boddam Castle, situated on a peninsulated rock, perpendicular to the sea, which washes its base. There are inexhaustible quarries of excellent granite, which admits of a fine polish. A large portion of the parish, and the superiority of the town of Peterhead, formerly belonged to the Marischal family, forfeited in 1715. The greater part of Peterhead was purchased in 1726 by a fishing company, which, getting embarrassed, sold it in 1728 to the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh, the governors of which are thus superiors of the town and proprietors of the surrounding estates. This institution, at the sale of the property of the York Buildings Company in 1783, purchased another portion of the Marischal estate in the parish. So much has the value of land increased since then, that the first purchase, which cost originally £3420, will very shortly produce an annual rental of £2375; and the second, costing £3886, will yield £475 a year, exclusive of freeholds sold for £727, and the income from feus and town dues, &c. In 1752, the governors sold the estate to Alexander Keith, Esq. of Ravelston, for £5,280, being twenty-four years purchase of the then rental, but giving Mr. Keith a power of resiling from his bargain at any time within six weeks; he did resile, and now the sum would only be about two years' rent of the property. In 1766 it was again exposed to sale by public roup for £9800, but no offerer appeared.

PETERHEAD, a considerable town in the above parish, a burgh of barony, and seaport, situated at the distance of thirty-two miles north by east of Aberdeen, forty south-east of Banff, eighteen south-south-east of Fraserburgh, and one hundred and forty-five north-east of Edinburgh. It occupies a situation upon a peninsula, about a mile south from the mouth of the Ugie, and on the south side of this peninsula is the bay of Peterhead. The town was founded and erected into a burgh of barony in 1593, by George, Earl Marischall, but has come into notice as a place of some importance only in modern times. Little more than a century ago, there was but a small quay, sufficient for the accommodation

of only the smallest craft; and in the time of Cromwell, it appears that no more than twenty tons of shipping belonged to the port. The natural advantages of the locality, the singular activity of the inhabitants, the encouragement and assistance of the superiors, and the patronage of government have conspired to render it, in the present day, one of the most flourishing sea-ports in the country. It now possesses, in addition to its old small harbour, which has become exclusively devoted to fishing-boats, two spacious harbours, safe and commodious, and accessible in opposite directions; and being situated on the most easterly point of Scotland, may be reached when no other can be approached. The extensive structures in the shape of quays, break-waters, &c. connected with this admirable haven, were erected partly at the expense of government, which was moved to the measure by consideration of the great general utility of such a place of refuge at this point—the first that is reached by vessels which may be distressed in the German ocean, and which, moreover, possessed singular capabilities for the construction of such a harbour. The greatest part of the expense has been sustained by the superiors of the burgh, the governors of the Merchant Maiden Hospital of Edinburgh, who have devoted to the enlargement and improvement of the harbours not only all the harbour dues, but the whole revenue of the town arising from common lands, petty customs, &c. In this manner £50,000 have been expended during the last half century, exclusive of grants of £15,000 from government, and a like sum from the trades of Peterhead. By all these means the harbour of Peterhead is reckoned one of the very best in Scotland; it is in a flourishing condition, and lately yielded an annual income of £2145, 12s. 4d. The entrance to the port is marked by an excellent light-house, erected by the commissioners, on the opposite corner of the bay, which is of great use. Very recently, the shipping belonging to the port of Peterhead, were eighty-two in number. It lately owned twelve vessels in the whale trade alone, with 3629 tons, which is more than belongs to any other Scottish port, and is second only to Hull. The fishing trade in general is prosecuted with great vigour. There are now sixty boats employed in this pursuit, and the quantity of herrings caught in the year 1830-31 was 10,000



crans. In no part of the island, indeed, is there found such a development of public spirit, commercial enterprise, and genius for taking advantage of the capabilities of the port and the adjacent seas. The ardent pursuit of a profitable traffic, which so peculiarly characterises the east coast, is here carried to its utmost height, and scarcely any thing can be more gratifying to an intelligent traveller, than to observe the wonderful activity and acuteness which the people of Peterhead carry into every detail of business. In the beginning of the present century, the trade of the town was estimated at about L.100,000 per annum. The district of Buchan, of which this may be denominated the capital, has long been remarkable for the production of butter, which is here salted and exported in vast quantities. "Peterhead Butter" is an article well and favourably known. Individual merchants in Peterhead have been known to buy up a hundred tons of butter in Buchan, for the purpose of exportation. Another article of export is corn, which is brought to the port from the surrounding arable district, and shipped to the extent of 2500 bolls per annum. The weekly market day of the town is Friday; and there are two annual fairs. As a burgh of barony, the place is governed by two bailies, with a treasurer. With the increase of trade the town has risen to a respectable size and appearance. It is built in the form of a cross, and is divided into four districts, which are united to each other by a continuation of streets; these districts are respectively called the Kirktown, Ronheads, Keith-Inch, and Peterhead proper. The houses, which are built of granite, so abundant in various parts of the country, are neat and comfortable, and many of them commodious and elegant. The streets of recent erection are well laid out. The public buildings, which claim more particular attention, are the town-house, at the head of the principal street; it is an elegant building, sixty feet long, and forty feet wide, with a spire, one hundred and ten feet high, and a clock; this edifice cost upwards of L.2000 Sterling. The established church, which is of modern erection, situated at the conjunction of the south and west roads, combines elegance with convenience; and is capable of containing 1800 people. The Episcopal chapel is also a handsome modern erection, of large dimensions, which cost L.4000. The town

has also congregations of the United Associate Synod, of the Independents and Methodists. Peterhead derives some celebrity from certain mineral wells and baths, which are situated south from the town. The mineral water has been long esteemed for cases of general debility, disorders of the stomach and bowels, nervous affections, and female complaints. It has also been used with advantage in leucophlegmatic habits; and it has been recommended in cases of scrofula. Perhaps its principal effect is tonic, produced by the iron it contains, assisted and increased by the use of sea-bathing, and the amusements common to watering places. Great exertions have been made to accommodate the company who resort thither for their health; and persons of every rank may find convenient lodgings. We believe, that recently the resort to those wells and baths has declined. Among the *Lions* of Peterhead, may be mentioned a museum of curiosities, chiefly in natural history, of late greatly increased, collected by and belonging to a private individual, Adam Arbuthnot, Esq. which that gentleman, with an urbanity which cannot be too highly praised, is at all times most willing to exhibit to strangers. Peterhead, like all other places in this part of the country, contains a large proportion of Episcopalians; and not many years ago, such was the prevalence of this persuasion, that few but working people professed a different mode of worship. At present, there is a considerable number of genteel presbyterians. Nearly the same proportion of Episcopalians obtains throughout the surrounding district, evidently on account of its remoteness from the southern provinces of Scotland, where the principles of the present established church were first promulgated. The chief Episcopal clergyman has for many years been the venerable Bishop Torry, D. D. The Chevalier St. George very appropriately landed at Peterhead on his fruitless expedition to Scotland in 1716. He appeared in the dress of a sailor, and did not declare his real character till two days' journey from the town. The house in which he lodged on the night of his disembarkation was taken down some years since, but its site is still pointed out in a back street. It seems that the gentlewoman to whom it belonged, was so enthusiastic a Jacobite, that after the unfortunate prince had gone to repose, she went into the bed-room, and knelt at seve-

ral places round about it, like a heathen priestess performing some strange ceremony. Her daughter too, disguised herself as a servant, and went with peats in her lap to supply his fire, merely for the purpose of seeing him. The old Jacobite and Episcopal character of Peterhead, have impressed a peculiarity on the manners of the place very observable in the present day. The society of the place is considered to be of a superior stamp; but, as is often the case with provincial towns, it is divided into particular circles or classes, having mutual jealousies. During the summer—and the place has only three fine months in the year, June, July, and August—it is a cheerful gay town, and pleasure and dancing parties are common. A fondness for whist, the only rational and respectable game with cards, is likewise a characteristic of the pleasing society of this agreeable town, and engages a great number of evening parties in the winter months.—In 1821, the population of Peterhead was 4500, including the parish 6313; the number of inhabitants in the town, including about 800 seamen, is now computed at 7500.

PETTINAIN, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde, bounded by Libberton on the east, Corvinton on the south, and Carmichael and Lanark on the west. It is of a rectangular figure of three miles long and two broad. The hilly parts are pastoral. The highest eminences are called Pettinain and Westraw hills; the latter of which is elevated 500 feet above the level of the Clyde, or 1000 above the level of the sea. The haughs or meadows on the banks of the Clyde are very extensive, and, enriched by the mud and slime deposited from that river by its frequent inundations, are exceedingly rich and fertile. The village of Pettinain, which contains about 100 inhabitants, lies on the Clyde about  $5\frac{1}{4}$  miles east of Lanark, and 7 from Biggar. On the confines of the parish, on the south, the vestiges of a strong military station are distinctly visible; it contains about six acres, and some brazen vessels were lately dug up in its area. The only mansion of note is the house of Westerhall, formerly a seat of the Johnstones of Westerhall, but now belonging to the family of Carmichael Anstruther, representatives of the late noble house of Hyndford.—Population in 1821, 490.

PETTY, a parish in Inverness-shire, lying

with its west side to the Moray Firth, north-east from Inverness. It has the parish of Croy on the east. The greater part is level or rising with a gentle slope towards the south. The appearance is agreeable, the scene being diversified with cultivated fields, small rivulets and clumps of trees. The arable soil, which is nearly two-thirds of the parish, is in general light and sandy, but easily improveable; the old mode of agriculture is now abandoned, and the new method of farming adopted, which has ameliorated the condition of the soil very greatly. The pasture lands feed only 2500 sheep. There is an ancient castle on the estate of the earl of Moray, called Castle-Stuart, which was once designed for the family-seat; but for many years it has fallen into disrepair.—Population in 1821, 1758.

PETTYCUR, a small sea-port in Fife, on the Firth of Forth, lying about half a mile west of Kinghorn. It consists of little else than two or three houses, including a good inn, with a harbour in front, capable of receiving vessels of moderate burden at high water; it is one of the appointed havens for steam vessels employed in the ferry from the opposite coast. It is said to have derived its name from a small body of French (*Petit corps*) landing here in the time of Mary of Guise, regent of Scotland. As the land rises with a quick ascent from the shore, Pettycur is susceptible of little increase. The coast has here a bleak rocky aspect, and is very unprepossessing.

PILTANTON BURN, a considerable rivulet falling into the sea at the head of Luce Bay, and originating in the parishes of Port-Patrick and Leswalt.

PITCAIRN-GREEN, a small village in the parish of Redgorton, Perthshire, built on the estate of Mr. Graham of Balgowan.

PITCAIRN, (NEW) a small village in the parish of Dunning, Perthshire, half a mile south of the village of Dunning, built on the estate of Mr. Graham of Orchill.

PITCAITHLY, or PITKEATHLY, a place in the parish of Dumbarny, Perthshire, noted for its mineral waters. It is situated in a sequestered corner of the lower part of the vale of the Earn, at a short distance from the village of the Bridge-of-Earn. At this village the individuals who use the waters mostly reside, though, for their accommodation, there is a single large lodging house at the wells. Visitors from Edinburgh proceed by the Perth

eoaches which pass through the village. The time when these mineral waters were discovered cannot be ascertained; even tradition says nothing of their first discovery; but they have long been celebrated, and in recent times have attracted the visits of innumerable valetudinaires, real or imaginary. There are five distinct springs, all of the same quality, but of different degrees of strength. The water is considered efficacious in curing or alleviating the scrofula, scurvy, or gravel, and divers in-

ternal complaints. The mineral is gentle in its operation, has an agreeable effect in relieving the stomach of crudities, procuring an appetite and exhilarating the spirits; and instead of weakening, tends to strengthen the constitution. The water is of a cooling quality, and very efficacious in removing all heat and foulness of the blood. About forty years ago the different springs were subjected to analysis, and a table drawn up as follows, shewing the contents in a wine gallon of each of the waters.

	East Well.	West Well.	Spout Well.	Dumbarny Well.	South Park Well.	
Atmospheric Air	4	4	4	4	4	Cubic Inches.
Carbonic acid gas	8	8	6	5	5	do.
Carbonate of lime	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Grains.
Muriate of Soda	100	92	82	57	44	do.
Muriate of Lime	180	168	146	102	84	do.
Specific gravity of a gallon of each, more than distilled water.	216	198	172	124	98	do.

The Spout Well is that most in esteem, and is the only one indeed to which a pump is attached. The promenades around Pitcaithley are very pleasing, and there is no lack of the very best accommodation as well as the choice of society of an agreeable nature, though, as may be supposed, very mixed in its ingredients.

**PITLESSIE**, a small village in the parish of Cults, Fifeshire, lying on the north side of the road to Cupar from Kinghorn, at the distance of four miles west of the former, and five east of New Inn.

**PITLOCHRY**, a small village in the parish of Moulin, Perthshire, situated on the great military road from Perth to Inverness, about six miles from the pass of Killiecrankie.

**PITSLIGO**, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast betwixt Aberdeen on the west and Fraserburgh on the east, and having Tyrie on the south. The face of the country is level, none of the eminences deserving the name of hills; neither is it watered by any considerable stream. The land is generally fertile, though from the want of wood, it has a bare appearance, and in some places considerably improved, particularly on the estate of the late Sir William Forbes, who planted a considerable number of forest trees, now in a thriving condition, and

promising to be an ornament and shelter to the district. There are two fishing villages, namely, Pittaly, and Rosehearty. Pitsligo castle, formerly the seat of the Lords Pitsligo, a title in the Forbes family attained in 1745, is an ancient building, surrounded with extensive gardens. Several large cairns, which tradition says are the sepulchral memorials of hostile invaders from Denmark or Norway, are to be seen in the parish.—Population in 1821, 1345.

**PITSLIGO, (NEW)** a thriving modern village in the parish of Tyrie, district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, lying on the road from Peterhead to Banff.

**PITTALY**, a small fishing village in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea coast, half way betwixt Kinnaird Head and Rosehearty Point.

**PITTENCRIEF**, a suburb of Dunfermline, now composing part of that populous and thriving town.

**PITTENWEEM**, a small parish in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt the parish of St. Monance on the west and Anstruther on the east; on the north it is bounded partly by Anstruther and partly by Carnbee. In extent, it measures about a mile and a quarter long by half a mile to three quarters of a mile in breadth. The land is level



or spreads up from the shore of the Firth with a gentle acclivity, in finely cultivated and well enclosed fields. The whole lies on a field of excellent coal.

PITTENWEEM, a royal burgh and sea-port, the capital of the above parish, is situated at the distance of less than a mile west from Wester Anstruther, a mile east of St. Monance, and twenty-four miles from Edinburgh. It occupies a slightly elevated situation on ground overhanging the harbour, which from occupying a cove or *weem*, has communicated a name to the town. Pittenweem is one of the old Fife burghs. It consists of an irregular main street, with a number of bye thoroughfares; the houses being chiefly of an ancient date. Around the harbour there are several houses of a respectable appearance; and on the brow of the eminence over this part of the town stand all that remains of the Priory of Pittenweem. Besides some fragments of the religious buildings, there is a quadrangular range of curious antique buildings entire, said to have been the residence of the Prior, and other superior officers of the establishment. This fine specimen of the domestic ecclesiastical architecture of the ages which preceded the Reformation, is included within the private property of the Right Rev. Dr. Low, a bishop of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, who here superintends a congregation of that communion, and resides in one of the ancient edifices. Betwixt the ruins of the priory and the sea is an enclosed piece of garden ground, in which is a fine spring well, once belonging to the convent, and which, till a late date, was the fountain from whence the water was taken on all baptismal occasions; such was the extent to which inveterate usage had been carried. Of the date of the Priory of Pittenweem little seems to be known. It was, at any rate, a house of the canons-regular of St. Augustine, and had some cells dependent upon it. It was dedicated to the Virgin. After the Reformation, a Colonel Stuart became commendator in 1567, and his son, Frederick Stuart, was afterwards, by the favour of James VI., raised to the dignity of Lord Pittenweem, in 1609; but dying without male issue, the title became extinct. Adjacent to the monastic remains stands the parish church, an old ungainly edifice, with a turreted spire. It was in Pittenweem that the robbery was committed upon the Collector of Excise, by

Wilson and Robertson, which led to the Porteous mob; the house in which this transaction took place is still standing, and is a thatched one of two stories, with an outside stair, immediately west of the town-house, on the south side of the street. Pittenweem was constituted a royal burgh in 1587, by a charter from James V., who, as well as his successor, paid the town particular marks of distinction. After its erection into a royal burgh, it seems to have been a place of considerable note, and to have had a number of vessels belonging to it; but, between the years 1639 and 1645, the town suffered greatly, and it appears that not fewer than thirteen sail of large vessels were either taken by the enemy or wrecked. It was also a great fishing station; but since the decline and failure of that branch of employment, and the giving up of the working of the adjacent coal mines, it has decreased considerably. Like other towns on this coast, it also suffered by the Union. As a royal burgh it is governed by four bailies, a treasurer, and nineteen councillors, and has hitherto joined with Easter and Wester Anstruther, Kilrenny, and Crail, in sending a member to Parliament. Besides the Established Church, and an Episcopal Chapel, there is a Relief Meeting-house.—Population of the burgh and parish in 1821, 1200.

PLADDA, a small rocky islet at the southern extremity of Arran, and entrance of the firth of Clyde, on which a light-house was erected in 1790, in Lat. 55° 30' and Long. 5° 4' west of London. The entrance of Campbellton Loch bears by compass W. N. W.  $\frac{1}{4}$  N., distant 18 miles; Island of Sanda W., distant 20 miles; Ailsa Craig S. W. by S., distant 15 miles; entrance to Loch Ryan S. S. W., distant 25 miles; and the Heads of Ayr S. S. E., distant 16 miles. The light-room is elevated above the level of the sea 70 feet, and the light is seen from N. E. by E. to N. W. by W., and intermediate points of the compass south of these points.

POLGAVIE, a small sea-port village in the parish of Inchtute, Carse of Gowrie, Perthshire. See INCHTUTE.

POLLOCKSHAW, a considerable manufacturing town, in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, situated at the distance of two and a half miles from Glasgow, on the road to Irvine. It stands on the White Cart river, in a pleasing valley, well sheltered by plan-

tations, and has been in modern times greatly improved in appearance. It now consists of several well built streets, which we are informed by a local authority, are "well laid off and kirbed; the houses numbered; and the names of the streets painted upon the corners." There is also a town-house, surmounted by a tower, and embellished by a clock. The town was erected into a burgh of barony in 1812, in favour of Sir John Maxwell of Pollock. The civic government is now vested in a provost, bailie, six councillors, and a treasurer. Besides the Established Church of Eastwood, at no great distance, there are Meeting-Houses of the United Associate and of the Original Associate Synods. Pollockshaws has risen into note as a manufacturing town within the last fifty years. In 1782 it contained 220 houses, 311 silk and linen looms, engaged in manufacturing for the traders of Paisley; there were also six thread mills, ten stocking frames, four bleachfields, and a large printfield, which was begun about 1740. In 1818 it was described as one of the largest villages in Renfrewshire, containing a population of 3500, chiefly employed in the spinning of cotton yarn, and steam-loom weaving. At Auldfield, in the vicinity, there is now an extensive cotton factory, having from 200 to 300 looms driven by one engine alone. There are still four bleaching establishments, which carry on this process in a style of excellence that is not surpassed in any other part of the country. The art of dyeing Turkey red, and fancy dyeing, is also carried on here to a large extent at the Green Bank Dye-Works; and great quantities of goods are sent thither from the manufacturing districts of Glasgow, Paisley, and the surrounding country.—In 1821, the population of Pollockshaws was 3850.

POLMONT, a parish in Stirlingshire, lying on the Forth, betwixt Bothkennar and Falkirk on the west, and Borrowstounness and Muiravonside on the east. It extends about five miles inland from the Forth, and is about two broad. This is one of the richest and most beautiful parochial districts in the country, nearly the whole being arable, and finely enclosed and planted. It has the river Avon on part of its eastern boundary, and is intersected by the main road from Edinburgh to Falkirk, and by the Union Canal. The parish possesses several coal-works, and abounds in iron and freestone. The village of Polmont

lies on the road to Falkirk, from whence it is three and a half miles to the east. The small village of Nether Polmont lies on the road from Falkirk to Bo'ness, from which it is four miles distant.—Population in 1821, 2171.

POLWARTH, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, of a triangular form, each side of which measures between one and three miles, bounded by Langton on the north-east, Foggo on the south, and Greenlaw on the west. The land is all arable, well enclosed, and beautifully planted. The village of Polwarth, from its connexion with Scottish song, is the most interesting object of the district, and stands on the road from Greenlaw to Dunse. "Polwarth," says the author of the *Picture of Scotland*, "is rather a field powdered with cottages than a village, the houses being literally scattered, without any view to regularity, over the common called 'the Green,' in the centre of which is a small enclosed space, with three thorn trees of various sizes, the successors of the poetical thorn. The legend connected with this tree might furnish materials for a good romance. The estate of Polwarth formerly belonged to Sinclair of Hermandston, whose family, so far back as the fifteenth century, terminated in co-heiresses. At that early period, there used to be dreadful rugging and riving at heiresses; few were married without having been the occasion of one or more broken heads; and it generally happened, that the most powerful, not the most beloved, wooer obtained the prize. The renowned case of Tibby Fowler seems to have been nothing to that of the Misses Sinclair. Out of all their lovers, they preferred the sons of their powerful neighbour, Home of Wedderburn; and it so happened, that the youngest sister was beloved by the eldest Home, (George) while the eldest placed her affection on the youngest, whose name was Patrick. After the death of the father of the young ladies, they fell into the hands of an uncle, who, anxious to prevent their marriages, that he himself might become their heir, immured them in his castle, somewhere in Lothian. What obstacle will not love overcome! They contrived, in this dilemma, to get a letter transmitted to their lovers, by means of an old female beggar, and they were soon gratified by the sight of the two youths, accompanied by a determined band of Merse men, before the gate of their prison. The

uncle made both remonstrance and resistance, but in vain. His nieces were forcibly taken from him, and carried off in triumph to Polwarth. Part of the nuptial rejoicings, (for the marriage ceremony immediately ensued,) consisted in a merry dance round the thorn, which even at that early period grew in the centre of the village. The lands of Polwarth were then divided between the two Homes, and, while George carried on the line of the Wedderburn family, Patrick was the founder of the branch afterwards ennobled by the title of Marchmont. In commemoration of this remarkable affair, all future marriage parties danced round the thorn; and a tune seems to have been composed of the name of 'Polwarth on the Green,' to which several songs have been successively adapted—in particular, one beginning,

At Polwarth on the green,  
If you'll meet me the morn,  
Where lasses do convene  
To dance around the thorn;  
A kindly welcome you shall meet,  
Frae ane that likes to view  
A lover and a lad complete,  
The lad and lover you.

This custom continued in force for several centuries, but has been given up, in consequence of the privacy with which all marriages are now conducted, not to speak of the fall of the original tree. It is not, however, more than three years since the party that attended what is called a paying, or penny-wedding,—that is, a wedding where every guest pays a small sum for his entertainment, and for the benefit of the young couple,—danced round the little enclosure to the tune of Polwarth on the Green, having previously pressed into their service an old woman, almost the last that had seen weddings thus celebrated, to show them the manner of the dance. Polwarth was once a place of some trade, especially in shoe-making, there having at one time been no fewer than fourteen professors of this craft in the village, each of whom tanned his own leather. There is now scarcely a tradesman of any kind, the people all living by agriculture or weaving. The village was formerly much more extensive, and the houses were all old-fashioned, having stupendous clay-built chimnies, and each provided with a knocking stone at the cheek of the door, with which the barley used by the family was wont, in not very remote times, to be cleansed every morning as

required. Of late years, all has been changed except the knocking-stones, which in general survive, like old servants retained about a house long after they have ceased to be of any use. In the severe winter of 1740, when it is remembered that all the mills of the Merse were stopped by the frost except two, these primitive engines were used by the country people for grinding corn into meal. The people of Polwarth drive a sort of trade as musicians, almost all of them being expert violin-players, and willing to be employed as such at rustic balls, dancing schools, &c. This is probably owing to the celebrity of their town in popular song, and the custom of dancing round the thorn."—Population in 1821, 298.

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the largest and chief of the Orkney islands, measuring in extreme length nineteen geographic miles, and in breadth fourteen; but its coasts are so deeply cut by extensive bays, that its area does not probably exceed 150 square miles. It is divided into fourteen parishes, but these are reduced by grouping in pairs to nine in number. Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkneys, is situated on the island, and is elsewhere described. Two extensive bays divide Pomona into two unequal parts, connected by an isthmus about two miles in width. The western part comprehends the united parishes of Firth and Stennis, Evie and Rendall, Birsay and Harray, Sandwick and Stromness, and the single parish of Orphir. This division is more hilly than the eastern. The hills enclose some pretty extensive and fertile valleys, possessing a rich loamy soil; but the principal cultivation here, as in the smaller islands, is along the coast, where an abundant supply of sea-weed thrown up by the waves, affords, at little expense, a valuable manure. Much of this district remains in a state of nature, and regular enclosures are scarcely known. It contains several fresh water lakes, or *loch*s, as those of Orphir, Stennis, Skail, Birsay, and Aikerness, giving rise to considerable streams, abounding with various species of trout; but Orkney, as might be expected, has no river, and the true salmon is rarely caught. The extensive heaths in the western parishes afford shelter to immense numbers of red grouse, plovers, and snipes. Neither partridges, nor hares, nor foxes, are found in Orkney; though the white hare was once indigenous in Hoy. That the stag once browsed on these hills is



manifest, from the numerous instances of their horns found in the peat bogs. These wastes also bear evidence of their having once been covered by woods of the smaller kinds of trees; and this has been confirmed by the discovery of an ancient submerged wood, of some extent, exposed by a heavy surf at Skaill, on the western side of Pomona. The hills feed a vast number of sheep; a branch of rural economy, till lately extremely ill managed in Orkney. Formerly the sheep of a parish were permitted to run wild among the hilly districts, which are separated from the cultivated land by an insecure wall of turf, forming a general fence to the whole parish. Once a-year they were collected to be shorn, and to receive certain marks on their ears or on their nose, a barbarous mode of ascertaining the property of each individual owner in the general flock. Latterly, a better system has been introduced. Merino rams have been imported, and care has been taken to improve the breed of sheep. The commons feed also large herds of swine, of a diminutive and ill-favoured breed, which are very destructive when accident permits them to enter the cultivated townships. The western coasts of Pomona are, in general, very bold, presenting mural cliffs, covered by innumerable sea fowl, and often hollowed out into caverns, or perforated by natural *arches*. A magnificent instance of the latter occurs near Skaill, not far from the pavement of *figured stones*, as it has been named, which is conspicuous in the early descriptions, but which modern inquiry has reduced to a very common instance of partial disintegration in a ferruginous sandstone. In fine weather, this lofty arch, which perforates a little promontory, may be safely entered; but when the storm rages, the waves burst through it with surprising fury. Along this western coast, the approach of a storm is usually indicated, several hours before it happens, by a sudden rolling of vast waves from the ocean. Enormous stones are hurled against the rocks; and the raging of the waves against the caverned precipices may be distinctly heard, on such occasions, at the distance of eighteen miles. The western parts of Pomona contain the scanty remains of the once independent Udallers, or allodial proprietors of Orkney. The usurpations of the Scottish earls, who laboured to introduce feudal tenures, and the injustice of the Scottish government, which transferred to itself the spoiliations

committed on the people by the earls, and altered the laws which it had solemnly promised to retain inviolate, have reduced the Udallers to a very small number of little proprietors, who chiefly reside in Rendal and Harray. The names of many of these men proclaim their pure Scandinavian descent, though they have now totally lost the Norse language, which about eighty years ago, was the common tongue in Harray.—In 1821, the population of Pomona was 15,062.

PONICLE, a small river in Lanarkshire, which falls into the Douglas water, a few miles above its junction with the Clyde.

PORT-ALLAN, a small village and harbour in the parish of Sorbie, Wigtonshire.

PORT-DUNDAS, a modern village in Lanarkshire, situated about a mile to the north-east of Glasgow; it originated in being the spot where a branch from the Forth and Clyde canal terminates. Its name is in honour of Lord Dundas, to whose exertions the canal, in a great measure, owes its completion. There is a spacious basin, and large warehouses for the accommodation of the traders on the canal. The Monkland canal also terminates here, and adds greatly to the bustle and traffic which prevails. Track boats in communication with the firth of Forth at Grangemouth, and with Edinburgh, by means of the Union canal, arrive and depart daily.

PORTEASY, a small fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about two miles east from Buckie.

PORT-FLOAT, a small port on the west coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Stoneykirk.

PORT-GLASGOW, originally named NEW PORT-GLASGOW, a parish and sea-port town in Renfrewshire, lying on the banks of the Clyde. The parish, which extends about a mile each way, is bounded by Greenock on the west, and Kilmacolm on the south and east. It was formerly a small barony, called Newark, belonging to the parish of Kilmacolm; but the magistrates of Glasgow, having in the year 1668, feued a piece of ground to form a harbour for the accommodation of their shipping, and foreseeing that it would soon be a thriving place, got it erected into a separate parish in 1695. The town of Port-Glasgow, which originated in this manner, is situated on a flat piece of ground partly peninsular, close on the margin of the Clyde, at the distance of two miles east from Greenock, and nineteen from Glasgow. The harbour, at

spring-tides, admits of vessels of very large tonnage; and on the quays and streets adjacent, bonded warehouses are erected for foreign produce; and also excellent sheds to protect the property of the merchant from rain. The town stands immediately contiguous to the old barony and village of Newark, at the eastern extremity of which is situated the old castle, formerly occupied by the barons of the name of Maxwell, now the property of the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven. It is a fine old ruin, in good preservation, and its situation is much admired for its commanding view of the Clyde, and adjacent picturesque scenery—particularly that wild and singularly formed rocky eminence, on which stands Dumbarton Castle. The town of Port-Glasgow is protected to the south by a range of high hills; and an extensive view of corresponding hills presents itself to the north. The lower grounds in the vicinity of the town, are embellished with handsome villas, adorned by excellent gardens. Port-Glasgow is neatly built, the streets running at right angles. It possesses a town-house, which was erected in 1815, by the magistrates, at a cost of nearly £12,000. It possesses a public coffee-house, council-chamber, court-hall, prison and bride-well; together with accommodation for the town-clerk, fiscal, and other public officers. This building, which is of the finest Grecian architecture, is surmounted with an elegant spire, 150 feet high, and adorned with a good clock. The custom-house is a neat building, containing rooms for the different officers in that branch of the revenue. There has been erected by the public generosity of the inhabitants, a new parish church, upon the site of the old one, which is, in external and internal appearance, both chaste and elegant. There is also a chapel of ease, and meeting-houses of the united secession and methodist bodies. Besides these establishments, there are public schools, a theatre, and a good flesh and fish market. The trade of Port-Glasgow has been for these number of years gradually improving. The tonnage employed in the West India and American trade, is very considerable. Ship-building, sugar-refining, and rope and sail making, are carried on here extensively; added to which, a new company has lately commenced in the steam weaving business, which gives employment to near two hundred persons, and promises to be of great importance. Here was built the first dry or graving dock in

Scotland; which is yet in good preservation. Port-Glasgow was erected into a parish, as has been said, in 1695, and in the year 1775 the town was instituted a burgh of barony, with two magistrates and eleven councillors. A fair is held in the town on the third Tuesday in July; the weekly market day is Friday. Steam-vessels, in passing to and from Glasgow, touch at Port-Glasgow, for the convenience of passengers.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 5262.

**PORT-HOPETOUN**, a modern suburb of Edinburgh, on its south-west quarter, at which is the basin of the Union Canal at its eastern termination. See **EDINBURGH**.

**PORT-KESSOCK**, a small port on the coast of Wigtonshire, in the parish of Kirk-maiden.

**PORT-LEITHEN**, a small fishing village in Kincardineshire, near the promontory of Girdleness.

**PORT-LOGAN**, a small port on the west coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Kirkmaiden.

**PORT-MA-HALMACK**, a small harbour in Ross-shire, in the parish of Tarbat.

**PORT-MOAK**, a parish in Kinross-shire, lying on the east side of Loch Leven, and extending seven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth. It is bounded on the north-west by Orwell, on the north-east by Strathmiglo, on the east by Leslie, and on the south by Ballingrey. The parish includes the west Lomond hill, which, with its descending braes, most of which are arable, occupies a large portion of the district. The low grounds have been vastly improved by draining and other judicious measures. That part of the carse east from Loch Leven, and on the north side of the new cut of the Leven river, belongs to Portmoak; the improvements here have been on a great scale, as has been noticed under the heads **KINROSS** and **LEVEN**. The parish comprehends two villages;—Scotland Wells, and Kinnesswood, both situated a short way from the eastern shore of Loch Leven. Scotland Wells may be styled the capital of the district, as there the parish church is situated. Portmoak itself lies on the margin of the lake, and consists of nothing more than a farmstead and half-deserted burying-ground, environed by a few trees. Here once stood a religious house of very ancient origin, according to Keith, taking its name from St. Moack, and having the adjunct of **PORT**, from the spot

being the landing place from the Isle of St. Serf.—Population in 1821, 1354.

**PORT-NA-HAVEN**, a fishing village in the island of Islay, in the parish of Kilcho-man, from whence there is a regular communication with Ireland.

**PORT-NOCKIE**, a fishing village in Banffshire, in the parish of Rathven, about four miles east from Porteady.

**PORTOBELLO**, a modern town in the parish of Duddingston, county of Edinburgh, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of two miles east from the metropolis, two miles from Leith, by the coast road, and about the same distance west from Fisherrow and Musselburgh. The rapidity with which this seat of population has risen into importance and magnitude in recent times is quite unprecedented in Scotland, and resembles more the manner in which towns in the United States of America spring into consequence than any thing in European countries. Less than a century ago, as has been noticed under the head **DUDDINGSTON**, this part of Mid-Lothian appeared an unproductive waste, covered with tall furze or whins, or a scanty herbage, and offering to the eye a wide expanse of low sandy shore, unbroken or cheered by a single habitation. In the course of the subsequent years the land was gradually reclaimed and enclosed, and in time there arose a single house, which is still preserved and pointed out as a curiosity in the centre of the present town. This edifice is a humble cottage on the south side of the main street; and it is reported by tradition that it was built and inhabited by a retired sailor, who had been with Admiral Vernon in his celebrated South American expedition of 1739, and who therefore entitled it Portobello, in commemoration of the capture of that town, an action at which he had been present. On other houses being gradually erected in the neighbourhood, the name of Portobello was naturally extended to them; and thus the village acquired its designation. The rise of the town was very much accelerated by manufactories of tiles and bricks being established at the place; afterwards an earthenware manufactory began, and that was followed by other works, all of which are now in a flourishing condition. The different public factories were planted chiefly on the banks of a rivulet called the Figget burn, which divides the parish of Dudding-

ston from South Leith, and is here poured into the sea; on its east side the town has almost altogether been built. Besides becoming the residence of workmen at the various establishments, Portobello became soon known as an excellent place for sea-bathing quarters for the accommodation of families from Edinburgh, and, therefore, annually grew in size. Each house was, however, built to suit the taste or fortune of its proprietor, with little regard to uniformity or regularity, and the consequence is, that we now find it a town of villas, large and small, sometimes secluded within umbrageous gardens, and at other times skirting the thoroughfares. Within the last fifteen years, much greater regularity in laying out streets has been used, principally in consequence of the houses being reared on speculation by builders, and in a short time, by the exertion of a little taste, the town will be one of the most handsome of its size in Great Britain. At present, it consists of a long main street, lining the London and Edinburgh road, with a number of short streets diverging from thence towards the sea, or leading towards the interior. The most of the houses are built of freestone in the style of those of the New Town of Edinburgh; a few are of brick, which is a rare custom in Scotland. Within the last two or three years there has been a neat and commodious suite of markets erected at the centre of the town. In 1814, a chapel of ease was erected for the convenience of the inhabitants; and since that period there have been built two episcopal chapels, and a meeting-house in connexion with the united secession church. These are all plain and not very conspicuous edifices, none of them having spires. Portobello is entirely destitute of any species of burghal jurisdiction, the only resident civil functionary being a constable; but this does not appear to be attended with any loss; indeed, it is more than probable that were there a police establishment, it would tend to injure the prosperity of the town, for a very great number of the inhabitants prefer the place to Edinburgh, chiefly from the total absence of local taxation. Besides the aforesaid brick, tile and earthenware manufactories, there are a very extensive manufactory of crystal and glass, and several miscellaneous manufactories, among which are some of a chemical nature. Near the shore there is an excellent suite of hot and cold baths. The general accommodations for



sea bathing are very extensive, there being every variety of lodgings, and the beach, which is a noble flat expanse of pure sand, affording at all times ready access to the sea. Betwixt Edinburgh and Portobello, there is a perpetual thoroughfare by coaches. Adjacent to Portobello on the east, is the village of Joppa, which is now almost a part of the town; it possesses a mineral spring, used by the valetudinarian residents of the place. From the flatness of the beach at Portobello there has hitherto been no harbour for vessels, but it is now proposed to apply for an act of parliament authorizing the erection of one at the estuary of the Figget Burn, which would render the town a sea-port, and perhaps injure the trade of Leith and Fisherröw.—In 1821, the settled population of Portobello and Joppa amounted to about 2000.

PORT-PATRICK, a parish on the west coast of Wigtonshire, measuring about four and a half miles each way, bounded by Leswalt on the north, Inch on the east, and Stoneykirk on the south. On the west is the Irish sea. The surface is uneven, hilly, and moorish.

PORT-PATRICK, a town in the above parish, situated on the sea-coast at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three miles from Edinburgh, eighty-nine from Glasgow, six and a quarter from Stranraer, seventy-five from Dumfries, and thirty-four and a quarter from Wigton. This remote town has long been the great thoroughfare from the north of Ireland, being the nearest point of Great Britain to that country, and the best place for crossing from one kingdom to another, the distance being only twenty-one miles from Donaghadee. The town is small, but delightfully situated, with a fine southern exposure, and surrounded on the other side by a ridge of small hills in the form of an amphitheatre. It is an excellent bathing quarter, and is much frequented during the summer months. Formerly the harbour was small and incommodious, being a mere inlet between the two ridges of rocks that projected into the sea, and the vessels were so much exposed, that to shelter them from the waves, it was necessary to draw them by great exertions upon the beach. There is now one of the finest quays in Britain, with a reflecting light-house. Several steam-packets and sailing vessels regularly sail between this port and Donaghadee on the Irish side, with the mail and passengers; and mail-coaches are now established from Edinburgh and London to Port-Patrick, and from

Dublin to Donaghadee. Since the erection of the harbour, and the establishment of the regular passage-boats, the town and its commerce have greatly increased. Not more than eighty years ago, the number of inhabitants was only about a hundred, but in 1760 there were 512; and, instead of a few small sloops and fishing-boats, a number of considerable trading vessels belong to the town. The principal trade carried on is the importation of black cattle and horses from Ireland. The great improvements of the town and harbour are chiefly to be attributed to the exertions of the late Sir James Hunter Blair, whose ancient castle of Dunskey stands in the neighbourhood, on the brink of a tremendous precipice overhanging the sea. Of late years, there have been most extensive improvements carrying on at the harbour, under the auspices of government, in order that at all times of the tide shipments of troops may be made for Ireland. In the erection of the quays, the diving bell has been much used. Improvements on a similar plan, and also at an enormous expense, have been made at the opposite port of Donaghadee.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 1818.

PORTREE, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye, including the islands of Raasay and Ronay. It extends about nine miles in length, and three in breadth, containing an area of about 41,900 square acres. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills, valleys, and plains. The coast on the sound, which separates Skye from the mainland, is very rugged, and nearly perpendicular, rising, particularly towards the north, to a stupendous height. The principal hill is called *Ait suidhe Fàin*, "Fingal's sitting-place;" it rises in a conical shape to a great elevation. There are several fresh water lakes, particularly Loch Fadd and Loch Leathan, giving rise to small rivulets, which abound with salmon; the water of Loch Leathan forms a beautiful cascade where it issues from the lake. In the rocks there are many caves of great extent, some of which are covered with stalactical incrustations. The greater part of this parish is better adapted for pasture than tillage; but a considerable extent might be rendered fertile, were it not for the slovenly mode of agriculture which still prevails in the Highlands. On the east coast the land is indented by Portree Loch, on the north side of which stands the small town of Portree,—a word signifying the "port of the king." There is

here a tolerably good harbour, and, as significant of the civilization of the islands, Macculloch remarks, that the place now possesses a jail.—Population of the town and parish in 1821, 3174.

**PORTSBURGH, (EASTER AND WESTER,)** two suburbs of Edinburgh.—See EDINBURGH, page 405.

**PORTSETON, or PORTSEATON,** a small sea-port village in Haddingtonshire, in the parish of Tranent, situated on the Firth of Forth, at the distance of about a mile east from Prestonpans. It has a small rude harbour for the admission of boats. The village, which is known as having been long the seat of some extensive salt works, derives its name from its proximity to Seton House, the ancient residence of the once noble family of the Setons, Earls of Winton. A large modern chateau, lately used as a boarding-school, occupies the site of Seton House; but the old fortified rampart-wall still exists, as well as the collegiate church connected with the original mansion. Seton lies upon the face of a gentle declivity, within a mile of the sea, and immediate vicinity of the ground whereon was fought the battle of Prestonpans. Seton House was one of those noble mansions erected in the reign of King James VI., which Hume remarks to have been so much superior in taste and elegance of architecture to any thing of the kind built during the next three or four reigns. It was for the time considered by far the most magnificent and elegantly furnished house in Scotland. From drawings of it taken by Grose, for his *Antiquities of Scotland* in 1789, immediately before its demolition, it appears, like Pinkie, Kenmure, and other large houses of its own era of architecture, to have consisted of two sides of a quadrangle, the rest of which was formed by a rampart. The state apartments were on the second floor, very spacious, nearly forty feet high, superbly furnished, and covered with crimson velvet, laced with gold. When James VI. revisited his native dominions in 1617, he spent his second night in Scotland at Seton, having lodged the first at Dunglass, on the south-eastern confines of the county. Charles I. and court also reposed here, when on a progress through Scotland. The last Earl of Winton was attainted on account of his concern in the civil war of 1715; on which occasion, it is a remarkable illustration of the decay which had by that time taken place in the

system of vassalage, that the great lord of the soil was only attended by twelve retainers. After his attainder, the furniture of the palace was sold by the commissioners of inquiry; including the pictures, which filled two large galleries, and some of which are yet to be seen at Pinkie and Dunse Castle. The collegiate church of Seton was built and furnished in a style of splendour suitable to the palace. It is a handsome small Gothic edifice, with a steeple. The rich vestments of the provost and inferior priests, the gold and silver vessels, &c. with which this church was adorned, form an astonishing catalogue in the accounts of its despoliation by the army of the Earl of Hereford in 1544. It is now, though entire, perfectly desolate. A door of coarse deals gives admission at the western extremity; the windows are also dealt with in the same manner. The walls and monuments are crusted over with damp and dirt; the floor is broken up; the tombs with all their contents exposed; and a more complete picture of overthrown grandeur does not anywhere exist.

**PORT-SKERRY,** a small village and harbour on the north coast of Sutherland, parish of Reay.

**PORTSOY,** a considerable sea-port town in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire, lying eight miles west by north of Banff, eighteen from Fochabers, eighty from Inverness, and 178 from Edinburgh. It is situated on a point of land at the head of one of those little bays, by which this part of the coast is in many places indented. The town is small and irregularly built, but as a port it is in a thriving condition. It was erected into a burgh of barony about the sixteenth century, by the baron of Boyne, whose descendants following the standard of Prince Charles Stewart in 1745, their lands became forfeited to the crown; they were afterwards given to the Earl of Findlater and Seafield, and are still in the possession of that family. The tongue of land on which Portsoy is built, forms a small but safe harbour, capable of admitting vessels of 150 tons. It carries on some trade in linen, thread, &c. and registers a few coasting vessels; but it is chiefly noticed on account of the marble, and some other mineralogical wonders found in its vicinity. The marble, which receives the name of Portsoy marble, is a beautiful mixture of red, green, and white, and is wrought into tea-cups, vases, and small ornaments, but is too brittle and hard to be wrought into chimney-

pieces. There are also in the neighbourhood singular specimens of micaceous schistus, and a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth. But the most remarkable mineral production is a granite of a flesh colour, which, except here and in Arabia, has been found nowhere else in the world. The export of these various stones is considerable, and is a main source of wealth to the district. Grain is also exported, and there is a considerable trade in the herring-fishing. The town, which is under the jurisdiction of a baron bailie, possesses an Episcopal and Roman Catholic chapel. There is a grammar and a ladies' boarding school.—In 1821 the population amounted to 1700.

**PORT-WILLIAM**, a small but thriving village in the parish of Mochrum, Wigtonshire, founded during the last century by Sir William Maxwell of Monreath.

**PORT-YARROCK**, a harbour in the parish of Whithorn, Wigtonshire, near Burgh-head.

**POTTECH, (LOCH)** an arm of the sea on the west coast of the isle of Skye.

**PREMNAY**, a parish at the centre of Aberdeenshire, extending about four miles in length, by from one to two in breadth; bounded by Insch on the north, Oyne on the east, and Tough and Keig on the south. The district lies on the north side of the hill of Bennochie, and is chiefly arable, and under enclosures.—Population in 1821, 567.

**PRESS**, an inn and stage on the old east road from Edinburgh to London, fifteen miles south-east of Dunbar, and twelve north-west of Berwick.

**PRESTWICK**, an ancient small town and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire, parish of Monkton, to which the parish of Prestwick has been annexed. It stands on the road from Ayr to Monkton, at the distance of a mile south from the latter. The charter erecting it into a burgh of barony, was renewed and confirmed by James VI. at Holyroodhouse, June 19, 1600. The narrative of this charter expressly says, that it was known as a free burgh of barony beyond the memory of man, for the space of 617 years before its renewal. By the charter of James, it is privileged to elect annually a provost, two bailies, with several councillors, and to grant franchises for several trades, and to hold a weekly market, as also a fair on the 6th of November. The town has a certain extent of

lands attached to it, divided in lots among freemen. Many of the ancient usages of the place, established by charter, have fallen into disuse in modern times. The town has a market cross, which appears to be of great antiquity. It has also a jail and a council house.—The population may be estimated at about 300.

**PRESTON.** See **BONKLE**.

**PRESTON**, a decayed village in the parish of Kirkbean, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near the mouth of the Nith, formerly a burgh of regality, under the superiority of the Regent Morton. The cross, and certain annual markets, are the only remains of its ancient privileges.

**PRESTON**, or **PRESTONKIRK**, a parish at the centre of Haddingtonshire, which, exclusive of a portion protruded northwards, measures about four miles each way; bounded on the north by North-Berwick and Whitekirk, on the east also by Whitekirk, part of Dunbar, and part of Stenton, on the south by Whittingham, and on the west by Haddington and Athelstaneford. The surface is agreeably varied, and under the finest processes of agriculture. From the southern part of the parish rises Traprane Law, a conspicuous hill, seen at a great distance. The district contains some fine mansions and plantations; there are two villages, Prestonkirk and Linton.—Population in 1821, 1812.

**PRESTON**, a decayed village in the parish of Prestonpans, half a mile south of that place, and eight east of Edinburgh. Preston was anciently a barony, long the property of the Hamiltons of Preston, and sold by Sir William Hamilton in 1704. A tower, which was for ages the residence of the Hamiltons, stands near the village in a ruined condition, having been accidentally burnt in 1663. Some years after this event, Preston house was erected at the east end of the village, and in 1784 it was converted into an hospital for the maintenance and education of twenty-four boys; those of the name of Schaw, McNeil, Cunningham, and Stewart having a preference of entry. Preston was formerly noted for a fair held on the second Thursday of October, called St. Jerome's fair, at which there was an annual general meeting of the travelling chapmen or pedlars of the three Lothians. The ground on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745, lies a short way to the



east. Preston derives its name from having been the *town* of the *priests*, or monks of Newbotle, who had considerable property in this quarter.

PRESTONPANS, a parish in Haddingtonshire, extending along the shore of the Firth of Forth a distance of about two miles and three quarters, by the average breadth of a mile inward; bounded by Tranent on the east and south, and by Musselburgh or Inveresk on the west. This parish was erected in 1606 by the parliament of Perth, by dismembering the parish of Tranent, and endowing a church in Prestonpans, which had some time before been built at the expense of the minister, Mr. John Davidson. The land rises with a gentle acclivity from the shore of the Firth, and is under the best processes of enclosure and agriculture. The chief town is Prestonpans; besides which, there is the above village of Preston, from which the name of the parish and town has been derived. The parish contains several gentlemen's seats, among which are Drummore, on the western boundary; Preston-Grange, west from the town; and Northfield. At Dolphingston, a hamlet on the road from Edinburgh to Tranent, is a ruined castle, once of considerable note.

PRESTONPANS, a considerable town, and burgh of barony, in the above parish, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, at the distance of eight miles from Edinburgh, two and a half from Musselburgh, and fourteen from North-Berwick. Prestonpans is understood to have originated as far back as the twelfth century, when the monks of Newbotle, who were large proprietors in the district, established pans for the manufacture of salt; and it is more than probable that since that period such a manufacture has been constantly carried on at the spot. Thus growing up in early times, and receiving additions in successive centuries, Prestonpans exhibits an air of antiquity in its appearance, and has been drawn out in a most irregular manner to a considerable length. Though improved in modern times, it is still a straggling dingy town, chiefly consisting of a single street parallel with the Firth, and studded here and there with salt or other manufactories, which keep the place almost continually enveloped in smoke. Prestonpans received its charter of erection as a burgh of barony in 1617, in favour of Sir John Hamilton of Preston, which village is also included in the charter. There

are two baron-bailies. The town is divided by a rivulet, falling into the sea, and that portion to the west is a suburb having the local appellation of *the Kuiltle*, or more properly speaking, Cuthil. Besides the salt works, there is a large manufactory of fine earthenware, of soap, &c. There is also a brewery, the produce of which is much celebrated, and a large distillery. At a place called Morison's Haven, on the west, there is a manufactory of brown earthenware. Morison's Haven has a good harbour, and answers as the sea-port of Prestonpans; see MORISON'S HAVEN. Betwixt this place and the town are the enclosed pleasure grounds and mansion of Preston-Grange, a seat of Sir J. Grant Suttie. The battle to which Prestonpans has given its name, was fought on the 21st of September 1745, on a field lying south-east from the town, now enclosed and quite undistinguished from the arable grounds in the vicinity. A small hamlet called Meadow-mill stands nearly on the spot where the conflict took place. At a short distance west from thence, Bankton-house, the house inhabited by Colonel Gardiner, and in which he expired after the battle, is still shown.—Population of the town in 1821, 1500; including the parish, 2055.

PRIMROSE. See CARRINGTON.

PROSEN, or PROSSIN, a river in Forfarshire, rising in the north-west extremity of the parish of Kirriemuir, and joining the Carity about half a mile below the castle of Invercarity, where the Carity falls into the Esk. The Prosen gives the name of Glenprosen to the district through which it passes.

PULTENEY-TOWN, a modern thriving village in the parish of Wick, county of Caithness, lying on the south side of the bay of Wick, at the distance of half a mile from the town of that name. Pulteney-town originated in this manner: About twenty-five years ago, the Society in London for extending the British Fisheries, having purchased a large space of ground on the north side of the river and bay of Wick, part of the entailed estate of Hempriggs, feued it out for building according to a plan whereby a certain number of buildings were to be erected for purposes connected with the herring fishery, and the others for dwelling-houses of a substantial and neat appearance. The whole feus included in the plan have been given out by the Society, and are almost all built upon. Two harbours have

been erected by the Society, the one communicating with the other, and various other measures have been adopted by them for the advantage of the place. In consequence of these measures, there is now a bustling village of 2000 inhabitants, where there was not many years ago a barren heath, and all the surrounding lands are enclosed and cultivated, as

well as ornamented by a number of neat villas. The feu and harbour duties, it is understood, more than repay the Society for the interest of the capital sunk upon this beneficial undertaking. The exertions of the Society have, moreover, been exceedingly useful as an example, and have given an impetus to improvement in this remote quarter of Scotland.

**QUAIR**, a stream in the county of Peebles, which, rising and having its whole course in the parish of Traquair, falls into the Tweed below Traquair House, the seat of the Earl of Traquair, and opposite the village of Innerleithen. The word *Quair* signifies "winding," and implies that the water is sinuous in its course.

**QUARFF**, a parish on the mainland of Shetland, united to Bressay. See **BRESSAY**.

**QUARRELTOWN**, a village in the Abbey parish of Paisley, Renfrewshire, four miles west from Paisley, and in the neighbourhood of Johnstone. Quarreltown is celebrated for its coal mines. The coal is found in a most extraordinary mass, and consists of five contiguous strata, the thickness of the whole of which is upwards of fifty feet. In consequence of the great depth, it is wrought in floors or storeys.

**QUARRY-HEAD**, a promontory on the north-east coast of Aberdeenshire.

**QUEENISH**, a small modern village in the island of Mull, Argyshire.

**QUEENSBERRY HILL**, an eminence in the parish of Closeburn, Dumfries-shire, 2000 feet above the level of the sea. It gives the titles of Duke and Marquis of Queensberry.

**QUEENSFERRY**. There are two places with this name, lying opposite each other on the Firth of Forth, called respectively the South and North Ferries. The former, which is most important, may be first described.

**QUEENSFERRY, (SOUTH)** a royal burgh, and parochial district, in Linlithgowshire, lying betwixt the shore of the Firth of Forth and the ridge which there rises from the coast, at the distance of nine miles west from Edinburgh, nine east from Borrowstownness, and nine north-east from Linlithgow. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but is of moderate extent, and of a mean appearance. It derives its name from Margaret, Queen of Mal-

colm Canmore, a princess celebrated for her charitable and beneficent virtues, who frequented the passage of the Forth here on her numerous excursions to and from Edinburgh and Dunfermline. The parish is of small extent, consisting only of the burgh, (the royalty not extending to the two ends of the town); it was disjoined from the parish of Dalmeny in the year 1636. The town has long possessed a soap manufactory, besides which there is a brewery. The great thoroughfare across the Firth, which has given the town a celebrity, is a short distance to the east, at a place called Newhall. Here there is a small harbour and low-water pier; and, as in some cases the boats cannot conveniently make to this point, there are other piers made at a short distance to the west. At this place the Firth of Forth is contracted to a gut of two miles in breadth; and in the middle of the strait lies a small rocky island called Inch Garvie. The passage is placed under the direction of trustees, who, according to parliamentary enactment, regulate the sailing of vessels, fares, &c., the whole being on the most efficient footing. Between the 1st of April and 1st October a large boat leaves each side of the ferry every hour, from six A. M. till sunset; and during the remainder of the year from eight A. M. till sunset. A pinnace sails from each side half an hour after the large boat. A steam-boat is on the station; in calm, baffling, or contrary winds, it plies instead of the boat or pinnace. Passengers by the large boat pay a fare of 3d., and by the steam-boat or pinnace 6d. In this manner the intercourse is here almost incessant. Besides the ordinary traffic, at all times of the tide, the boats take across the mail and passengers. As a royal burgh, Queensferry is governed by a provost, a land bailie, two sea bailies, a dean of guild, and a town council. The burgh joins with Stirling, Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, and Culross, in sending a member to parliament.

There are three incorporated trades. The Earl of Roseberry having given a piece of ground for a bleaching green to the inhabitants, and also conveyed water into the town for their use, the magistrates and council, to perpetuate these favours, and also to evince their gratitude, have erected a tablet, with a suitable inscription, over the fount. A fair is held on the 5th of August, except it happen on a Saturday or Monday, when, according to the charter, it is held upon the Friday or Tuesday. —In 1821, the population of the town and parish was 700.

**QUEENSFERRY, (NORTH)** a village and harbour in the parish of Dunfermline, county of Fife, situated on a promontory of land jutting into the Firth of Forth, directly opposite the South Ferry station, at the distance of six miles from Dunfermline, and two from Inverkeithing. There is a good low-water pier for the use of the ferry-boats. The village is small, and possesses an inn for travellers.

**QUEENSIDE LOCH**, a small lake in the parish of Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire.

**QUIECH, (NORTH)** a small river in Kinross-shire, which rises among the Ochils,

and falls into Loch Leven, a short way west from Milnathort.

**QUIECH, (SOUTH)** a small river in Kinross-shire, which rises in the parish of Fossaway, and falls into Loch Leven, at the south end of the town of Kinross.

**QUIECH, (LOCH)** a small lake in Inverness-shire, which discharges itself by a river of the same name into Loch Garry.

**QUENDAL BAY**, an inlet of the sea near the south extremity of the mainland of Shetland, esteemed a good natural harbour. At its head is a gentleman's residence, called Quendal House.

**QUINZIE**, a rivulet in Stirlingshire, which falls into the Kelvin, in the parish of Kilsyth.

**QUIVOX, (ST.)** a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the banks of the river Ayr, bounded on the east by Tarbolton, and on the west by Newton of Ayr and Monkton. It contains altogether 3500 acres, nearly all of which are arable. The district is finely enclosed and beautified by plantations.—Population in 1821, 5392.

**QUOTHQUHAN**, a parish in Lanarkshire, united in 1660 to the parish of Libberton. See **LIBBERTON**.

**RAASAY**, an island of the Hebrides, lying between the mainland of Scotland and the Isle of Skye, and, with the latter, belonging to Inverness-shire. It extends about sixteen miles in length, and is, on an average, two broad, containing 32 square miles, or 16,000 acres. At its north end lie the smaller islands of Rona and Fladda, the latter separated from it by a narrow sound, which is dry at half tide. From the western shore, which is low, but skirted by rocks, the land rises everywhere, brown, rocky, and dreary, towards the east, where it is bounded, for a great part, by high abrupt cliffs. Duncan hill, the highest point, is about 1500 feet in height; and although that elevation is not a very considerable one in such a country as this, it presents, from its insulated and unobstructed position, a magnificent and extensive view. Nearly all the green and cultivated land of Raasay lies on the top of the high eastern cliffs, which are everywhere covered with scattered farms, forming a striking contrast to the solitary brown waste of the western coast. "As we rowed along beneath this lofty land,"

says Macculloch, "they appeared perched above our heads; often seeming to hang over the deep below, like birds' nests, and in some places, so high as to be scarcely visible from the water. These cliffs reach from five to six hundred feet in height, being formed of beautiful white sandstones, and the precipices being intermixed with grassy slopes and patches, and skirted at the foot by huge masses that have slid down from above, or by piles of enormous fragments, heaped in all the disorder of ruin. Here are quarries of freestone, out of which cities might be built, without making a sensible impression on the bulk of the cliffs. Where these cliffs terminate, the land slopes down to the sea on the east coast; intricate, irregular, and interspersed with rocks, trees, and farm houses; the seat of that singular structure Broichin castle. This is indeed the garden of Raasay. The castle stands on the summit of an insulated rock, which rises up like a tower above the green slope; and the structure is so contrived, that the walls and the rock form one continuous precipice; the outline and dis-



position of the whole being in themselves highly picturesque. The castle, which might easily be made habitable, was anciently the seat of the lairds of Raasay. The island belongs to the parish of Portree in Skye, and with the adjacent island of Rona may contain 1000 inhabitants."

**RAFFORD**, a parish in the county of Moray, extending about eight miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, lying on the east back of the Findhorn, which separates it from Dyke and Moy; bounded on the north by Birnie, on the east by Elgin, and on the south by Edenkeillie. The district is much diversified in appearance, part of it lying low, flat, and fertile, and part of it elevated, moorish, and rocky. The hills are heathy and pastoral. The parish has some good mansions, and has been subjected to a variety of improvements.—Population in 1821, 970.

**RAIT**, a small village in the parish of Kilspindie, Perthshire, half way on the old road from Perth to Dundee.

**RAMASA**, an islet in Loch Linnhe, Argyshire, near Lismore.

**RANKLEBURN**, a rivulet flowing through a small vale of the same name, in Etrick, Selkirkshire, receding southwards into the dense mass of hills opposite Tushielaw.

**RANNOCH**, a Highland district in Perthshire, situated in the north-west quarter of the county, in the extensive parish of Fortingal, having Breadalbane on the south. In its centre lies Loch Rannoch, a beautiful sheet of water, extending about ten miles in length from west to east, by a general breadth of one mile. It receives the water of Gaur at its western extremity, and discharges itself by the Tummel, which passes through the district of Athole, and falls into the Tay at Logierait. The banks of the loch are finely wooded in many places, and are quite accessible to the tourist by a road on each side towards George Town at the western extremity. At the distance of a few miles west from thence, on the borders of the shire, is the black wilderness called the moor of Rannoch. This is a level tract of country sixteen or twenty miles long, and nearly as many broad: it is bounded by distant mountains, and is an open, silent, and solitary scene of desolation; an ocean of blackness and bogs, with a few pools of water, and a long dreary lake styled Loch Lydoch.

**RANZA**, (LOCH) a small bay or natural

harbour on the north-east coast of the isle of Arran.

**RASAY**, a small river in Ross-shire fall into the Conan, in the parish of Contin, about eight miles above where that river discharges itself into the firth of Cromarty.

**RATHEN**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast of Buchan, betwixt Fraserburgh on the north, and Lonmay on the south; extending seven miles long; and at a medium two in breadth. The high ground, in which is a part of the Mormond hill, is bleak and barren; but the low grounds, chiefly on the rivulet of Rathen or Philorth, are in general tolerably productive. The sea coast is partly flat and sandy, and partly low rocks. The parish possesses two creeks, on which are built two fishing villages, each of which contains about 200 inhabitants. There are two old castles, both in ruins, at Cairnbulg and Inverallochie, which seem to have been places of considerable strength. There is no natural wood, but large trunks of oak trees are dug up in all the mosses.—Population in 1821, 1926.

**RATHO**, a parish in Edinburghshire, of an irregular figure, extending about five miles each way; bounded by Kirkliston and Corstorphine on the north, Currie on the east and south, and Kirknewton on the west. It comprehends a large portion of the level grounds west from Corstorphine, and on the west and south rises into a hilly tract of country. The most conspicuous heights are the crags of Dalmahoy, which are striking land-marks in looking westwards from Edinburgh. The district is chiefly arable, and is now highly improved and well enclosed, as well as ornamented by plantations. It possesses a number of gentlemen's seats, in particular, Addiston, Ratho, Dalmahoy, Hatton, Bonnington, Gogar Bank, and Mill Burn Tower. All these are elegant residences, but Dalmahoy, the seat of the Earl of Morton, holds a pre-eminent rank. The parish is intersected by the Union Canal, which has been of great advantage to the district. The village of Ratho is situated in the centre of the parish, at the distance of eight miles west by south from Edinburgh, four east from Mid-Calder, and two and a half south of Kirkliston.—Population in 1821, 1444.

**RATHVEN**, a parish in Banffshire, lying on the coast of the Moray Firth, betwixt Bellic on the west, and Deskford on the east. It

has about ten miles of the sea-coast, and is from three to five miles in breadth. The greater proportion of the land is hill, moss, and moor. In the lower parts near the sea it is arable, and in some places exhibits thriving plantations. The parish includes the fishing villages of Buckie, Porteasy, Findochtie, and Portnockie. The church of Rathven stands near the sea, a short way east from Buckie. The district abounds in limestone, sandstone, and slate. The remains of antiquity are numerous, particularly cairns.—Population in 1821, 5364.

**RATTRAY**, a parish in the eastern part of Perthshire, lying on the left bank of the river Erich; bounded on the east by Bendochy, and on the opposite side of the Erich by Blairgowrie; it extends four miles in length, by two in breadth. The surface is much diversified, the land on the river being arable and fertile, and the higher grounds being fit only for pasture. The village of Rattray is small, and lies four miles west of Alyth, and one east of Blairgowrie. It is situated on the southern declivity of a hill, and built in a straggling manner: the principal trade of the inhabitants is the weaving of coarse linens. To the south-east of the village, on a rising ground called the Castle-hill, are the vestiges of the ancient castle of Rattray, the residence of the family of that name.—Population in 1821, 1057.

**RATTRAY-HEAD**, a dangerous low promontory in Aberdeenshire, in the parish of Crimond, stretching a considerable way into the sea, and lying about seven miles east from Kinnaird's-head.

**RAYNE**, a parish near the centre of Aberdeenshire, lying on the left bank of the Urie, betwixt Culsalmond on the north-west, and Daviot and Chapel of Garioch on the south-east. It extends about four and a half miles from the Urie, by a breadth of from two to four miles. Except a small eminence covered with heath on the north side of the parish, the surface is flat, with a few rising spots. On the banks of the Urie the district is of a pleasing appearance, and ornamented by plantations. In the central part of the parish stands the village of Rayne, and on the public road along the Urie is the small post town, called Old Rayne, which is at the distance of twenty-four miles north-west from Aberdeen, and nine from Inverury. The town has a large annual fair on the second Tuesday of August, and a weekly market.—Population in 1821, 1374.

**REAY**, a parish partly in the county of Caithness and partly in Sutherlandshire, but chiefly in the former, lying on the coast of the Northern Ocean, and extending about sixteen miles inland, by a general breadth of eight or nine; bounded on the east by Thurso and Hal Kirk, by the latter with Kildonan on the south, and Farr on the west. The general appearance is bleak and hilly, with a few arable spots in the glens and near the sea. The coast is bold and rocky, and contains the bays and harbours of Sandside, Bighouse, Portskerry and Haladale. The highest hill is Benin-Reay, the elevation of which is computed to be nearly a mile perpendicular. The hills pasture an immense number of sheep and cattle. This is the country of the Mackays, and gives the title of Lord Reay to their chief. The property possessed by this nobleman has lately been sold to the family of Stafford, who are now proprietors of nearly the whole of Sutherlandshire. In popular language, the north-west quarter of this wild county, from having been the property of Lord Reay, is called Lord Reay's country.—Population in 1821, 3815.

**REDDING**, a district abounding in coal, with a populous village on the high grounds in the parish of Polmont, Stirlingshire. The Union Canal passes through the district, and the village is inhabited by the colliers who work at the neighbouring mines.

**REDGORTON**, a parish in Perthshire, lying at the termination of the peninsula formed by the confluence of the Almond and Tay, and extending northwards along the latter river. It extends about six miles in length, by on an average two in breadth; bounded on the north by Auchtergaven and Kinclaven, on the east by Scoon, on the south and south-west by Tibbermuir and Methven, and on the west by Monédie. The surface is rather hilly; but the high grounds are neither steep nor of great elevation, but undulate gently towards the rivers, on the banks of which the surface is flat and fertile. Besides the Almond and Tay, there is a small stream called the Shochie, and several rivulets, which are employed in driving the extensive machinery erected in the parish. This is a considerable manufacturing district, several branches being carried on to a great extent. Cromwell-Park is a cotton-work and print-field; Pitcairn-Green and Battleby, two villages employed in the weaving of cotton. Luncarty, an extensive bleachfield, and part of

the village of Stanley, noted for its cotton-mill, are also in this parish.—Population in 1821, 1589.

RED-HEAD, a lofty and conspicuous promontory in Forfarshire, parish of Inverkeilor, which rises on the west side of Lunan Bay to the height of 250 feet above the sea.

RENFREWSHIRE, a county in the west of Scotland, bounded by Ayrshire on the south; Lanarkshire on the east and north-east: the river and firth of Clyde divide it from Dumbartonshire on the north; and the firth of Clyde separates it from Argyle on the west. The shire lies between  $55^{\circ} 40' 40''$  and  $55^{\circ} 58' 10''$  north latitude; and between  $4^{\circ} 15'$  and  $4^{\circ} 52' 30''$  longitude west of Greenwich. The extreme length, from east-south-east to west-north-west, is about thirty-one miles, or 154,240 English acres. It lies wholly on the southern side of the Clyde, excepting a part of the parish of Renfrew, which lies on the north side. Altogether, the shire contains 241 square miles. Before proceeding to detail its natural statistics, it may be useful to glance at the ancient character of the shire. At the epoch of the Roman invasion, the district was inhabited by the Damii, a British tribe, who also covered the adjacent district of Strathclyde. The Romans having conquered the territory, fixed themselves at a spot near the present site of Paisley, which they called Vanduarua. In after times, the Romanized inhabitants were subjected to the sway of the Scots, and in 1097 submitted to the silent revolution which took place under Edgar, when the Celtic customs were changed for the municipal laws, which the Scoto-Saxon government gradually introduced. During the reign of David I., Walter, the son of Alan, fled from Shropshire, during the troublous conflicts of Maud and Stephen, in their competition for the crown of England, and settled in the district, where, by the influence, probably, of the Earl of Gloucester, David I. made him his steward, and gave him lands to support the dignity of his office. By the charter, we learn that these lands were those of "Passaleth, (Paisley,) Polloc, Talahec, Ketkert, le Drop, le Mutrene, Egelsham, Louchwinnoch, and Inverwick." These estates were confirmed by Malcolm IV. in 1157, when he made the office of steward hereditary, and granted, in addition, "part of the lands of Perthic, the whole lands of Inchinan, Steintown, Halestanedene, Legardswode, and

Birchinside," &c. Besides these possessions, Walter acquired the whole district of Strathgryfe in Renfrewshire; and the western half of Kyle in Ayrshire—which hence was called Kyle-Stewart. Such was the manner in which the first of the royal family of Stewart settled in Scotland. At this period the country in this quarter was in a semi-barbarous state, but Walter the stewart introduced new and civilized usages. He settled many of his military followers on his lands, and by the founding of the Abbey of Paisley, introduced a body of instructed men, who taught the ancient people domestic arts and foreign manners. In the midst of those settlements, Somerled, a relation of the northern sea-kings, came into the Clyde in 1164, and landing with his forces and followers at Renfrew, was attacked by a people as brave as himself, and with his son was slain. At this period a portion of the inhabitants of Renfrewshire were styled the *Lavernani*, and these formed a powerful band in the numerous army of David I. at the celebrated battle of the Standard, in 1138. With regard to who were these Lavernani, there have been various disputes, but it is now established, that they were the men who lived on the banks of the *Lavern*, one of the streams of the county. By their intimate connexion with the house of Stewart, the inhabitants of the district of Renfrew partook of the reiterated struggles for the crown, and felt the sad effects of this warfare. It was, however, a small consolation, after a variety of sufferings, that they at length gave a Stewart king to the Scottish nation. Hitherto, it seems, the district had formed a portion of Lanarkshire, but a circumstance occurred which tended to change its political character. In order to make a provision for his son James, and to prevent the dilapidation of the estates of the family in this quarter, Robert III. in 1404, erected a *principality*, consisting of the barony of Renfrew and the whole estates of the Stewarts, with the Earldom of Carrick, and the barony of King's Kyle, all of which he granted in a free regality during the life of the prince. This principality continued, in after times, the appropriate appanage of the eldest sons of the Scottish monarchs. See ROTHESAY. In consequence of these arrangements, the barony of Renfrew was dissolved from the shire of Lanark, and put under the jurisdiction of a separate sheriff. To turn now to the physical peculiarities of the county.



Considerably more than one half of Renfrewshire, comprehending the west and south-east portion, is hilly and devoted to pasture. The cultivated part occupies the north, the north-east, and the centre of the county, and consists partly of low detached hills, and partly of a level tract of rich loam, between Paisley and the river Clyde. The hilly part of the county varies in elevation from 500 to 600 feet. Misty Law, the highest hill in the county, is about 1240 feet high. The soil of Renfrewshire is very various. In those parts of the high grounds which are not covered by heath or moss, a fine light soil on a gravelly bottom is most common. In the part formed of detached hills, the soil is a thin earth, on a gravelly or till bottom, and in the level district it is a deep rich brown loam. Owing to the great demand in this county for the products of the dairy, the garden, and the fold, arising from the vicinity of large and populous towns, nearly two-thirds of the arable land in the county is kept in grass, and hence Renfrewshire enjoys no celebrity as an agricultural district.—“The waters of Renfrewshire,” says the author of the *Beauties of Scotland*, “are of no great magnitude in themselves; but by the industry and enterprise of the inhabitants of the adjacent territory, they are rendered of considerable importance to society. Unlike the romantic waters of Ayrshire, the Doon, the Lugar, the Girvan, the Ayr, which flow between woody banks in pleasing solitude, or are adorned by the vestiges of past, or the buildings and works reared by present magnificence, the streams of this district are everywhere rendered instruments of human industry, and made to toil for man. If they descend suddenly from a height, it is not to form a pleasing cataract, to give variety to the beauties of a park, or to please the eye or the ear with the wild or beautiful scenery which nature sometimes delights to exhibit, but to turn some vast water-wheel, which gives motion to extensive machinery in immense buildings, where hundreds of human beings toil in the service of luxury, or form the materials which are to furnish clothing to distant nations. Here, if a stream spread abroad its waters, it is not to form a crystal pool, but to be subservient to the more vulgar, but more useful purpose of affording convenience to a bleachfield, or a reservoir for machinery in case of a want of rain. In proportion as we ap-

proach towards Glasgow, the great theatre and centre of Scottish manufactures and commerce, every thing assumes an aspect of activity, of enterprise, of arts, and industry. The principal streams here found are the White Cart, the Black Cart, and the Gryfe; all of which ultimately unite together, and fall into the Clyde below Inchinnan bridge; that is, about half-way down the river between Glasgow and Port-Glasgow. The White Cart, which generally, by way of eminence, receives the name of Cart, runs in a direction from south-east to north-west, somewhat parallel to Clyde; it takes its rise in the high grounds or moors of East Kilbride in the county of Lanark, and of Eaglesham in Renfrewshire. It passes the town of Paisley, and thereafter joins the Gryfe at Inchinnan bridge. In the Cart are found perch, trout, flounders, and braises or gilt heads, but none of them in any considerable quantities; owing no doubt, in a great degree, to the bleachfields, printfields, and a copperas work upon the banks of the river.” The Black Cart takes its rise in the loch of Castle Semple in Lochwinnoch parish, and descending northward from that beautiful lake, it meets the Gryfe at Walkinshaw, about two miles above the confluence of their united streams with the White Cart. The Gryfe rises in the high grounds above Largs, and flows eastward till it meets the black Cart. The Gryfe conveys the name of Strathgryfe to the vale through which it flows, and in an early age the appellation, like that of Clydesdale in the case of Lanarkshire, was applied to a large district of country in the vicinity of the river. The principal lakes in Renfrewshire are that of Castle Semple, in the southern boundary of the county, and Queenside Loch, in the parish of Lochwinnoch, besides two lochs in Neilston parish, and several smaller ones of no interest.—The minerals of Renfrewshire are of very considerable value. Coal, limestone, and sandstone abound in various parts of the country. There were some years ago no fewer than twelve coal-works in actual operation. The most extensive of these are at Quarreltown, near the centre of the county; Polmadie on its north-east boundary; and at Hurler and Househill to the south-east of Paisley. The coal-field at Quarreltown is of a very extraordinary structure. It is upwards of fifty feet thick, and consists of five different strata. From its great depth, it is wrought in different floors, in the manner practised in great

open quarries. The Hurlet Coal, which belongs to the Earl of Glasgow, is five feet three inches thick, and is said to have been wrought for nearly two centuries. The coal mines of Hurlet afford materials for a small manufactory of sulphate of iron, and the most extensive alum manufactory in Great Britain is carried on at the same place. Limestone was lately wrought at about eight different quarries. Ironstone accompanies all the coal strata, occurring in beds and balls; it is very common in the middle division of the county; but is particularly abundant on the shores of the Clyde.—In point of commercial and manufacturing importance, Renfrewshire is second only to the county of Lanark, and with it unites in constituting the great manufacturing district of Scotland. The manufactures are chiefly cotton and silk goods; and while Paisley is the head quarters of the trade in these articles, the business of weaving is carried on to a greater or less extent in almost every town, village, and hamlet. There is also a number of steam-loom establishments. The free export of the manufactured goods is promoted by the different sea-ports on the Clyde, especially by Greenock, and by which also foreign produce is imported. The trade is further promoted by the Forth and Clyde Canal, which connects the county with many parts of Scotland. A canal was projected from Glasgow to Ardrossan, but it has been carried no farther than Johnstone, and passes the town of Paisley. Renfrewshire contains one royal burgh, namely, Renfrew, the county town; several large towns, as Paisley, Greenock, and Port-Glasgow; and a number of villages, of which the largest are Johnstone, Gourock, Eaglesham, Kilbarchan, Lochwinnoch, Pollockshaws. It contains, also, a number of residences of nobility and gentry; amongst others, the Earl of Glasgow and Lord Blantyre possess elegant seats. The county is divided into twenty-one parochial divisions. The valuation of Renfrewshire is L.69,172, 1s. Scots; the real rent of land in 1795 was only L.67,000; but in 1811 it had risen to L.127,068, and that of the houses to L.106,238. The largest portion of the valued rent belongs to the entail- ed estates, or those belonging to corporations. The increase in the value of property in Renfrewshire has not been more rapid or remarkable than the increase of population; the inhabitants having quadrupled in sixty years. In 1574 there were 26,641; in 1801, there were 79,891;

in 1811 there were 92,769; and in 1821 there were 51,178 males and 60,997 females; total 112,175; being an increase of 20 per cent. in ten years.

RENFREW, a parish in the above county, the greater part of which lies on the left bank of the Clyde along with the rest of the shire, and a portion lies on the opposite bank contiguous to Lanark and Dumbartonshires. From the north-east to the south-west extremity, the length is nearly six miles, by a breadth of from one and a half to two and a half miles. The parish is bounded by Govan on the east, the Abbey parish of Paisley on the south, and chiefly Inchinnan on the west. The lands are all well enclosed, and of a fertile nature. There are some fine estates, having pleasure grounds and plantations highly ornamental to the district.

RENFREW, an ancient town and royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, is pleasantly situated at the distance of three miles north from Paisley, six miles west from Glasgow, one mile east from the river Cart, and half a mile south from the Clyde. This seat of population deduces its origin from a remote and unknown antiquity. As its name imports, it must have been a settlement of the early British people. The term *Renfrew* is variously written *Ranfrew*, *Rainfrew*, and *Renfrew* in the old charters, and is composed of the two British words *Ren*, or *Rhyn*, a point, or promontory, and *frew*, a flux or flow; implying that the place is a point of land liable to be overflowed by the tide, which applies to the local character and figure of a part of the parish. Whatever was the original extent of the town, it was of little importance, and does not come into notice in history, till it was created a burgh by David I. According to the researches of the patient George Chalmers, this munificent prince also endeavoured to increase its buildings and its trade, by granting to some of the monasteries tofts for building, with certain rights of fishing and trading. Renfrew, and the adjacent territory, formed part of the estates that were granted by David I. to Walter, the first Stewart; and it thus became the burgh of a baron, in place of being a royal burgh. Walter continued the policy of this sovereign by granting tofts, or pieces of ground for building, with certain rights of fishing in the adjacent waters; in particular, he granted to the monks of Paisley a full tenement in

his burgh of Renfrew; and one net's fishing for salmon, and six nets, and one boat's fishing for herrings. Walter built a castle at Renfrew, which constituted the principal mansion of the extensive barony. This castle stood on a small height, called the castle-hill, on the margin of that bank of the Clyde, which formerly approached to the burgh, and it was surrounded by a large fosse. After the accession of the Stewarts to the crown, the castle of Renfrew was committed to the charge of a constable, and in the reign of James IV. this office became hereditary in the family of Lord Ross of Halkhead. Among other historical incidents connected with Renfrew, we are told that during the wars of Bruce and Baliol, the latter celebrated his yule or Christmas in its castle in royal state, distributing lands and offices among his guests. But the chief historical incident connected with the place, was the misfortune which here befel Marjory Bruce, the daughter of Robert Bruce, and the wife of Walter the Stewart. It happened while this lady was hunting near her residence, she fell from her horse and was killed; but being pregnant at the time, the cæsarian operation was resorted to, and executed with all but complete success, as the life of the child was saved, but the operator being unskillful, his instrument by accident injured its eye, which ever after bore a mark, and induced the nickname of King Blearie when he came to be Robert II. This melancholy occurrence took place in 1317, and the royal lady was buried in the monastery of Paisley. A rude stone cross, it seems, was afterwards erected on the spot where the accident befel, commemorative of the event. Renfrew continued the baronial burgh of the Stewarts, till the accession of Robert II., or King Blearie, to the throne, through his mother's connexion with the royal family of Bruce, when it came more directly into the favour of the court, and in 1396 Robert III. elevated it to the condition of a royal burgh. The old castle of Renfrew continued in existence till past the middle of last century, when along with the lands of the King's Inch, it was bought by Mr. Spiers, a merchant in Glasgow, the father of the present proprietor of Elderslie, and here he built an elegant house, about 1776; and razing the castle to its foundation, planted a clump of trees on its site. The modern town of Renfrew consists of a single street, from which several lanes issue. At the west end

of the main street stands the jail, and at the east end there is a considerable bleachfield. The parish church, which stands a short way east from the cross, is of a cruciform shape, and can accommodate about 700 sitters. It has been repeatedly a subject of remark, that though the situation of Renfrew is favourable both for trade and manufactures, it has made but little progress in either, while all the other towns in the shire have been running such a rapid course of improvement. This singularity of character has invariably been attributed to the evil effects of burgh politics; for as this is the only royal burgh in the shire, and as it has hitherto had the privilege of voting for a member of parliament, too much attention has been paid to this immunity, having, like many antiquated burghs, lived either on its reminiscences or anticipations of elections. Bishop Leslie, who lived in the sixteenth century, says, speaking of Renfrew, that it had sixty ships plying in fishing during the whole year round. Crawford reports, that the burgh once had a little foreign trade, but that a traffic with Ireland only occupied the burgesses in 1710. A few years ago, a local statistic related the melancholy fact, that the town then mustered but half a dozen boats, with one or two sand punts. The manufacturing establishments are an extensive distillery at Yoker, on the north side of the Clyde, a bleachfield, a pottery, and a starch manufactory. In the town there are about 200 looms employed. The river Clyde at one period, by one of its branches, came close to the town, but having receded from this channel, and in more recent times been hemmed in to its present direct course, the intermediate land, once inches or islands, has been greatly improved and converted into fine arable land, while a portion of the old channel has been employed as an artificial canal betwixt the town and the river. This canal was instituted about the year 1786, when vessels of seventy tons or thereabouts were enabled to proceed from the Clyde to the town, but as the canal has been filling up and going into disrepair, it is now unable to bear vessels of a greater burden than forty tons. There is a considerable quantity of grain and other goods landed here annually, chiefly for the Paisley merchants; but this trade is put to much inconvenience from the want of a proper harbour. As a royal burgh, Renfrew is governed by a provost, two bailies, and six-



teen councillors. The burgh joins with Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. The community have a right to fish for salmon from Scotstown to the Kelly Bridge, near the borders of Cunningham. The burgh, we are informed, has a much greater revenue than what has been usually represented. It amounts altogether to about L.1400, nearly L.220 for the ferry across the Clyde, L.280 for salmon fishings, and about L.900 from rents of lands, property in the town, and feu-duties. The market day of Renfrew is Saturday; fairs are held on the third Tuesday of May and the second Friday of June. Although Renfrew is the county-town, meetings of the freeholders and the head courts are only held in it; the seat of the sheriff being at Paisley. The vicinity of Renfrew is adorned by some gentlemen's residences. The mansions most worthy of the stranger's attention are Elderslie and Blytheswood, both situated amidst beautiful grounds on the banks of the Clyde.—Population of the town in 1821, 2000; including the parish, 2646.

RENINGAY, an islet near the west coast of the Isle of Mull.

RENTON INN, a stage on the great London road, forty-three miles from Edinburgh, and twelve from Berwick.

RENTOWN, a large village in the parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, situated near the river Leven, on the road from Dumbarton to Luss, at the distance of three miles from the former.

RERRICK, or RERWICK, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the shore of the Solway Firth. It is of a triangular figure, with the base towards the sea, from whence the distance inland is about seven miles, bounded by Kelton on the north and Kirkcudbright on the west; on the east it is separated in a great measure from Buittle by Auchencairn bay. The surface is rugged and uneven. On the north stands Bencairn, a lofty mountain, surrounded by smaller ones, which are covered with heath; the rest of the parish is chiefly arable. In the mouth of Auchencairn bay lies the small island of Heston, which stands high out of the water, and affords excellent sheep pasture. The great object of attraction in the parish, or in this part of the country, is the ruined Abbey of Dundrennan, standing about a mile and a half from the sea. This monastery was founded by Fergus, lord of Galloway, in the year 1142;

the monks, who were of the Cistercian order, being brought from Rievall in England. The last abbot was Edward Maxwell, son to John, Lord Herries; after whose death, King James VI. annexed the property to the chapel-royal of Stirling. It is generally understood that the chronicle of Melrose was written by one of the abbots, in continuation of the history of Bede. Alan, lord of Galloway, surnamed the Great, constable of Scotland, was buried in this place in the year 1233. The tomb of this distinguished petty prince, according to Grose, could lately be seen in a niche in the cross aisle of the church, on the east side of the north door. It is now demolished, but the mutilated trunk of the effigy is still shown. The church was built, as usual, in the form of a cross, with the spire rising 200 feet in height from the centre. The body was 120 feet in length, and divided into three aisles by seven clustered columns supporting arches on each side. On the south side of the church were the cloisters, containing a square area 94 feet, with a grass-plot in the centre. From what remains of the edifices, the whole must have been built in a style of great taste and architectural beauty. The buildings are now greatly dilapidated; and are almost entirely covered by a pale gray-coloured moss, which gives a character of peculiar and almost airy lightness to the lofty columns and Gothic arches, many of which are entire. Placed upon a gentle eminence, on the bank of a rocky and sparkling burn, and surrounded on all sides except the south by an amphitheatre of hills, Dundrennan forms an exception to the usual aspect of Abbey scenery. There is little old wood near it, save in the deep and devious glens which intersect the adjacent grounds belonging to Mr. Maitland of Dundrennan; but the neighbouring *braes* are generally clothed with copse, and afford from many points some magnificent views of the Solway, and of the mountains of Cumberland. From Newlaw-hill, an eminence adjoining the house of Dundrennan, the prospect is still more extensive, commanding, in addition to the almost boundless range of ocean, a view of the Isle of Man, and of the mountains of Morne in Ireland. But, *sentiment* no doubt gives to Dundrennan its principal charm. Those broken arches and tottering columns—these deserted cells and weed-grown aisles—these neglected monuments of ancient barons and belted knights—and this wide scene of ruin and desolation,

melancholy and silent though they be, are all invested with an inexpressible charm, as far superior to that imparted by mere fine scenery as the pleasures of the mind are to those of sense. It is impossible to tread this classic spot without carrying back our recollections to the period when the Abbey of Drundennan afforded a temporary shelter to the unfortunate Mary Stuart during the last hours she spent in Scotland. Tradition has traced with accuracy her course from Langside to the scene of her embarkation for England. She arrived at this spot in the evening, and spent her last night within the walls of the monastery, then a magnificent and extensive building. The spot where she took boat next morning for the English side of the Solway is at the nearest point of the coast. The road from the religious establishment thither runs through a secluded valley of surpassing beauty, and leads directly to the shore, where the rock is still pointed out by the peasantry, from which the hapless queen embarked on her ill-starred voyage. It is situated in a little creek, surrounded by vast and precipitous rocks, and called Port-Mary, in commemoration of the queen. The scene is appropriately wild and sublime, and besides being productive of associations to the poet or romantic tourist, the coast here and in the neighbourhood merits the attention of the mineralogist and the painter.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1378.

**RESCOBIE**, a parish in Forfarshire of a very irregular and long figure, comprehending about sixteen or eighteen square miles, bounded by Oathlaw and Aberlemno on the north, Kirkden on the east, and Dunnichen and Forfar on the south. The district has been vastly improved by draining, enclosing, and planting, and is now generally in a productive arable condition. Near the centre of the parish is the lake of Rescobie, formed by the river Lunan in its course towards the sea.—Population in 1821, 874.

**RESORT**, (LOCH) an arm of the sea, on the west coast of Lewis, partly forming the division betwixt Lewis and Harris.

**RESTALRIG**, an ancient village near Edinburgh. See **EDINBURGH**, page 404.

**RESTENNET**, (LOCH). This was a small lake in the county and parish of Forfar, which has been drained at a great expense, though not greater than what is warranted by the extent of excellent land procured. On

a picturesque eminence, once an island in the lake, stand the ruins of the ancient Priory of Restennet. This religious establishment was one of the three churches founded in Scotland by Boniface at the beginning of the seventh century. It was latterly a cell of the Abbey of Jedburgh, and the depository of all the valuable moveables and records belonging to that magnificent foundation.

**RESTON**, (WEST) an agricultural village in the parish of Coldingham, Berwickshire.

**RHOE**, (MICKLE) an island of Shetland situated in Yell sound, north from the Mainland, belonging to the parish of Deltling. It measures about 24 miles in circumference, is of a pastoral character, and possesses a limited population.

**RHOE**, (LITTLE) a small island of Shetland north from the mainland, near the latter island, and having a few inhabitants.

**RHONHOUSE**, or **RONEHOUSE**, a small village in the parish of Kelton, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, near which at Keltonhill, a large annual horse market used to be held, which now takes place at Castle Douglas.

**RHYNIE** and **ESSIE**, a united parish in Aberdeenshire, district of Strathbogie; comprehending a superficies of thirty square miles; bounded by the barony of Gartly on the north, by Fearn and Auchindoir on the south, and Cabrach on the west. It is partly watered by the Bogie river. The land is both pastoral and arable. The surface is irregular, but there is only one eminence, the hill of Noth, which deserves the name of a mountain.—Population in 1821, 766.

**RHYNS** or **RINNS** of **GALLOWAY**, the two peninsulated or projecting points of Wigtonshire, between which is Luce Bay. By some, the term is applied only to the most westerly peninsula, comprising the parish of Kirkmaiden, &c. The word *Rynn* in British, or *Rinn* in Gaelic, signifies a point, a cape, or a peninsula.

**RICCARTON**, a small village in Linlithgowshire, lying about two miles south-east of Linlithgow.

**RICCARTON**, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the left or south bank of the Irvine river, which separates it from Kilmarnock; bounded by Galston on the east, Symington on the south, and Dundonald on the west. The parish extends about six miles in length, and two in breadth,

the whole being arable, well enclosed, and planted. It is intersected by the Cessnock, a stream tributary to the Irvine. The village of Riccarton stands on an eminence, a mile to the south of Kilmarnock, on the opposite bank of the Irvine, but is almost connected with it by a long street. The church of Riccarton, a new structure, with a fine steeple, placed on a tall moat-hill, has an ornamental effect upon the whole country round. The village itself, which is inhabited chiefly by weavers, is a curious old-fashioned place, but is principally remarkable for having been the residence of the maternal uncle of Wallace, the venerable Sir Ronald Crawford, with whom, according to Blind Harry, the hero sometimes lived. Sir Ronald's house is said to have been a tower which stood upon the site of a little farm-house, called Yardsides, a hundred yards west from the village. The barn which belonged to the tower is the only building of the old place now existing. It is in a very ruinous condition, and forms the western extremity of a small line of cottages, composing the farm *onstead*. In the adjacent garden, there is a pear-tree, said to have been planted by Wallace's own hand; and at the side of the gate which leads into the field surrounding the houses, there is another and very aged tree, in which the people point out an iron staple, said to have been used by Wallace to tie up his horse when he visited his uncle. The scene of an incident recorded at full length by Blind Harry, is pointed out about half a mile to the westward. Wallace was one day fishing in the Irvine, which runs past Riccarton; when three English soldiers left a troop that happened to ride past, and insolently commanded him to give them the fish that he had caught. Wallace refused, and they were proceeding to use violence; but he struck one down with his fishing-staff, and, seizing his sword, killed the next that came up outright; on which the survivor rode off. The spot where this happened was commemorated by a thorn, bearing the hero's name, which was only cut down in the year 1825. It grew on the south bank of the Irvine, about fifty yards from the *debouche* of the Fenwick Water. It was to Riccarton that Wallace always used to retire after performing any very daring exploit. On revenging the treacherous murder of his uncle and other barons by burning the barns of Ayr, he took his way by night to Riccarton, accompanied by a few followers.

When he reached a certain eminence about six miles from Ayr, and three from Riccarton, where it was last possible to see the former place, he turned round, and, seeing the flames still ascending, said, with a stern satisfaction, "The barns burn weil." From this laconic expression, the place, it is said, got the name of *Burn-weil*, which it still retains.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2122.

RIGG BAY, a small bay on the coast of Wigtonshire, parish of Sorbie.

RINARY, an islet on the south coast of the isle of Islay.

ROAG, (LOCH) an extensive arm of the sea, on the west coast of Lewis, reaching about ten miles inland, and of a varying breadth. It possesses a number of islands, and abounds in safe places of anchorage.

ROAN, (LOCH) a small lake, covering about forty acres in the parish of Crossmichael, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

ROBERTON, a parish partly in Selkirk and partly in Roxburghshire, lying across the south-east boundary of the former, and extending in a most irregular manner thirteen miles in length, and six in breadth. It is watered by the Borthwick and Ale waters; the latter rising from a lake in the centre of the district, called Alemoor loch. The general appearance is hilly; but none of the eminences are of extraordinary elevation. From the banks of the streams, the surface rises by a gentle ascent, and the low grounds, except where beautified by plantations, interspersed with considerable patches of moss. The greater part of the parish is pastoral, and forms most extensive sheep walks. Robertson church and manse stand near the left bank of Borthwick water.—Population in 1821, 674.

ROBERTOUN, a parish in Lanarkshire, united to Wistoun in 1792. See WISTOUN.

ROBERTOUN, a small village in the above abrogated parish, situated on the west bank of the Clyde.

ROGART, a parish in the south-east part of Sutherlandshire, separated from the sea by the parishes of Dornoch and Golspie; bounded by Clyne on the east, and Lairg on the west. It extends about seventeen miles in length, by from seven to three in breadth. This is a hilly pastoral district; a large part of it is the vale of the water of Brora, and a smaller part is the vale of the Fleet. The parish church stands at the south extremity, on a road crossing the country. In many parts of



the district there are traces of encampments, tumuli, and the remains of Pictish buildings.  
—Population in 1821, 1986.

RONA, or NORTH RONA, a small island in the northern ocean, supposed to be the farthest land to the north-west of any part of Europe; being situated sixteen leagues north-west from the Butt of Lewis. Ecclesiastically, it belongs to the parish of Barvas in the isle of Lewis. This island, which is about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth, where widest, has been rarely visited either by ships or by travellers, and has been the subject of a variety of fanciful descriptions. From the accurate account of Macculloch, who took the pains to make it the object of one of his Hebridian voyages, we pick out the following particulars:—"By mid-day we were abreast of Rona; and making an observation for the latitude, I found that it was thirteen miles to the north of the assigned place. We found considerable difficulty in landing; the only landing-place being the face of a rocky cliff, fifty or sixty feet high. The southern cliffs range from thirty to sixty feet in height, running out into flat ledges at the western extremity; but on the north side they reach to five hundred, and present a formidable aspect, whitened by the tremendous breach of the sea as it rolls on from the northward. Here, among other openings, there is an immense cave, with a wide aperture, into which the waves break with the noise of thunder. Over a large space, the whole ground, at an elevation of two hundred feet, is washed away to the bare foundation; large masses of rock being frequently thrown up, and carried high along the level land, as if they were mere pebbles on a sea-beach. Rona can be no peaceful solitude, when the half of it is thus under water, and the solid dash then made against it, must cover the whole, in gales of wind, with a continual shower of spray. From the lower western angle, the land rises with a gentle and even swell towards the north and east; but having no inequality of ground to afford the least shelter, it is necessarily swept by every blast. The surface is, nevertheless, green, and everywhere covered with a beautiful compact turf; except where broken up for cultivation, for the space of a few acres in the middle and elevated part. The highest point is near the north-eastern end; and hence, in clear weather, the lofty hills of Sutherland are visible in the horizon.

It is the total seclusion of Rona from all the concerns of the world, which confers on it that intense character of solitude with which it seemed to impress us all. No ship approaches in sight, and seldom is land seen from it. A feeling of hope never leaves the vessel while she can float, and while there is a possibility of return to society; but Rona is forgotten, unknown, for ever fixed, immoveable in the dreary and waste ocean. There was at one period, according to a doubtful tradition, a chapel in the island dedicated to St. Ronan, the patron saint of seals, which was fenced by a stone wall, but of this there are now no remains. Whatever was the number of families once resident, and it is said there were always five, there is now but one. The tenant is a cottar, as he cultivates the farm on his employer's account. There seems to have been six or seven acres cultivated, in barley, oats and potatoes; but the grain was now housed. The soil is good, and the produce appeared to have been abundant. The family is permitted to consume as much as they please; and it was stated that the average surplus, paid to the tacksman, amounted to eight bolls of barley. In addition to that he is bound to find an annual supply of eight stones of feathers, the produce of the gannets. Besides all this, the island maintains fifty small sheep. The wool of these is, of course, reserved for the tacksman; but as far as we could discover, the tenant was as unrestricted in the use of mutton as in that of grain and potatoes. Twice in the year, that part of the produce which is reserved, is thus taken away; and in this manner is maintained all the communication which North Rona has with the external world. The return for all these services, in addition to his food and that of his family, is the large sum of two pounds a year. But this is paid in clothes, not in money; and as there were six individuals to clothe, it is easy to apprehend, they did not abound in covering. I must add to this, however, the use of a cow, which was brought from Lewis, when in milk, and exchanged when unserviceable. From the milk of his ewes, the tenant contrives to make cheeses, resembling those for which St. Kilda is so celebrated. There is no peat in the island, but its place is well enough supplied by turf. During the long discussions whence all this knowledge was procured, I had not observed that our conference was held on the

top of the house; roof it could not be called. It being impossible for walls to resist the winds of this boisterous region, the house is excavated in the earth, as if it were the work of the Greenlanders. What there is of wall, rises for a foot or two above the surrounding irregular surface, and the adjacent stacks of turf help to ward off the violence of the gales. The flat roof is a solid mass of turf and straw, the smoke issuing out of an aperture near the side of the habitation. The very entrance seemed to have been contrived for a concealment or defence, and it could not be perceived till pointed out. This is an irregular hole, about four feet high, surrounded by turf; and on entering it, with some precaution, we found a long tortuous passage, somewhat resembling the gallery of a mine, but without a door, which conducted us into the penetralia of the cavern. The interior resembled the prints which we have seen of a Kamschatkan hut. Over the embers of a turf fire sat the ancient grandmother nursing an infant, which was nearly naked. From the rafters hung festoons of dried fish; but scarcely an article of furniture was to be seen, and there was no light but that which came through the smoke-hole. There was a sort of platform, or dais, on which the fire was raised, where the old woman and her charge sat; and one or two niches, excavated laterally in the ground, and laid with ashes, seemed to be the only bed places. Why these were not furnished with straw, I know not; and of blankets, the provision was as scanty as that of the clothes; possibly, ashes may make a better and softer bed than straw; but it is far more likely, that this insular family could not be forced to make themselves more comfortable. This was certainly a variety in human life worth studying. Every thing appeared wretched enough; a smoky subterranean cavern; rain and storm; a deaf octogenarian grandmother; the wife and children half naked; and to add to all this, solitude, and a prison, from which there was no escape. Yet the family were well fed, seemed contented, and expressed little concern as to what the rest of the world was doing. To tend the sheep, and house the winter firing; to dig the ground, and reap the harvest in their seasons; to hunt wild fowl and catch fish; to fetch water from the pools, keep up the fire, and rock the child to sleep on their knees, seemed occupation enough, and the society of

the family itself, society enough. The women and children, indeed, had probably never extended their notions of a world much beyond the precincts of North Rona; the chief himself seemed to have few cares or wishes that did not centre in it; his only desire being, to go to Lewis to christen his infant—a wish in another year he could have gratified." Such is an abridgment of the interesting account given by Macculloch of this distant and solitary isle, and the human beings who inhabited it a few years ago. Our readers have here presented to their view the picture of a family, which many may consider as at the lowest and most hapless condition of any in Great Britain or its adjacent islands; yet the moralist will be delighted to discover, that with all the disadvantages of solitude and desertion, there is even a large amount of actual happiness, comfort, and virtue, in this remote and limited territory.

RONA, an islet of the Hebrides, lying between Benbecula and North Uist.

RONA, or RONAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying at the northern extremity of Raasay, from which it is separated by a strait just passable for vessels, in which are situated the small island of Maltey and some islets of less note. In extent it measures about four miles in length, by one in breadth, and appears a sort of high irregular ridge, or a continued succession of projecting grey rocks, interspersed with heath and pasture. It is difficult to imagine any thing more cheerless than the aspect of this island, at a little distance; yet, among the rifts and intervals, scarcely worthy the name of valleys, there are found patches of beautiful green pasture, greener from the contrast, and now and then, the black hut of some small tenant. The little arable ground which occurs in Rona, surrounds the scattered village that lies at the bottom of a bay, which contains all the population of the island. Rona, like Raasay, belongs to the parish of Portree.

RONALDSHAY, (NORTH,) a small island of the Orkneys, the most northerly of the group, except Fair Isle. It is separated on the south from Sandey by the Firth of North Ronaldshay, which is from two to six miles broad. The island, which is a low and fertile spot, and produces good crops of oats and bear, is about two miles long and one broad. The shores are high and rocky. It belongs to the parish of Cross and Burness in

Sanday. The island contains several tumuli of ancient date, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a small building discovered, externally circular, but square within, containing a human skeleton in an upright posture. It is remarkable, that the number of males exceeds that of females in the island; the population return of 1821 being 213 of the former to 207 of the latter, in all 420 persons. On the southern promontory of North Ronaldshay a tall beacon of stone work has been erected, by the Northern Light-house Board. On the top is a circular ball of masonry, measuring eight feet in diameter. It is situated in lat. 59°. 40', long. 2° 15', west of London, and bears, from the revolving light on the Start Point of Sanday, N. N. E., one half E. by compass, distant eight miles.

RONALDSHAY, (SOUTH) an island of Orkney, the most southerly of the group, lying opposite Duncansby Head, at the eastern entrance of the Pentland Firth. It extends about seven miles in length, with an average breadth of from two to three, and at one place it is five miles in breadth. Its surface is estimated at eighteen square miles, and its inhabitants in 1821 numbered 1949, being a greater proportion than that enjoyed by any other Orkney island. The land is pretty level, and the soil, though various, is in general fertile. A considerable quantity of grain, beyond the consumption of the island, is raised; and the system of farming is better than usual in Orkney. This island owes much to the excellence of its havens, and its situation near the entrance of the Pentland Firth. St. Margaret's Hope on the north, and Widewall on the west, are harbours well known to the northern navigator. The furious currents which wash its southern extremity abound with the finest cod fish. The people engage themselves in fishing, and an opulent English company carry on, in this neighbourhood, an extensive fishery, for the purpose of supplying London with cod and lobsters, which are carried alive to the metropolis in *welled smacks*, of about seventy tons burden. South Ronaldshay possesses some antiquities. The How of Hoxa appears to have been a stronghold of some consequence, and is of high antiquity. There are some remains of Pictish houses. On the summit of a hill are three monumental stones, only one of which is now erect; and a single one, sixteen feet high, occurs in another part of the

island. It was in this island that St. Olave of Norway compelled the Pagan Earl of Orkney and his followers to embrace Christianity, by threats of instant death in case of refusal. Among other improvements in modern times there is a road which traverses the island from south to north, and by which the mail is conveyed from Caithness to Kirkwall. The island has a well-endowed school, a munificent donation from governor Tomason, of the Hudson's Bay Company's establishment.

RONALDSHAY, (SOUTH) and BARRAY, a united parish in Orkney, composed of the above island, and the islands of Barray and Swina, with some smaller islets.—Population of the whole in 1821, 2231.

ROSEHEARTY, a fishing village in the parish of Pitsligo, Aberdeenshire, lying eighteen miles east of Banff, and four west of Fraserburgh. It possesses a tolerable harbour.

ROSEMARKIE, a parish and town in Ross-shire; the parish extends six miles in length and three in breadth, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, north-east from Avoch. The situation of the parish is fine and pleasant, as it rises gradually from the sea; the hills, both on the south and north, are for the most part arable, being in summer covered with verdure, and producing rich early crops. As the country lies dry, and has the benefit of fine sea-breezes, the air is pure and salubrious. The coast all along, between Rosemarkie and Cromarty, is bold and rocky. It abounds with romantic views and frightful precipices. The town of Rosemarkie, which is small and of considerable antiquity, lies near the coast of the Firth, almost opposite Fort George, and about a mile north-east of Chanonry, with which it is joined in burghal jurisdiction, under the joint appellation of Fortrose. See FORTROSE. Rosemarkie is still reckoned the capital of the parish, the church being situated within its bounds.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1571.

ROSENEATH, a parish at the south-west corner of Dumbartonshire, being a peninsular tract of land, formed by Loch Long on the west, and Gare Loch on the east, and extending about eight miles in length, by from one and a half to two and a half in breadth. On the opposite side of the Gare Loch lies the parish of Row. The surface of the parish of Roseneath exhibits a continued ridge of high ground, which, though originally



heathy and rocky, has been vastly improved, and exhibits a pleasing scene of plantations, enclosures, and arable lands. The low point of the promontory is protruded into the Clyde, and has a richly wooded aspect from the opposite coast at Greenock. Amidst these plantations stands Roseneath House, a seat of the Duke of Argyll. It has been recently erected, and has succeeded another edifice, in a castellated style, burnt down in 1802. The offices, a lengthened range of buildings in the pointed style, with a central tower of two stages, crowned by a small spire, rise above the circumjacent woods, and greatly enliven the aspect of this part of Roseneath. The Gaelic name of the peninsula, from whence the English is a corruption, is *Ros-na-choich*, which signifies the "Virgin's promontory," a name it may have received from a Nunnery which once stood upon it. We are informed by the reverend statist of the parish, that in this particular territory "rats cannot exist. Many of them," he says, "have at different times been accidentally imported from vessels lying upon the shore; but were never known to live twelve months in the place. From a prevailing opinion that the soil of this parish is hostile to that animal, some years ago, a West India planter actually carried out to Jamaica several casks of Roseneath earth, with a view to kill the rats that were destroying his sugar canes. It is said, however, that this had not the desired effect; so we lost a very valuable export. Had the experiment succeeded, this could have been a new and profitable trade for the proprietors; but perhaps by this time the parish of Roseneath might have been no more."—Population in 1821, 754.

ROSLIN, a small village with an ancient castle and chapel adjacent, in the county of Mid-Lothian, parish of Lasswade, at the distance of seven miles south-west of Edinburgh, and two and a half west of Lasswade. It is reached by a cross-road leading southwards from the road betwixt Edinburgh and Peebles. The village is inhabited only by families engaged in agricultural pursuits, and for their accommodation, as well as that of the populous neighbourhood, a chapel of ease has recently been erected. Roslin is much visited by tourists and parties from the metropolis, both on account of the beauties of the scenery and of the ancient chapel and castle. These stand

south from the village, the latter on a much lower level, on the bank of the North Esk, whose waters, as has been described under the head LASSWADE, here pursue a most romantic course through a deep dell, thickly wooded, and in some places inaccessible. The chapel is situated nearest the village on the prominent brow of an eminence, in the midst of an enclosed ground, attached, in the present day, to the village inn, whose landlord is the cicerone of visitors, and shows the wonders of the place. From the ground on which it stands, a path winds down to the castle, which occupies a rocky site projected from the sloping bank. Originally, this structure had been separated from the bank by a deep cut in the rock, which is now filled up. The castle itself must have been, in early times, massive and extensive, but its antique appearance is now nearly gone, there being only some huge fragments of walls and battlements remaining, on the outer side of which a comparatively modern mansion has been reared on the old foundation or under-vaulted stories, and is all that can be shown for the long since destroyed Roslin Castle. Most of the lower apartments of the house are small and ill-lighted, presenting altogether, in their dungeon-like coldness and inconvenience, a striking contrast to the comfortable accommodations of a modern edifice. It is uncertain when and by whom this castle was first erected, although it was for many ages the baronial seat of the St. Clairs, lords of Roslin, and in all likelihood was built by the first of these potent chiefs who settled in Scotland. The St. Clairs, or Sinclairs, are of Norman extraction, being descended from William de St. Clair, second son of Walderne Comte de St. Clair, and Margaret, daughter to Richard, Duke of Normandy. He was called for his fair deportment, the Seemly St. Clair, and settling in Scotland during the reign of Malcolm Canmore, obtained large grants of land in Mid-Lothian. These domains were increased by the liberality of succeeding monarchs to the descendants of the family, and comprehended the baronies of Roslin, Pentland, Cousland, Cardaine, and several others. It is recorded by tradition, that a considerable accession to the property took place on the following occasion:—King Robert Bruce, in following the chase upon Pentland Hills, had often started a "white faunch deer," which had always escaped from his hounds; and he

asked the nobles, who were assembled around him, whether any of them had dogs, which they thought might be more successful. No courtier would affirm that his hounds were fleetier than those of the king, until Sir William St. Clair of Roslin unceremoniously said, he would wager his head that his two favourite dogs, "Help and Hold," would kill the deer before she could cross the March-burn. The king instantly caught at his unwary offer, and betted the forest of Pentlandmoor against the life of Sir William St. Clair. All the hounds were tied up, except a few ratches, or slow-hounds, to put up the deer; while Sir William St. Clair, posting himself in the best situation for slipping his dogs, prayed devoutly to the blessed Virgin, and St. Katherine. The deer was shortly after roused, and the hounds slipped; Sir William following on a gallant steed, to cheer his dogs. The hind, however, reached the middle of the brook, upon which the hunter threw himself from his horse in despair. At this critical moment, however, Hold stopped her in the brook; and Help coming up, turned her back, and killed her on Sir William's side. The king descended from the hill, embraced Sir William, and bestowed on him the land of Kirkton, Logan-house, Carnraig, &c. in free forestrie. Sir William, in acknowledgment of Saint Katherine's intercession, built the chapel of St. Katherine in the Hopes, the churchyard of which is now covered by an artificial lake in Glencorse parish. The hill from which Robert Bruce beheld this memorable chace, is still called the King's Hill, and the place where Sir William hunted is called the Knight's Field. The tomb of Sir William St. Clair, on which he appears sculptured in armour, with a greyhound at his feet, is still to be seen in Roslin chapel. The person who shows it always tells the story of his hunting-match, with some additions to the former account; as that the Knight of Roslin's fright made him poetical, and that in the last emergency, he shouted,

Help, haud, an' ye may,  
Or Roslin will lose his head this day.

It appears that the first barons of Roslin lived at the castle in all the splendour of a rude and sumptuous age. Father Hay informs us, that in the fifteenth century "the town of Roslin, being next to Edinburgh and Haddington, became very populous. by the great concourse of

all ranks and degrees of visitors, that resorted to this prince [William St. Clair,] at his palace of the castle of Roslin; for he kept a great court, and was royally served at his own table in vessels of gold and silver: Lord Dirleton being his master-household, Lord Borthwick his cup-bearer, and Lord Fleming his carver; in whose absence they had deputies to attend, viz. Stewart, laird of Drumlanrig, Tweedie, laird of Drumferline, and Sandilands, laird of Calder. He had his halls and other apartments richly adorned with embroidered hangings. He flourished in the reigns of James I. and II. His princess, Elizabeth Douglas, was served by seventy-five gentlewomen, whereof fifty-three were daughters of noblemen, all clothed in velvet and silks, with their chains of gold, and other ornaments; and was attended by two hundred riding gentlemen in all journies; and, if it happened to be dark when she went to Edinburgh, where her lodgings were at the foot of Black Fryar's Wynd, eighty lighted torches were carried before her." As the writer of this account was a member of the Roslin family, perhaps some allowance ought to be made for a desire of exaggerating the splendour of his house. In the year 1554, Roslin Castle, with that of Craigmiller, and other places, were burnt by the English, and most of the present buildings seem to have been erected since that time. Little more than a hundred years later, in 1650, the castle was besieged and taken by General Monk. In the present day it is rented as a private dwelling house. "Roslin castle" has been rendered classical by a beautiful Scottish song, and an air bearing its name. It was in the neighbourhood, on the flat ground near the village, that, in 1302, the English army, under Sir John de Segrave, sustained no fewer than three defeats in one day, from the Scots, who were commanded by Cumin and Fraser. With regard to the chapel or church of Roslin, it was founded in the year 1446, by the above mentioned William St. Clair, who lived here in such state. It was founded as a collegiate church, for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys; and being endowed with various lands and revenues, it was consecrated to Saint Matthew the apostle. After all his efforts, and a vast expense, the noble founder left the building in that unfinished condition in which it still appears. Some additions were made to the endowment, by the succeeding barons of Roslin.

In 1523, Sir William St. Clair granted some lands, in the vicinity of the chapel, for dwelling houses and gardens, and other accommodations, to the provost and prebendaries. In his charter he mentions four altars in the chapel, or rather church, one dedicated to St. Matthew, another to the Virgin, a third to St. Andrew, and a fourth to St. Peter. The establishment was violated and spoiled, at the Reformation of 1560, and its officers, in 1572, were obliged to relinquish their whole property, which, according to all accounts, had been withheld from them during many revolutionary years. The chapel was further injured at the Revolution of 1688, by a mob raised partly in Edinburgh and partly from among the tenantry on the barony. They attacked the chapel at 10 o'clock at night on the 11th of December, and after spoiling it, fell upon the castle, which they plundered of its valuable furniture. Roslin chapel, or church, is but a small building, the nave alone having been finished; but it is so elegantly designed, so exquisitely and elaborately decorated, and, what is still better, so singularly entire, as a specimen of the Gothic ecclesiastical architecture in Scotland, that there is perhaps no object of the kind in the whole country that receives or deserves so much of the admiration of strangers. Outside and inside it is a truly beautiful object, and is not the less interesting from the outer mouldings being rounded and worn by the weather. In the interior, two rows of aisles extend along the sides, having their ceilings thrown into the form of Saxo-Gothic arches. The pillars forming these aisles are only eight feet high, but the workmanship is very rich, and the capitals are adorned with foliage and a variety of figures, generally of a scriptural character. Like other churches, among which may be reckoned those of Rouen and Melrose, Roslin has a *'prentice's pillar*, with the common legendary story of the sculptor having had his brains beat out by his master for presuming to execute the work in his absence. In addition to a figure of the said *'prentice*, at the top of another pillar, Roslin possesses a bust like that of a woman, said to be his weeping mother, who is looking at the representation of her slain son. The *'prentice's pillar* is a piece of exquisite workmanship, having a wreath of minutely elegant tracery twisted spirally around it. Amidst a concert of angels near this, is

to be seen a cherub playing on a Highland bagpipe! At the south-west corner of the interior there is a descent by a flight of twenty steps into a crypt or chapel, partly subterraneous, which is supposed to have served for a sacristy and vestry; the south end of this now dungeon-like apartment protrudes from the main structure on the outside, and is lighted by a single window. The chapel itself is lighted by small Gothic windows along the sides and at the finished south end. The west end of the edifice is closed up by a plain wall. The whole was subjected to repair during last century, when the present slated roof was added. Of Roslin chapel, the ingenious Britton gives the following opinion in his *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain*. "This building, I believe, may be pronounced unique, and I am confident it will be found curious, elaborate, and singularly interesting. The chapels of King's College, St. George, and Henry the Seventh, are all conformable to the styles of the respective ages when they were erected; and these styles display a gradual advancement in lightness and profusion of ornament; but the chapel at Rosslyn combines the solidity of the Norman with the minute decoration of the latest species of the Tudor age. It is impossible to designate the architecture of this building by any given or familiar term; for the variety and eccentricity of its parts are not to be defined by any words of common acceptance. I ask some of our obstinate antiquaries, how they would apply either the term Roman, Saxon, Norman, Gothic, Sarasenic, English, or Grecian, to this building." Beneath the pavement of the chapel lie the barons of Roslin, all of whom were, till the period of the Revolution, buried in armour, a circumstance not unnoticed by Sir Walter Scott in the ballad of "*Rosabelle*," in "*the Lay of the Last Minstrel*:"

Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,  
Where Roslin's chiefs uncoffined lie;  
Each baron, for a sable shroud,  
Sheathed in his iron panoply.  
\* \* \*

There are twenty of Roslin's barons bold  
Lie buried beneath that proud chapel;  
Each one the holy vault doth hold,—  
But the sea holds lovely Rosabelle.

And each St. Clair was buried there,  
With candle, with book, and with knell,  
But the sea-caves rung, and the wild waves sung,  
The dirge of lovely Rosabelle.

The manner of the interment of the barons of



Roslin is thus described by Father Hay in his MS. history. "Sir William died during the troubles, and was interred in the chapel of Roslin the very same day that the battle of Dunbar was fought. When my goodfather was buried, his (*i. e.* Sir William's) corpse seemed to be entire at the opening of the cave; but when they came to touch his body, it fell to dust. He was laying in his armour with a red velvet cap on his head, on a flat stone; nothing was spoiled except a piece of the white furring, that went round the cap, and answered to the hinder part of the head. All his predecessors were buried after the same manner in their armour; the late Rosline, my good-father, was the first that was buried in a coffin, against the sentiments of King James VII., who was then in Scotland, and several other persons well versed in antiquity, to whom my mother would not hearken, thinking it beggarly to be buried after that manner. The great expenses she was at in burying her husband, occasioned the sumptuary acts which were made in the following parliaments." The St. Clairs of Roslin, whom we thus have had occasion to notice in the present article, and who at one time stood at the head of the baronage of Mid-Lothian, received a great accession of power and wealth about the middle of the fourteenth century by the inheritance of the earldom of Orkney. Sir William St. Clair of Roslin, the eighth chief in the family genealogical tree, having married Isabel, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Malise, earl of Strathearn, Caithness, and Orkney, by her had a son Henry, who became earl of Orkney, and had his title admitted by Haco VI. king of Norway, in 1379. The title, however, lasted only three generations. William, the third earl, resigned it to the Scottish crown in 1470, receiving in recompense the castle of Ravenscraig in Fife, with the lands of Wilstown, Dubbo and Carbarry, and was shortly afterwards endowed with the title of the earl of Caithness. (See CAITHNESS, p. 122.) His Lordship married, first, lady Margaret Douglas, eldest daughter of Archibald, fourth earl of Douglas, by whom he had a son, William, who was ancestor of the Lords Sinclair; and married, second, Marjory, daughter of Alexander Sutherland of Dunbeath, by whom he had a son also called William, who continued the line of the earls of Caithness, and another son Oliver, from whom descended the respect-

able house of Roslin, the direct male line of which terminated in William Sinclair, "*vir priscae virtutis*," who died in 1778. Roslin was created a British earldom in 1801.

ROSS-SHIRE, a large county in the north of Scotland, extending across the country from the German Ocean to the Atlantic; bounded by Sutherlandshire on the north, and Inverness-shire on the south. It has the main part of Cromarty-shire on the east, and is throughout interspersed with minute portions of that county. On the west coast it comprehends the island of Lewis, and some smaller islands. On the east coast, the county terminates in an obtuse point, but on the western shores, which are much indented by arms of the sea, the land extends sixty miles from north to south. The most northerly point of the county in the mainland is in latitude  $58^{\circ} 30'$  north, and the most southerly  $57^{\circ}$ . The shire contains a superficies of  $2427\frac{1}{2}$  square geographical miles, of which the interspersed parts of Cromartyshire form 260. Lewis contains 431 square miles. The number of acres in the mainland is about 2,071,466, and in Lewis 359,093. Of the first number, 220,466 belong to Cromartyshire, and 5973 to the district of Ferintosh, which is part of the county of Nairn. The whole of this extensive territory, except a portion on the east side, called Easter Ross, is mountainous, wild, and pastoral; there being numerous glens and straths, but scarcely any thing that can be called a valley. The mountains are for the most part in groups, and some are detached, many of them reaching a considerable elevation, although their heights have not been ascertained. Ben Wyvis is esteemed the highest, and rises about 3720 feet above the level of the sea. Almost the whole of the west coast abounds in magnificent mountain scenery, and the interior is in general picturesque. The eastern part of the county is pleasing in its aspect, and possesses all the attributes of a rich champaign country. The contrast betwixt the mountainous district of Wester Ross, and the soft woodland and agricultural division of Easter Ross, is exceedingly striking. In going towards Dingwall, the stranger obtains some delightful glimpses of the grand scenery of the west, and is impressed with an idea that he is wandering round a stupendous and inaccessible citadel. The principal rivers on the east side of Ross-shire are the Conan, which flows into the

Cromarty Firth, and the Oikel and the Carron, flowing into the Dornoch firth. The largest river on the west coast is the Ewe, which has a short course from Loch Maree. The Conan, and its principal branch the Raney or Black-Water, form some falls of considerable height and beauty. The indentations of the sea on the west coast, or salt water lakes, proceeding from north to south, are Loch Enard, Loch Broom, Little Loch Broom, Loch Greinord, Loch Ewe, Gairloch, Loch Torridon, Loch Keeshorn, Loch Carron, and Loch Alsh, with its inner southerly arm, Loch Duich. The county has a great number of lakes of fresh water in the interior, but none of them are large or worthy of notice, except Loch Maree, near the west coast. The natural forests, which were once extensive, have disappeared almost entirely, excepting the birch and some oaks in different parts of the county. The remains of fir woods are extensive, and the trunks of oaks of an immense size are still seen. Plantations are very extensive, and additions have long been making annually. The climate of Ross-shire, which has been generally overrated, is unsteady, and exhibits the extreme of long dreary cold winters, and some very hot summer weather. The west coast is subject to heavy rains. The mineralogy of the shire is interesting to the geologist, but of little interest in a directly useful point of view. Limestone occurs on the west coast; but there is a general destitution of coal. The portion of this large county capable of cultivation is very small. The arable lands, as has been said, extend along the eastern coast, and are found in patches of small extent here and there on the western. A great proportion of the low land of Easter Ross, and a small proportion of the lands near Dingwall is loamy clay—which is not so heavy as the carse lands of the south, but is equally productive. The rest is light soil of various quality. Ross-shire may now compete with any part of Scotland as to its farming. Such have been the improvements within the space of thirty years, that the face of the country in Easter Ross has been altogether changed. To such perfection have the agriculturists of Ross-shire brought the system that they now grow wheat to the amount of twenty thousand quarters, and export grain in quantities of not less than ten thousand quarters. On the great majority of arable farms there is now seen a degree of

neatness in the style of dressing the land and enclosing it, superior to most districts of England and Scotland, and inferior to none. The crops are uniformly clean, and for the most part rich, and the quality of wheat such as frequently to have topped the London markets. A spirit of improvement in horticulture (which is rare in the Highlands) has likewise arisen, and there are formed many excellent gardens attached to the mansions of the proprietor, and though those attached to farm houses be small, they yield abundantly both in the useful and pleasing. Some proprietors are noted for their love of horticultural pursuits, and for introducing new fruits, as well as ornamental plants heretofore unknown in the north. The cottagers are also now observed everywhere to form little gardens whenever they have a patch of ground adapted for it. The salmon-fishery is carried on to a considerable extent in the rivers and estuaries; herring fishery is also prosecuted with great success on the east coast, particularly at Cromarty. The fisheries on the west coast have generally declined in favour of those on the eastern shores of Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness. The valued rent of Ross-shire, including the scattered portions of Cromarty, is L.85,709, 15s. 3d. Scots; and the real rental is supposed now to exceed L.80,000 sterling. Many of the proprietors of Ross-shire inhabit mansion houses of considerable elegance; but there is little, if any thing, to praise in their architecture. Some of these seats are well placed, and the grounds about them ornamented by plantations and shrubberies. Around many of them are found noble trees of every variety. The houses of the principal farmers are also neat and commodious; and of late years a very great improvement has been visible in the cottages of the peasantry. The improvement of the roads in this county has advanced with rapid strides, since government saw the importance of easy communications being afforded to the Highlands, and since parliament gave its liberal assistance. The proprietors defrayed one half of the expense of the roads. The bridges are neat and well-built.—There are three royal burghs in this county, Dingwall, Tain, and Fortrose; and perhaps it had been better had these towns been destitute of such privileges, for they nourish a spirit of local political partizanship detrimental to their prosperity, as is the case in mostly all old Scottish

burghs with close bodies of magistracy. There are no manufactories in any of them; and their chief support is the litigious spirit of the people giving employment to a host of practitioners before the courts. "There are numerous villages in Ross and Cromarty," says the author of an article on Ross-shire in the *EDINBURGH ENCYCLOPEDIA*, "but almost every proprietor who has feued land for building has repented. When there is no regular employment for it, it is baneful to accumulate population into villages. Idleness, vice, distress, and crime, give too frequent evidence that, when there is no fixed employment, population should not be too rashly encouraged. No improvement can be forced, but must depend on an extensive combination of circumstances, which it requires talent and meditation to discover. At this moment a great revolution is taking place, owing to the liberal view which the government has taken of the distillery. The effects of this revolution will be the emigration of the remaining Highlanders, who have hitherto subsisted solely on the profits of illicit distillation, scanty as they were; or they will seek subsistence from honest labour, wherever they can find employment at home; or attend more closely to the produce of such land as they may possess on lease. It is probable that all these effects may take place, and that point of civilization and improvement, to which we have been tending since the rebellion of 1745, will ere long be fully attained. In many villages we see shops opened for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and butchers and bakers are establishing themselves. The consumption of meat and wheaten bread is very rapidly increasing, and the assimilation of the north of Scotland to the land of the Sassenach is almost complete. New wants are arising—the dress of the Gael has disappeared—the language is wearing away, and, in half a century, will be as rare as the dress is now." Ross-shire with Cromarty, contains thirty-one complete parishes, and part of two other parochial divisions.—In 1801, the population of Ross and Cromarty shires was 53,525; in 1811 it was 60,853; and in 1821 it was 32,324 males, and 36,504 females,—total, 68,828.

**ROSSIE.** See *INCHTURE*.

**ROSSKEEN**, a parish in the district of Easter Ross, Ross-shire, lying on the north shore of the Firth of Cromarty, from which it extends ten miles inland, by a breadth of six

miles. The parish of Alness lies on the west, and Logie-Easter on the east. The lower part of the parish, which extends along the Firth of Cromarty, and for two miles back, lies in a gentle and easy ascent to the bottom of the first hills. A hill called Knock-Navie, or the Cold Hill, divides the lower from the Highland part of the parish. Beyond the higher arable ground and inhabited glens, there is a very considerable tract of mountains, fit for no other purpose than the summer pasture of black cattle or sheep. Like the adjacent parts of the shire, the parish has been greatly improved in agricultural capabilities, and now possesses some fine plantations. The chief of these is at Invergordon castle, near which is the ferry across the Cromarty Firth. There is a small harbour at this place.—Population in 1821, 2581.

**ROTHES**, a parish in Morayshire, lying on the left or west bank of the Spey, which separates it from Boharm on the east. On the west is the parish of Dallas. The parish of Rothes is in a great measure surrounded by hills, covered with heath. Adjacent to the Spey, in the lower division of the district, the land is arable, and a good deal improved. The village of Rothes stands near the Spey, and in its vicinity is the ruined castle of Rothes, once the residence of the earls to whom it has given a title. The estate of Rothes came, by marriage, into the ancient and distinguished house of Leslie, at the beginning of the fourteenth century; and about the middle of the fifteenth, the chief of the family, George de Leslie, was created Earl of Rothes. At some distance north from Rothes is the seat of Orton, the residence of the Hon. Arthur Duff.—Population in 1821, 1642.

**ROTHESAY**, a parish in the county and Isle of Bute, occupying the northern part, and about two thirds of the island. The parish on the south is called Kingarth. The surface is hilly, but there are some small valleys which are exceedingly fertile and pleasing in appearance. The only object worthy of notice is the town of Rothesay, now to be described.

**ROTHESAY**, a royal burgh, a town of considerable antiquity, and the capital of the above parish, as well as of the county of Bute, occupies a most agreeable situation, at the head of a bay called Rothesay Bay, on the east side of the island of Bute, at the distance of fifty-two miles from Glasgow, nineteen from Greenock,



nine from Largs, twenty-two from Arran, and twelve from the Cumbrays. Rothesay traces its origin to that obscure but troublesome period, when the Western Isles were the objects of warlike strife, and Bute the scene of encounters betwixt the Scots and invaders from the north of Europe. The edifice first reared at the place was a castle, whose ruins yet remain, but when or by whom this structure was founded no one can tell. Before the time of Alexander III. it is supposed to have belonged to a family called MacRoderick; and in Haco's first expedition it was attacked by the Norwegians, with eighty ships. Rothesay castle was then besieged and taken, by a sap and assault, with the loss of 300 men. It was again taken by the Scots, soon after the battle of Largs. It was taken possession of by the English, during the reign of John Baliol; but, in 1311, it was surrendered to Robert Bruce. In 1334 Edward Baliol took the castle and fortified it; but it was again, shortly afterwards, taken by Bruce, the Steward of Scotland. King Robert II. visited this castle in 1376, and again in 1381. Robert III. acceded to the throne in 1390, and in 1398 his eldest son, David, Earl of Carrick, prince and Steward of Scotland, was created Duke of Rothesay, in a solemn council held at Seone, being the first introduction of the ducal dignity into Scotland. David having fallen a victim to the ambitious views of his uncle, the Duke of Albany, in 1402, he was succeeded in the title by his brother James, afterwards James I. In the reign of James III., by act of parliament, 1409, it was declared, "that the lordship of Bute, with the castle of Rothesay, the lordship of Cowal, with the castle of Dunoon, the earldom of Carrick, the lands of Dundonald, with the castle of the same, the barony of Renfrew, with the lands and tenandries of the same, the lordship of Stewarton, the lordship of Kilmarnock, with the castle of the same, the lordship of Dalry; the lands of Nodisdale, Kilbryde, Narristoun, and Cairtoun; also the lands of Frarynzan, Drumcall, Trebrauch, with the fortalice of the same, 'principibus primogenitis Regum Scotiæ successorum nostrorum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, uniantur, incorporantur, et annexantur.'" It is understood, that from this period, the principality and stewardry of Scotland, the dukedom of Rothesay, the earldom of Carrick, the lordship of the Isles, and the barony of Renfrew, have been vested in

the first-born and heir-apparent of the sovereign, who, from the moment of his birth, or of his father's accession to the throne, becomes Prince and Steward of Scotland, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Lord of the Isles, and Baron of Renfrew, with all the privileges of a peer of Scotland. That, in the event of the death of such first-born son without issue, the eldest son in existence of the king becomes entitled to these dignities. And that, when there is no son and heir-apparent of the sovereign in existence, the right vests in his majesty, not, however, as king, but as prince, or as supplying the place till the birth of a prince. Such is the history of the dukedom of Rothesay, given by Sir Robert Douglas. The last event in the military memoirs of the castle of Rothesay, was its seizure by the Marquis of Argyle, in 1685, when it was burnt and destroyed. The tall ruin of this royal residence stands close upon the town; but though the only object of antiquity of note in the island, it will disappoint him who expects to find it a picturesque or a beautiful object, as it is lamentably deficient in both these qualities. The red colour of the stone is no less inimical to beauty than its round heavy shape; and though some fine ash trees, rising out of the ruins, give it all the aid they can, they are insufficient to redeem its ponderous dull form. There has been a ditch, and it has been a strong place, as far as high thick walls can make it so; but as a piece of fortification, even on the ancient principles, it is wretchedly deficient, and argues very little in favour of the military knowledge that erected it. Even the gate is neither flanked nor machicolated; and it might have been mined or assaulted at almost any point. Apparently the edifice has been the work of different ages. —Originally a village in connexion with this seat of royalty, the town of Rothesay was created a royal burgh by Robert III. in 1401. It has since risen to a considerable size, and besides being populous and busy, forms a convenient head quarter for those who may choose to visit Bute itself, and the surrounding scenery. Above a century ago, Rothesay fell greatly into decay, and continued in that state till about the year 1780, when a herring fishery was established, which was carried on for many years with success, and is still a staple trade at the place. The town remained without farther extension till a recent date, when it became a fashionable watering place, since which it has rapidly in-

creased, and been greatly beautified in appearance. A considerable cotton factory was established about the year 1780; and there is now also a manufactory for weaving by power looms. The cotton mills of Rothesay are moved by water collected in reservoirs from the rains falling in the adjacent country, applied in a most ingenious manner by Mr. Thom, engineer. Sixty years since the town possessed no more than one or two half-decked vessels of fifteen tons burden, and some open boats; but so much had the traffic of the port increased in 1791, that there were then, in addition to boats, from eighty to a hundred vessels between fifteen and a hundred tons burden belonging to it. Since that period there has been a proportionate increase. In 1760, so much had Rothesay fallen off from a previous state of comparative consequence, that numbers of its houses had been permitted to sink into decay, and were scattered through the town in a state of ruin. In 1791, all these ruined houses had been removed, and many new ones built. There are now in Rothesay, King, Princes, High, Argyle, Bishop, Montague, Mill, Bridge, Bridge-end, Castle, Castle-hill, Guildford, and Tarbet streets; besides some lanes. The increase and prosperity of the town have been facilitated by the erection of piers, with an excellent harbour, which opens on a safe and extensive bay; and from this circumstance alone, Rothesay may be expected to rise still more in the scale of commercial importance. The distillation of spirits, a tan-work, net-making, buss and boat-building, in addition to fishing and fish-curing, give employment to a considerable number of hands. Besides the parish church there is a chapel of ease, and a meeting house of the reformed Presbyterian Synod; a parochial school, several other schools, a subscription library, a news-room, a post and stamp-office; agencies for the Greenock and Renfrewshire banks; a savings' bank; several friendly societies, and two or three good inns. In Rothesay are held the sheriff and commissary, bailie and justice of peace courts. A market is held weekly on Wednesday; and there are annual fairs on the first Wednesdays of May, July, and November. As a bathing place, or resort during the summer months, Rothesay possesses many charms, and is deservedly popular. Being sheltered by rising grounds, forming behind it a screen from south-western storms and winds, the climate is considered mild and pleasing, while the air is

of a salubrious character from sweeping over the sea. The old part of the town is situated at the inner part of the bay; it has extended itself on both sides, near its head, by the addition of villas and lodging houses, the summer resort of Glasgow fashionables; these houses command a remarkably fine view of the entrance from the Clyde. The town has been greatly benefited by the sailing to and fro of steam-vessels, in communication with Glasgow, Greenock, Campbelton, Inverary, and all other places in this quarter, whereby the town can be visited at all times by tourists, as well as supplied with every species of luxury. As a royal burgh, the town is under the government of a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twelve councillors. It has hitherto joined with Ayr, Irvine, Campbelton, and Inverary, in electing a member of parliament.—In 1821, the population of the landward part of the parish was 1602, and within the bounds of the burgh 4107; total 5709.

ROTHESHOLM, or ROUSHOLM, a promontory on the south-west coast of Stronsay Island.

ROTHIEMAY, a parish in Banffshire, lying on both sides of the Deveron river, extending from seven to eight miles in length, by at most from five to six in breadth; bounded on the east and north-east by Marnoch, on the south and south-east by Inverkeithny, Forgue, and Huntly, on the west and south-west by Cairny, and on the north and north-west by Grange. The northern part of the parish is inferior to the rest, both in fertility and beauty. Besides some hilly ground, it consists of a large plain containing partly arable and partly pastoral land. From this plain is a gentle declivity of more than half a mile on the west and south-west to the Isla, and on the south to the Deveron, a river adorned with plantations and natural woods on its banks. About a mile below its confluence with the Isla, the Deveron, running eastward, divides the parish into two parts, of which the northern follows the course of the river more than two miles, the southern near two miles farther. The parish altogether has been subjected to a variety of improvements, and shows some pleasing scenery. A short way below the junction of the rivers, stands the village of Rothiemay on the left or north bank of the Deveron, and beside it is Rothiemay House, a seat of the Earl of Fife. The parish of Rothiemay is distinguished as

being the birth-place of Fergusson, the celebrated astronomer.—Population in 1821, 1154.

**ROTHIEMURCHUS**, a parish in Inverness-shire, now united with the parish of Duthil in Morayshire. See **DUTHIL** and **ROTHIEMURCHUS**.

**ROUCAN**, a small village in the parish of Torthorwald, Dumfries-shire.

**ROUSAY**, an island of Orkney, lying north of the mainland, from which it is separated by a narrow firth. It measures about four miles in length from east to west, by a general breadth of three miles. Rousay, (which signifies Rolf's or Rollo's island,) consists principally of lofty but not rugged hills. Some of the valleys are picturesque, and would be fertile, but the principal population is near the shores, and much good land in the interior is left in a state of nature. The island supports horses and black cattle, with immense herds of swine, and many sheep. Its western shores are precipitous, but its eastern, northern, and southern sides are green and easy of access. Monumental stones, Picts' houses, and tumuli, are not rare. Near the house of Westness are considerable ruins, which probably belonged to the castle of Earl Sigard II., the hero of Clontarf. Not far off are graves that have been found to contain human bones, arms, and trinkets, which, with the name of Sweindrow, preserve the memory of Earl Paul's faithful attendants, when that unfortunate prince was treacherously seized by Swein, the son of Aslief.—The island contained, in 1821, 834 inhabitants.

**ROUSAY** and **EGILSHAY**, a united parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Rousay, Egilshay, Weir, and Enhallow, with two small holms or uninhabited islets. The whole are situated north of, and at no great distance from, the mainland.—Population in 1821, 1151.

**ROW**, a parish in Dumbartonshire, lying with its south end to the firth of Clyde, and its western side to Gareloch and Loch Long. It is bounded by Luss on the east, and Cardross on the south-east. Exclusive of a narrow stripe on Loch Long, the bulk of the parish measures about ten miles in length, by four in breadth. The parish is chiefly of a hilly and pastoral character; the low grounds are adjacent to the Clyde, and are fertile and beautiful. The parish church stands near the ferry across Gareloch to the peninsula of Roseneath; opposite it is a point projected into the loch, and

it is supposed that from this circumstance the name of the parish is derived; the word Row signifying a point. On the Clyde, to the east, is the modern thriving town of Helensburgh, which has been described under its appropriate head.—Population in 1821, 1759.

**ROXBURGHSHIRE**, a county in the south of Scotland, bounded by Northumberland on the east, Northumberland and part of Cumberland on the south, Dumfries-shire on the south-west, Selkirkshire on the west, and Berwickshire, with a small portion of Edinburghshire, on the north. It lies between  $55^{\circ} 6' 40''$ , and  $55^{\circ} 42' 52''$  north latitude, and extends from south-west to north-east thirty-eight miles, and from south-east to north-west twenty-seven. The breadth indeed about the middle of it, is carried out to a larger extent, by a projection of the shire northward of the Tweed, between the streams of Gala and Leader. The county, according to Arrowsmith, contains a superficies of 696 square miles, or 445,440 statute acres. By another calculation it is said to contain about 672 square miles, and 430,000 statute acres. The county is divided by its waters into several districts, the chief of which is Tiviotdale, being that division drained by the river Tiviot and its tributary streams. Tiviotdale comprehends 521 square miles. Liddisdale, which forms the south-west corner of the county, on the borders of Northumberland and Cumberland, comprehends the Alpine territory, which is drained by the Liddle, and its tributaries, and contains 120 square miles. The third division is that portion between the Gala and Leader, measuring twenty-eight square miles. And the fourth district is that part of the shire lying north of the Tweed, included in the Merse, which comprehends twenty-seven miles.—At the epoch of the Christian era, the western and greater part of Roxburghshire was inhabited by the Gadeni, while the eastern and lesser districts were occupied by the Ottadini; and the language of those British tribes, who were the descendants of the pristine people may still be traced in the topography of the country. They have also left significant traces of their presence in sepulchral tumuli, and monuments of a barbarous worship. The whole extent of the shire, strong by nature, from its heights and recesses, appears, says George Chalmers, to have been in the earliest times the bloody scene of many conflicts. The Ottadini and Gadeni seem to have secured



many hills by artificial aids. The great peninsula, which is formed by the Tiviot and the Tweed, was once full of military works. The Eildon hills are finely formed for strengths of this description. The most northerly, which is also the loftiest of these hills, was fortified by two fosses and ramparts of earth, enclosing a circumference of more than a mile. This great fort of the Gadeni was the commodious centre of other British forts, on the summits of the smaller eminences of the surrounding country. In after times, the Romans are supposed to have converted this great native fortress into a commanding post, near their military road. About two miles west from the Eildons, rises Caldsiels hill, whereon the Gadeni had a considerable strength. It may be noticed that betwixt these two eminent British hill forts there was a fosse or ditch, and its accompanying rampart of earth. This immense work has much the appearance of the *Catrail*, and was doubtless erected with the similar view of defending the country from an invasion by the east. But the most stupendous work of the Britons is the Catrail, just alluded to. This is probably the vast remain of the Romanized Britons, the descendants of the Gadeni and Ottadini after the abdication of the Roman power; and it seems to have been constructed during the fifth century, as a strong line of defence against the invading Saxons. After traversing Selkirkshire, this rude barrier enters Roxburghshire, where it crosses the Borthwick water, near Broadlee: Here its remains are very visible; and it continues to be equally distinct till it reaches Slatehill moss; whence it runs in a south-east direction, across the Tiviot, through the farm of Northhouse, to Dogcleugh-hill, where it appears very obvious to the eye. From this position, it proceeds south-east, in a slanting direction, across Allan water to Dod; passing, in its course, two hill forts on the left. From Dod, the Catrail courses eastward, near another British fort, on Whitehill brae; and it now ascends the Carriagehill, whereon it appears very prominent. From this height, it descends across Longside burn, where it becomes the known boundary of several estates. From this burn it traverses the northern base of the Maidenpaps to the Leapsteel; and thence holding its forward course by Robertslin, and Cock-

spart, it crosses the dividing hills into Liddisdale; and again appears on the Dawstane burn, where the Scottish Adian was defeated in 603 A.D. by the Saxon powers. Its vestiges may thence be traced nearly to the Peelfell, on the confines of Liddisdale, where this district bounds with Northumberland. From its remains, the Catrail appears to have been a vast fosse, at least twenty-six feet broad; having a rampart on either side of it, from eight to ten feet high, which was formed of the earth that was thrown from the ditch. The whole course of the Catrail, from the vicinity of Galashiels, in Selkirkshire, to Peelfell, on the borders of Northumberland, is upwards of forty-five miles, whereof eighteen of its course are within Roxburghshire. *Catrail* means, in the language of the constructors of it, the *dividing fence*, or the *partition of defence*; *Cad*, in the British speech, signifying a striving to keep, a conflict, a battle; and *Rhail* meaning, in the same language, a division. From this singular remain of the Britons, within the shire, which has engaged nearly as much attention from the antiquary as the wall of Antoninus, it is natural to advert to the Roman road which traversed Roxburghshire, from the south to the north. George Chalmers describes its course with his usual accuracy. This Roman way is a continuation of the Watling Street, or the Middle Roman road into North Britain. The Watling Street, after crossing the walls of Hadrian, and of Severus, at Port-gate, and passing the stations of Risingham, and Rochester, arrives at Chewgreen, the nearest station to the borders. It now touches Roxburghshire, at Brownhart-law; whence passing along the mountains, it forms the boundary of the two kingdoms, for a mile and a half, till it arrives at Blackhall, where it enters Scotland; and, descending the hills, it crosses the Kail water, at Twoford; where, passing a hamlet, which is named from it Street house, the road runs several miles between Hownam parish on the east, and Oxnam parish on the west, till it arrives at the south-eastern corner of Jedburgh parish. From this position, the road pushes forward north-westward, in a straight line; passing the Oxnam water a little below Copehope, and the Jed, below Bonjedworth. Having now traversed the neck of land between the Jed and the Tiviot, where some vestiges of a station have been observed, it crosses

the Tiviot, and runs through the enclosures of Mount Tiviot; the road now courses north-north-east, in a straight line, for upwards of three miles, between the parish of Ancrum, on the west, and the parish of Maxton, on the east. Entering now the parish of Lessudden, it crosses Leiret burn; and traversing St. Boswell's green, it passes Bowden burn, above Newton. From this passage, the road proceeds, in a north-north-west direction, along the eastern base of the Eildon hills, to the Tweed. Having crossed this river, at the ford, which was opposite to Melrose, the road went northward along the western side of the Leader water, nearly in the track of the present highway to Lauder, to a Roman station, called Chester-lee, which was placed on the north side of a rivulet, which falls into the Leader, above Clackmae. The Roman road, having passed the station of Chester-lee, about three quarters of a mile, may still be easily traced, for a considerable distance; crossing the turnpike, and a small brook, which mingles its waters with the Leader, below Chapel. From hence, the Roman road, proceeding northward to a small station, called the *Waas* or Walls, near to New Blainslee, again appears, distinctly, for almost a mile and a half, when it again crosses the turnpike road, and immediately afterwards a rivulet, about half a mile east-north-east from Cheildhells' chapel; whence it pushes up Lauderdale, through Berwickshire. There was another Roman road, which is called the Maidenway; and which came down from the Maiden castle on Stanmore, in Westmoreland, and through Severus's wall, at Caervaran, into Liddisdale, at a place called Deadwater: Whence, under the name of the *Wheel Causeway*, it traverses the north-east corner of Liddisdale; and along the eastern side of Needs-law into Tiviotdale. This way cannot now be traced throughout that vale; neither is it certain, whether it ever joined the Watling Street, within the limits of Roxburghshire. But a chain of Roman posts, as we know from remains, was certainly established throughout this county. The abdication of the Roman government, during the fifth century, and their retreat from the soft margin of the Tiviot, and the pleasant banks of the Tweed, are memorable eras in the history of Roxburghshire. It was soon invaded by a very different race of conquerors. The Romanized Ottadini

and Gadeni, the real possessors of the country, from ancient descent, struggled for a while against their invaders. They tried to repair their hill-forts, after the Roman manner. They erected military lines, for defending their native land, which emulate, in their construction and magnitude, the Roman ramparts. But though they struggled bravely, it was without ultimate success. The Saxons gained upon them. And, before the conclusion of the sixth century, the new people appear to have occupied Tiviotdale, and the eastern district of Roxburghshire. Included in the kingdom of Northumberland, it partook with it of its prosperity and of its decline. It was relinquished by the Earl of Northumberland, as part of Lothian, to the Scottish King, in 1020. There is another class of antiquities in Roxburghshire worthy of notice. These are towers or castles built of "lyme and stane," after the accession of Robert Bruce, during the ages of civil anarchy and wasteful wars. Like those of Peebles-shire, they were all built with a view to security. The castle of Jedburgh was a strongedifice, erected as early as the accession of David I.; and is indeed the earliest castle in this shire, of which any distinct account can be given. The castle of Roxburgh, indeed, may vie with it in its antiquity, and claim a pre-eminence as a strength, and a decided superiority as a royal burgh. Hermitage castle, in Liddisdale, the next greatest strength, was built during the able reign of Alexander III. by Comyn, Earl of Monteith. The other castles are of lesser note. The district of Roxburghshire was, in ancient times, still more distinguished for its religious structures, and few places in Scotland yield such interesting monastic annals. The abbeys of Jedburgh and Melrose, which we have amply described in their appropriate places, stood at the head of their class, both for the architectural grandeur of the edifices and the eminence and wealth of their establishments. The abbey of Kelso was likewise an institution of almost equal importance, and, including the abbey of Dryburgh, which happens to be in a parish attached to Berwickshire, there was a formed cluster of monastic institutions unrivalled in Scotland, at least within so small a compass; and it may be supposed that, when in full operation, the whole of this beautiful district would be a complete halidome, teeming with ecclesi-

astics, the only learned men of the times, a great part of whom were foreigners, and that this would form a society of a comparatively refined description. Roxburghshire belonged first to the bishopric of Lindisfern, and was afterwards transferred to the diocese of Glasgow, whose bishops had a country residence at Ancrum, within the sphere of the monastic institutions of Tiviotdale. Religious foundations of a charitable nature were also numerous in the district. From its situation on the confines of the two kingdoms, Roxburghshire suffered severely throughout the various border wars, a circumstance naturally tending to produce warlike habits in the population, and we find that few were so distinguished in the wars of the middle ages as the "men of peasant Tiviotdale," many of whom followed David in 1128 to the battle of the Standard, in which they fought by his side and shared his misfortune. By the different wars on the borders, the marches of the kingdom were at various times limited and extended; Roxburghshire, in whole or part, being occasionally under English domination, till the year 1357, when the borders were finally settled, as they happened to be at the time, and by this arrangement, the district of Roxburghshire was for ever attached to Scotland. The succeeding article ROXBURGH, will mention a variety of historical incidents connected with the ancient royal residence of Roxburgh and its vicinity.—We now turn to the physical peculiarities of the shire. The southern parts of Roxburghshire are very mountainous, and throughout the whole territory there is little land absolutely flat. The district possesses many hills, comparatively lofty, though in innumerable instances the hill grounds are not conspicuous in height, and rise generally in beautiful swells from the rich vallies at their base. The aspect of the country is thus finely variegated in respect of surface and elevation, while the beauty of the district is greatly enhanced by the clear rivers and brooks poured through the different vales. The Tweed's "fair flood" enters the county near the influx of the Ettrick; and after winding through the fertile plains of Melrose and Kelso, it leaves Roxburghshire, at the confluence of Carham Burn, having in this course of thirty miles received in its "gently-gliding flow," the Gala, the Allan, the Leader, the Tiviot, and the Eden. The Tiviot, which falls into

the Tweed nearly opposite Kelso, is a most beautiful river, and passing through a dale to which it gives its name, receives in a course of from thirty to forty miles, the Borthwick, the Ale, the Slitterick, the Rule, the Jed, the Oxnam, and the Kail waters, with the tributary streamlets. The Tiviot or Teviot, obtained its British name from its quality of flooding its fertile haughs. The waters of Roxburghshire, while advantageous and ornamental to the country, possess, in the estimation of the antiquary and poet, more than ordinary interest from the associations connected with them; for, besides being frequently mentioned in the pages of history, they have excited the encomiastic strains of the Scottish lyrists, among the rest, those of the author of the Seasons, who speaks of the "parent stream whose banks first heard his Doric reed."—With regard to the primeval character of Roxburghshire, we learn that at the era of the fifth century, when the Saxons came in upon the Romanized Britons, the district was still covered by natural woods and forests, and disfigured by wastes. That these woods were almost universal, may be understood from the very great number of localities with the appellation of *wood*, *shaw*, *birk*, or *aik*, as well as the word *kail*, which, in the British, signifies *woods*. Of the forests, that of Jed was the chief, and remained longest in existence. The Saxons began to cut down the trees of Roxburghshire, yet we find that at the beginning of the Scoto-Saxon period, in 1097, the whole extent of the shire continued covered by them. The settlement of barons and monks, however, now made a sensible impression on the ancient character of the country. The woods were gradually cleared, the wastes improved, and cultivation introduced. The mode practised of reclaiming the country, as we learn from records, was almost invariably this: A chief obtained a grant of lands from the king; and having fixed his followers upon them, he built upon the manor a church, a mill, a malt-kiln, and a brew-house. At the places where these were pitched, most likely a village sprung up; and while the manor was but partially subjected to the operations of husbandry, the monks of the nearest abbey came in for a share of the property, by free gift of the proprietor. Such, it appears, was an ordinary usage not only here, but in most parts of the country. Under the rude polity of the feudal barons, we generally find that



their followers or retainers lived in villages, and that the arable lands were possessed and laboured in separate portions by individuals; but that the pastures, the woodlands, the peateries, and mosses were held in common. The most common divisions of cultivated lands in those times, were carucates or plough-lands; bovates, or oxgangs; and husband lands; the more definite divisions by acres being of a subsequent arrangement. The earliest notice of a dairy in Scotland, of which there is any record, was one settled at Cumberley, upon Allan water, within the forest between the Gala and Leader, by the monks of Melrose, under the authority of Malcolm IV. (1153-65.) The grant conveying this remarkable gift, bestows the place "ad edificandum unam vaccariam, centum vacarum et unam faldam." *Chart. Mel.* No. 56. It is discovered from the chartularies of the Roxburghshire monasteries, that in the twelfth century the district produced great quantities of corn, and the amount of barley which was then ground at the mills, evinces the progress in the manufacture of grain. The vast number of brewing-houses shows almost to a certainty that ale must have been the beverage of nearly the whole population. Every hamlet had its *braccina* or brewhouse, and every village had two, three or four, according to its population. Every monastery had its own *braccina*, and its own bakehouse. Under the intelligent monks, the agriculture of Roxburghshire is known to have arrived at considerable perfection; and it is generally understood that they introduced a knowledge of horticulture. Whatever was the degree of improvement in husbandry through these and other means, the desolating wars which ensued on the demise of Alexander III. again ruined agriculture, and produced an age of wretchedness, which was scarcely dispelled after a space of three hundred years. The era of the resuscitation of agriculture in Roxburghshire, as in the adjacent counties, was about the end of the first quarter of the eighteenth century. Before the year 1743, the practice of draining, enclosing, and summer fallowing, sowing flax, hemp, rape, and grass-seeds, planting cabbages after, and potatoes with the plough, in fields of great extent, was generally introduced. Dr. John Rutherford was the first who adopted, in 1747, the sowing of turnips, yet a regular system of cropping was not generally adopted here till

1753, when Mr. Dawson, a farmer, to whom Roxburghshire owes much, for showing several useful examples, began the practice of the turnip husbandry. Sir Gilbert Elliot and Mr. Dawson introduced marle as a manure in 1755, and in the same year lime was first laid upon the land. In 1737, Mr. Rogers at Cavers, introduced the fanners for winnowing corn. In later times, Roxburghshire has kept pace with the other counties in those extraordinary improvements in the management of the soil, and in the rearing of stock, for which Scotland in general is now distinguished. In a county so extensive and elevated, the proportion of heath and moss is inconsiderable, and these are gradually yielding, where circumstances admit, to the efforts of agricultural skill and capital. In Liddisdale, indeed, there is much mossy ground; and a large track of stubborn clay stretches from the south-west skirt of Ruberslaw to the confines of that district. But even in these districts dry and sound soil greatly predominates. In the arable land, the soil is of various quality and composition, consisting sometimes of a rich loam, sometimes of sand and loam mixed, and sometimes of sand, gravel, and clay in various proportions. The loam and rich soil is generally found on low and level lands near the beds of rivers and rivulets. The heavy clayey soil chiefly occupies the higher ground; the largest part of it is immediately south of Eildon hills, including the parishes of Minto, Lilliesleaf, Bowden, Melrose, and a part of Ancrum, Maxton, and Roxburgh. The extent of the district of clay is supposed to be about 10,000 acres, of which about one-eighth part may have been planted. About one-half of the remaining part of this heavy soil bears luxuriant crops of wheat and other produce. In the parishes north of Tweed, near Kelso, heavy soil is rather most prevalent, and is, in general, of good quality. Another portion of it runs along the higher grounds south of Tweed, near Kelso. It appears from Dr. Douglas' agricultural survey, that between 1760 and 1770, coal was discovered in the hill called Carter Fell, in this county, near the border of Northumberland; but though wrought for some time, it was abandoned as of little value. Another seam was subsequently found near the south-eastern point of Liddisdale, from which little benefit has been derived beyond that detached district. Various attempts

have been made to discover coal in different places in the county; but not one of them was conducted on a scale adequate to the importance of the object. The inhabitants are still supplied with this valuable article from Dumfries-shire, Lothian, or Northumberland. The manufactures of the shire are limited on account of the absence of coal, and except in the fabrication of small woollen articles, such as lamb's wool stockings at Hawick, and other places, there is no staple article of manufacture. Weekly markets for the sale of grain, are regularly held in Kelso, Jedburgh, and Hawick, in which places corn is sold by sample on short credit. The Kelso market is by far the most numerously frequented, and is generally attended by corn dealers from the port of Berwick, who purchase for exportation to London, &c. Most of the grain produced in this fruitful district is delivered at Berwick, though a considerable proportion is conveyed to Dalkeith by land carriage, where it is always sold in bulk, and paid in ready money. One advantage of this distant conveyance is, that the superior coal and lime of Mid-Lothian are brought home in the carts. In particular seasons, some portion of the grain sold in Kelso market, which includes a considerable part of the produce of Berwickshire and Northumberland, is sent to the interior of the county westward for consumption. There are various fairs held periodically in the county, the greatest of which is that of St. Boswells, on the 18th of July, on an extensive plain near the Tweed, for lambs, sheep, black cattle, horses, linen, and woollen cloth. The price of wool, with the staplers who come from Yorkshire, and other parts in the south, is generally fixed here, as well as at Yetholm, and the Rink fair near Jedburgh. St. James's fair is held on the 5th of August, on the green of ancient Roxburgh, now a part of the farm of Friars, opposite to Kelso. A great quantity of linen and woollen cloth is here disposed of; numbers of horses and cattle are exposed to sale; and bargains are made between farmers and labourers, either from the neighbourhood, or from the Highlands and Ireland, for harvest work.—Roxburghshire contains twenty-nine complete parishes, and a part of four others. The county possesses only one royal burgh, namely, Jedburgh; and two other towns, Kelso and Hawick; besides some villages, as Melrose, Castletown, &c. The old valued

rent of Roxburghshire is believed to be greater in proportion to its extent than that of any other in Scotland. It amounts to L.314,633, 6s. 4d. Scots. The principal proprietors are the Dukes of Roxburghe and Buccleugh, the Marquises of Lothian and Tweeddale, Lord Minto, and the families of Scot, Ker, Elliot, Douglas, Pringle, Rutherford, Don, &c. The county contains many excellent mansions, the principal of which are Fleurs, the seat of the Duke of Roxburghe; Mount-Tiviot, the seat of the Marquis of Lothian; Minto House, the seat of the Earl of Minto; the Pavilion, the seat of Lord Somerville; Springwood Park, the seat of Sir John Scott Douglas; Ancrum, the seat of Sir William Scott; Makerston, the seat of Sir Thomas Brisbane Macdougall; Abbotsford, the seat of Sir Walter Scott; Stichel, the seat of Sir John Pringle; Stobs and Wells, the seats of Sir William F. Elliott; Edgerston, the seat of Mr. Rutherford; Drygrange, the seat of Mr. Tod; Chesters, the seat of Mr. Ogilvie; Eildon Hall, the seat of Mr. Henderson; and Riddell House, the seat of Mr. Sprott. The most interesting of these mansions is Abbotsford, a fine Gothic Castle, the internal and external decorations of which characterise it as the residence of the poet and antiquary of Scotland. But it is not merely in his residence that Sir Walter has evinced his taste and judgment. He has covered his extensive property with the most thriving and judiciously laid out plantations; and in improving and planting his estate, he has set an example which has greatly contributed to ornament that beautiful portion of the valley of the Tweed.—Population of Roxburghshire in 1831, males 19,408, females 21,484, total 40,892, being an increase since 1811 of 3662.

ROXBURGH, a parish in the above county, lying on the south side of the river Tweed opposite Kelso, and intersected from south to north by the Tiviot. The parishes of Eckford and Crailing bound it on the south, and it has Maxton and Makerston on the west. It extends on an average three miles southward from the Tweed, and is about eight miles in length, but this includes a projecting stripe at the south-west corner. The country is here rather flat or sloping, and being under the best processes of husbandry, it is rich and pleasing in appearance. The village of Roxburgh is situated near the centre of the parish, not far from the left bank

of the Tiviot. There is another village in the district called High-town, on the road from Kelso to Crailing.

ROXBURGH, an ancient town and castle now extinct in the parish of Kelso, county of Roxburgh, to which they have conveyed a name. The old town, or city of Roxburgh, was situated over against Kelso, on a rising ground at the west end of a fertile plain, which was formed into a peninsula by the confluence of the rivers Tweed and Tiviot. The new town was built a little to the eastward of the old, and hence in history is called the Easter Roxburgh. In the time of David I. (1124-53), the town was fortified by a wall and ditch, and was even then famous for its schools, which were under the superintendence of the abbot of Kelso. It was also one of the first royal burghs created by that monarch, and was governed by a provost or alderman and bailies. Here was likewise a mint; for coins are still to be seen of William the Lion, struck there; and also some of James II. Near old Roxburgh, on the Tiviot side, there was a convent for monks of the Franciscan order, of which no remains are now to be seen; but on its site stands a hamlet called Friars. Roxburgh had the privilege of an annual fair, called St. James's Fair, which till this day is held on the place where the town stood. The ancient castle of Roxburgh, or Rokesburgh, stood in the vicinity of the town on an eminence near the termination of the peninsula, and rising in an oblong figure to a height of forty feet. At the south base of the eminence flows the Tiviot, which by a bend joins the Tweed, a short way below. A few fragments of the wall, which seems to have formed the exterior defence, are all that remain of this celebrated fortress. The extent of the interior, from the number of tall trees with which the site is overgrown, cannot now be ascertained with precision. History affords no data by which to ascertain the period when this fortress was first erected, but it is conjectured that it was built by the Saxons while they held the sovereignty of the Northumbrian kingdom, of which the shire of Roxburgh was then a province. The castle, during the reign of Alexander I. was the residence of his brother David, then Earl of Northumberland, who, upon his accession to the throne, constituted it a royal palace, which it continued to be during the reigns of several successive monarchs. Its situation on the borders of the two kingdoms,

rendered the possession of it during the continued warfare, which for so many centuries devastated both countries, of the first importance to each of the contending parties. It therefore in general formed the first place of attack on the breaking out of hostilities, and thereby often changed masters. The limits of our work prevent us from entering into a regular account of the moving scenes of history in which Roxburgh castle formed so prominent an object, and we therefore give merely a brief, though not uninteresting, summary of events connected with it. It appear to have figured as a state prison as well as a palace. In 1134, Malcolm M'Heth or M'Beth, a pretended son of Angus, Earl of Moray, was confined in the castle as a rebel. In 1154 or 1156, Donald, the son of this Malcolm, was imprisoned in the same dungeon; and in 1197, Harold, the Earl of Caithness, with his son Torfin, were likewise confined here. It seems the castle had been surrendered by William the Lion to Henry II. as a part of the high price of his freedom, but it was restored by Richard in 1189. Much of the town of Roxburgh was burnt by accident in 1207, and it was fired by King John during his retreat in 1216. In the year 1209, the bishop of Rochester, who fled from England on account of the interdiction under which the kingdom had been laid by the Pope, sought refuge in Roxburgh, where he was munificently treated by King William. On the 15th of May 1239, Alexander II., married Mary, the daughter of Ingelram de Coucy, at Roxburgh, and on the 4th of September 1241, Alexander III. was born there. Alexander III. resided at Roxburgh in September 1255, with Margaret, his queen, the daughter of Henry III., whom he had espoused in 1251; they were received with great joy, after a grand procession to the church of Kelso. In the course of the same year, King Henry, father to the queen, paid them a visit, which lasted fifteen or sixteen days, during which he was treated with princely magnificence. In 1266, Prince Edward, the brother of the queen, also visited Roxburgh, and was magnificently entertained. In 1268, Edward returned to Roxburgh, bringing with him Edmond his brother. The marriage contract of the princess Margaret, with Eric, king of Norway, was settled at Roxburgh. In 1283, the nuptials of Alexander, prince of Scotland with Margaret, the daughter of the Earl of Flanders, was solemnized here. The death of



Alexander III., and the succeeding wars, entailed on Roxburgh innumerable changes. The castle was seized by Edward I., and in 1292 the court of King's Bench sat in it for some time,—a fact in the history of Scotland well worthy of remark. In 1296, the burgesses and whole community of Roxburgh swore fealty to Edward. While in the keeping of the English monarch, the castle was besieged by Sir William Wallace, who was forced to abandon the siege by the approach of a superior force. After the female relatives of Bruce fell into the hands of the English, Edward treated them in a cruel manner, and shut up Mary Bruce, his sister, in an iron cage, erected in a turret of Roxburgh castle. In 1307, on Edward II. ascending the throne of England, he came to Dumfries and Roxburgh to receive the fealty of the Scottish chiefs. In 1310, Mary Bruce was released in exchange for Walter Comyn, then a prisoner in Scotland. In March 1312-13, Roxburgh castle was surprised by the enterprise of Douglas, who soon after, by his vigour, expelled the English from Tiviotdale, except Jedburgh and some places of smaller consequence. In thus seizing Roxburgh, Douglas used the most consummate address. Having selected sixty of his most resolute followers, he disguised them with black frocks, that the glitter of their armour might not betray them, and desired them cautiously to draw near to the castle, approaching on their hands and knees. Being at first mistaken for cattle by the sentinel, they reached the top of the walls in safety by means of ladders, and killing all before them, soon were masters of the place. The castle was shortly afterwards demolished by the order of Robert Bruce. Though by the treaty of 1328, Edward III. relinquished all title to any part of Scotland, yet in 1334, Edward Baliol, by an insidious treaty, ceded the county of Roxburgh, with almost all the southern shires of Scotland, to him. This rapacious sovereign now repaired all the fortifications of the town and castle of Roxburgh, and in 1335 we find him spending his Christmas in the castle. In 1341, Edward kept his Christmas at Melrose Abbey, while the Earl of Derby, his lieutenant, celebrated the same festival at the castle of Roxburgh. During the truce which then existed, Sir William Douglas and three other Scottish knights visited Lord Derby, and there amused them-

selves with jousting, after having often met, in hostile conflicts, during a long course of warfare. In 1342, Sir Alexander Ramsay of Dalhousie, one of the bravest and most successful soldiers of the age, took the castle from the English by escalade, for which great service he was rewarded with the office of keeper of the fortress, and the sheriffdom of Tiviotdale, but the envy of William Douglass the knight of Liddisdale for this preferment, cost him his life. (See HAWICK.) The English regained the castle of Roxburgh on the capture of David II. in 1346, and they seemed to have retained it till 1460, when James II. lost his life in besieging it. It was then captured by his widowed queen, Mary of Gueldres, and delivered to the arms of the infant King, James III., on condition of the garrison being allowed to depart with arms and baggage. To prevent its future occupancy by the English, it was entirely demolished, being levelled with the rock, and the adjacent town of Roxburgh afterwards fell into ruins. From the demolition of the castle and town of Roxburgh in 1460, notwithstanding the frequent wars between Scotland and England, there does not appear on record any attempt, on the part of either kingdom, to restore or rebuild this fortress, till in the year 1547, during the reign of Edward VI., when the Duke of Somerset, in invading Scotland, being struck with the defensible character of the site of the castle, partly restored the fortress, and lodged a garrison within it; but on the treaty of peace in 1550, it was rendered up, and again completely demolished. This incident closes the history of this remarkable fortress, which had been the object of contention for centuries. In the course of years, every vestige of its former extent and magnificence was obliterated, and in the present day, as already mentioned, its site is scarcely distinguishable from the surrounding country. The name of Roxburgh has, however, been handed down to modern times as the title of a Scottish dukedom of some note, in the family of the Kers or Kerrs of Cessford.\* In the year 1499, James IV. conferred the site of the town and castle of Rox-

\* The surname of *Ker*, *Kerr*, or *Car*, is very common in the south of Scotland, especially on the eastern border, and is derived from the British word *Car*, a castle or strength. The Kers of Ferniehurst and Cessford, who are sprung from the same root, are esteemed the heads of the sept.

burgh on Walter Ker of Cessford, a powerful border baron of Anglo-Norman lineage, whose progenitors had settled in Scotland in the thirteenth century. The house of Cessford was ennobled about the year 1600, in the person of Sir Robert Ker, who was created Lord Roxburgh, and in 1616 his lordship was elevated to the condition of Earl of Roxburgh, or Roxburghe, as the family spell it. From this personage, the title passed to his daughter Jean, who married the Hon. Sir William Drummond, fourth son of John, second Earl of Perth. Although this marriage introduced a new line, the surname of Ker was still retained. John, the third Earl, was raised to a dukedom in the year 1707. The grandson of this nobleman was John, the third Duke of Roxburghe, who appears to have been the most remarkable of his race. His Grace was a most extraordinary collector of old books, and originated a club in London, called from him, the Roxburghe club, whose chief object is the collection of rare works and articles of *vertù*. This nobleman died unmarried, and possessed of immense wealth. It has been told, as a cause for his celibacy, that, while on his travels, he had formed an attachment to Christiana, eldest daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and that their nuptials would have taken place, had not her sister Charlotte just at the time been espoused to George III., when etiquette interfered, it being not proper that the elder should be subject to the younger sister, and so the match was given up, though so strong was their mutual attachment, that both afterwards devoted themselves to celibacy. His Grace's entailed estates and title of duke devolved on William, seventh Lord Bellenden, who was sprung from the second Earl of Roxburghe, and thus became fourth Duke of Roxburghe. This nobleman, however, enjoyed his new honours only for about a year, when he died without heirs, and there then arose a well-remembered competition for the titles and estates. After a lengthened contest, the honours of the dukedom were conferred, in 1812, on Sir James Innes Ker, as heir male of Margaret, daughter of Harry, Lord Ker,—which Harry died in 1643, after figuring in the troubles of the reign of Charles I. The present, and sixth Duke of Roxburghe, is the son of the fortunate claimant. Besides the seat of Fleurs, the family has a

residence at Broxmouth in Haddingtonshire, near Dunbar.

ROY, a river of Lochaber, in Inverness-shire, tributary to the Spean, rising on the borders of Badenoch, near the source of the Spey, and flowing along the bottom of the glen so celebrated for the triple line of levels, termed the parallel roads of Glenroy; it falls into the Spean, near the house of Keppoch. On an eminence near its embouchure, called Mulroy, was fought, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the last feudal battle recorded in Scottish history. The Macdonells of Keppoch, who were tenants of the laird of Mackintosh in Glenroy and Glenspean, having neglected or refused to pay their rent, Mackintosh, at the head of his vassals, attempted to enforce payment, but, after a stubborn engagement, was defeated by Keppoch and taken prisoner.

RUAIL, a small river in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire.

RUBERSLAW, a hill in Roxburghshire, in the parish of Bedrule, elevated 1419 feet above the level of the sea.

RUDANAY, a small rocky islet on the west coast of Mull.

RULE, a small river in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of the parish of Southdean, and after a course of about twenty miles, falls into the Tiviot. It is reckoned a good trouting stream.

RUM, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire and the parish of Small Isles, lying betwixt Eigg and Canna, at the distance of fourteen miles direct north-west from Ardnamurchan, which is the nearest port of the mainland of Argyle. Rum measures about seven and a half miles in length and breadth, and is indented on the east side by an inlet of the sea, called Loch Scresort. Its name is of Scandinavian etymology, and signifies "spacious." The shores of the island are generally precipitous, the cliffs being in most places so abrupt as to be inaccessible from the sea. The interior is one heap of rude mountains, scarcely possessing an acre of level ground. It is the wildest and most repulsive of all the Western islands, but this unpromising appearance, as we are told by travellers, is forgotten by the stranger in the exceeding hospitality and kindness of the inhabitants. In some places, extensive surfaces of bare rock are divided into polygonal compartments, so as to resemble the

grand natural pavements of Staffa, but with an effect infinitely more striking. Loch Scresort is without interesting features or character; the acclivities ascending gently from a flat and straight shore. The island is said to have a stormy and rainy atmosphere, "the bitter wreathing winds with boisterous blasts," as Macculloch mentions, seeming here to have set up their throne, and the place appearing to possess a private winter of its own, even in what the islanders call summer. From the hilly nature of the island, it is much better fitted for pasture than tillage, and feeds a great quantity of sheep.—Population in 1821, 394.

RU-STOIR, a promontory in Assynt, Sutherlandshire.

RUTHERGLEN, a parish in Lanarkshire, lying on the left or south bank of the Clyde, opposite the barony parish of Glasgow. On the south it has the parish of Cambuslang. It extends about three miles in length, by one and a half in breadth. The whole is of a level nature, and well cultivated and enclosed. It possesses a number of fine villas or country residences. Coal and freestone abound.

RUTHERGLEN, or RUGLEN, as it is commonly called, a royal burgh, and ancient small town, in the above parish, situated at the distance of two and a half miles south-east from Glasgow, and nine west from Hamilton. It has been said that the town was first built by Reuther, one of the early kings of Scotland, although it would, we think, be difficult to prove that there was ever such a personage. The name is with more likelihood derived from the British *Ruth-ir-glan*, signifying "the reddish coloured land on the bank of the river." The town was erected into a royal burgh by David I., about the year 1126. Its privileges and immunities, as appears from the charters yet extant, were very great. These, however, were gradually diminished, as the neighbouring towns rose into consequence, and the town itself seems to have been unable to make head against the commercial prosperity of the city of Glasgow, which intercepted the navigation of the Clyde, and otherwise ruined its trade. At one period it possessed a castle which was of some note from the sieges it endured during the troublesome age of Robert Bruce, but the structure was wholly demolished by the Regent's party, after the battle of Langside. Whatever was the original size or character of this ancient burgh,

the town now consists of only one principal street and a few lanes, and is undistinguished by any staple manufacture. No burgh in Britain enjoys a more free and unembarrassed election of magistrates and council, which, however, was not procured without considerable trouble to the community. Like all other Scottish royal burghs, Rutherglen was anciently under the direction of a self-elected magistracy, many of whom lived at a distance, and continued in office without interruption. Negligence and undue influence had brought the affairs of the burgh into a state of disorder, so that the inhabitants were excited to apply a remedy to the evil. The community, by the charters, were empowered to elect their magistracy, but through lapse of time, this right, which it was the object of the burgesses to restore, had become obsolete. Great opposition was made to the plan adopted by the burgesses, but they prosecuted it with unremitting assiduity, and at length were crowned with success. They formed a new *set* of the burgh upon liberal principles, which, in 1671, was approved of by all the inhabitants of the town, and by the convention of royal burghs. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a treasurer, and fifteen councillors. It contains a prison, where a monthly court is held, and unites with Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton in electing a member of parliament. Rutherglen gives the title of Earl to the marquis of Queensberry. The fairs of this town have long been noted for a great shew of horses, particularly the Lanarkshire breed, which are esteemed the best draught horses in Scotland; they are held on the last Friday in April, the first Tuesday in May after Trinity Sunday, the third Friday in July and August, the third Monday in October, and the third Friday in November, all old style. Some other horse markets throughout Scotland are regulated by those fairs.—In 1821, the population of Rutherglen was about 1800, including the parish, 4640.

RUTHVEN, a parish in the western boundary of Forfarshire, situated on the north side of the vale of Strathmore, bounded on the east and chiefly on the north by Airly; it extends about two and a half miles in length, by about two in general breadth. The river Isla, after running along part of its northern boundary, intersects it from north to south, and at



its south-western extremity enters Perthshire. The greater part of the district is arable, and is well enclosed and ornamented with plantations. Anciently there was a castle called Ruthven in that part of the parish east of the Isla, which was at one period the seat of the Earls of Crawford, who were large proprietors in Angus. Having become completely ruinous, the castle was taken down in the last century, and near its site has been built a modern mansion, styled Isla Bank.—Population in 1821, 313.

**RUTHVEN**, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Blackford, near the house of Gleneagles, and falls into the Earn, nearly a mile east of the village of Auchterarder.

**RUTHWELL**, a parish in the southern part of Dumfries-shire, lying on the Solway Firth, separated by the Lochar water from Caerlaverock on the west; bounded by Mouswald and Dalton on the north, and Cumbertrees on the east. It measures about two and a half miles in breadth inland, by five miles in length. The ground enjoys a fine southerly exposure, and the soil is in general fertile. It is now in some places ornamented by plantations. The inhabitants of this parish are celebrated for having once made salt in a peculiar way. They used to collect the surface of the sand upon the beach, which was strongly impregnated with salt, and, pouring water upon it, caused the saline matter to filter through a pit. They then boiled the water, thus doubly impregnated, and produced a coarse article fit for salting meat or fish. King James II., on his way back to England in 1617, saw them working at their pits, and was so pleased with the ingenuity and originality of the practice, that he granted them an immunity from taxation; and they were regularly exempted from all acts relative to salt-duties till the Union. It is remembered, that, notwithstanding the king's kindness, none of the individuals who devoted themselves to the manufacture, prospered so much as those who applied to a more steady though less promising employment. So true it is, that there is no mode of acquiring wealth successful in the long-run, but that which, besides being urged by strenuous activity, is supported by monotonous perseverance. The shore is here graced by the little sea-bathing village of Brow, where, it will be remembered, Burns spent se-

veral of the last weeks of his existence. The garden of the manse contains an object of no small curiosity. It consists of the fragments of a Runic monument, which is said to have been brought from heaven, and planted here, before a church existed upon the spot. The church was built over it some time after, in consequence of the worship which the people paid to it, or upon the principle of the Santa Casa of Loretto, to prevent the venerated object from taking another flight. It was broken down from its place in the church, by order of the General Assembly of 1644, who were scandalized at the respect then still paid to it by the inveterate prejudice of the people. The village of Ruthwell, formerly a long straggling place on both sides of the road from Portpatrick to England, has been in recent times rebuilt by the Earl of Mansfield, who is the proprietor of the greater part of the parish. The town is a barony, and is privileged to hold markets and fairs.—Population in 1821, 1285.

**RYAN**, (**LOCH**) an inlet of the sea on the west coast of Wigtonshire, which is projected inland, in a south-easterly direction, a distance of about ten miles. For several miles inland it is no more than one and a half miles in breadth, but it afterwards expands to nearly three miles across. At low water long sandy reaches are left dry, especially at the upper extremity. The whole bay affords excellent anchorage, particularly opposite to the village of Cairn, at Portmore, the Wig, the bay of Soleburn, the bay of Dalmennock, and the harbour of Stranraer. There is now a public road round nearly the whole loch.

**RYE**, a small river in the northern part of the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, which, after a southerly direction of a few miles, falls into the Garnock, half a mile above the village of Dalry.

**RYND**, or **RHYND**, a parish in the lower part of Strathearn, Perthshire, lying betwixt the Tay and the Earn at the confluence of these rivers. The Tay separates it from Kinnoul and Kinfauns on the north, while the Earn divides it from Athernethy. On the west it has Dumbarny and Perth. The parish measures four miles in length, by one in breadth. The surface is flat and fertile, and is well enclosed. Near the Tay stands the old castle of Elcho.—Population in 1821, 426.

**SAARTAY**, an islet of the Hebrides in the Sound of Harris.

**SADDEL** and **SKIPNESS**, a united parish in Argyshire, situated at the inner extremity of the peninsula of Cantire, and lying on the coast of Loch Fyne. It extends about twenty-five miles in length, by an average of two in breadth. The surface is in general rough and hilly, and better adapted for pasture than tillage; but on the sea-coast and in the glens, there are considerable fields of arable land. Near the coast, at the distance of about eight miles north from Cambellton Loch, stands the house or castle of Saddle, and near it the ruins of an abbey once of considerable note. We are informed by Keith that the abbey of Sadael, or Sadagal, was founded by Reginaldus, son of Somerled, lord of the Isles, who was defeated and slain at Renfrew in the year 1164. The founder mortified thereunto the lands of Glensaddil and Baltebun, together with the lands of Casken in the isle of Arran. Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochawe, who was created Lord Campbell in 1445, mortified also to the abbey the lands of Blairantibert in the shire of Argyle, "*pro salute animae suae*," &c. James IV. annexed the abbacy to the bishopric of Argyle in 1507. At the mouth of Loch Fyne, on the west side, is Skipness point, where stands Skipness castle, a building of great size and antiquity.—Population in 1821, 2191.

**ST. ANDREWS**, an ancient university town in Fife. See **ANDREWS**. (ST.)

**ST. ANDREWS**, a parish in ORKNEY, united to Deerness. See **DEERNESS** AND **ST. ANDREWS**.

**ST. ANDREWS LHANBRYD**, a parish in the county of Moray; it is composed of two ancient divisions, that of St. Andrews and Lhanbryd—the latter word signifying the church of St. Bridget. It lies on the shore of the Moray Firth, and is bounded on the east by Urquhart, on the south by Elgin, and on the west by the Lossie, which divides it from Drainie. It measures about three miles from west to east, and from north to south upwards of four. The general appearance of the country is a plain, in which several low hills rise, of an arable and productive nature.—Population in 1821, 934.

**ST. CUTHBERTS**, a parish adjoining and partly included in the city of Edinburgh. See **EDINBURGH**, page 365.

**ST. CYRUS**, otherwise called **ECCLES-CRAIG**, a parish in the southern part of Kincardineshire, lying partly on the sea shore; bounded partly on the west by the North Esk river, on the north-west by Marykirk, on the north by Garvock, and on the east by Benholm. It measures about five miles in length, by three in breadth. The surface is tolerably level, but it is intersected by several dens and rivulets, and is elevated in some places into little hills. More than three-fourths of the whole is arable. The ruins of the Kame of Mathers, an ancient residence, stands on a peninsulated perpendicular rock, the base of which is washed by the sea. The castles of Morphy and Laurieston are also ancient buildings. There are two villages, Millton and St. Cyrus, the former of which is situated on the coast, St. Cyrus, with the church, stands betwixt the coast and the road from Montrose, which passes through the district.—Population in 1821, 1641.

**ST. FERGUS**, a parish in Aberdeenshire See **FERGUS** (ST.)

**ST. KILDA**, a remote Hebridean isle. See **KILDA** (ST.)

**ST. MADDOES**, a small parish in Perthshire. See **MADDOES** (ST.)

**ST. MARTINS**, a parish in Perthshire. See **MARTINS** (ST.)

**ST. MONANCE**, a parish and town in Fife. See **MONANCE** (ST.)

**ST. MUNGO**, a parish in Dumfries-shire. See **MUNGO** (ST.)

**ST. NINIANS**, a parish and town in Stirlingshire. See **NINIANS** (ST.)

**ST. QUIVOX**, a parish in Ayrshire. See **QUIVOX** (ST.)

**ST. VIGEANS**, a parish in Forfarshire. See **VIGEANS** (ST.)

**SAGAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

**SALINE**, a parish in the western extremity of Fife, bounded on the south by Carnock and Dunfermline, and by the latter with Cleish on the east. It extends about seven miles in length, and is nearly six broad at the middle. The eastern half of the parish is rather elevated, and contains some conspicuous hills, called the Saline hills. The western division is level or sloping, and in a few places is planted. The parish is partly arable and partly pastoral. In the low grounds west from the

Saline hills stands the parish church, and a small village, at the distance of six miles north-west of Dunfermline.—Population in 1821, 1123.

**SALISBURY CRAGS**, a remarkable hill, the west side of which is precipitous, overhanging the south part of the city of Edinburgh. See **EDINBURGH**.

**SALTCOATS**, a sea-port town in Ayrshire, situated partly in the parish of Stevenston and partly in that of Ardrossan, at the distance of seventy-four miles from Edinburgh, fourteen from Kilmarnock, thirteen from Largs, seven from Irvine, twenty-eight from Greenock, thirteen from Troon, and one from Ardrossan. About a hundred and seventy years ago, Salt-cots, or Saltcoats, consisted of only four little cottages or cots, inhabited by as many families, who gained a livelihood by making salt in kettles; but at the beginning of the last century, a harbour being erected for shipping coal from the great coal tract which pervades the neighbourhood, the little hamlet began to assume the appearance of a village, but it is only in recent years that it has risen to any note. About the year 1700, the place becoming the property of Sir Robert Cunningham, he erected the harbour to facilitate the export of coal; and he further built several large pans for the manufacture of salt, of which a very great quantity has been made here. The trade of ship-building was carried on also with success; and in the twenty-six years, ending in 1790, there were built no fewer than sixty-four vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 7095, value upwards of £.70,000 sterling. Since that period the trade of the port has considerably increased. The exportation of coals to Ireland forms a chief branch of commerce; and there are some hundreds of looms in the town employed in weaving for the Paisley and Glasgow manufacturers. The general appearance of the town is far from prepossessing; but its situation and proximity to Ardrossan, the arrival and departure of the trading vessels, and the passing and repassing of the different steam-boats, all contribute to give life to the place. In the town are a number of benefit and religious societies, schools, and libraries. There are likewise two congregations of the United Associate, and one of the Relief Synod. The town continues in a thriving condition, and the more so probably from the absence of those burghal magistracies, and their taxations on commerce, which usually afflict Scottish towns of

an old standing.—In 1821, the population of Saltcoats was 3413.

**SALTERNESS**, a small seaport village in the parish of Kirkbean, stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which is resorted to for sea-bathing quarters in the summer months. At the headland of Salterness a light-house is erected, the light of which is stationary and of the natural appearance. It is chiefly useful as a direction to the harbour of Dumfries.

**SALTON**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded by Pencaitland on the west, Gladsmuir on the north, Bolton on the east, and Humbie on the south; extending three and a half miles in extreme length from north to south, by three in breadth at the widest part. The parish lies chiefly in a fine fertile valley on the north side of the Lammermoor hills, and besides being well enclosed and cultivated, possesses extensive and beautiful plantations. The small river Tyne partly bounds it on the west and south. There are two small villages, named, from their relative situation, East and West Salton. Salton-hall, the seat of the family of Fletcher in the parish, was formerly a place of considerable strength, being regularly fortified. It has been highly improved and modernized in recent times. Near it is Hermandston, the property of Lord Sinclair, also an ancient building. It is worthy of remark, that the celebrated Bishop Burnet had Salton for his first benefice, and it is still more worthy of notice, that he here used the only copy of the book of common prayer known to have existed in the Episcopal church of Scotland during the reign of Charles II. This eminent churchman and historian of his own times, bequeathed a valuable library to the parish, besides a considerable sum for the education of a certain number of children. This parish gave birth to a person as eminent, Andrew Fletcher, the patriotic statesman who was so resolute in his opposition to the Union. Going over to Holland in 1700, this person took with him James Meikle, (a man of considerable skill in mechanics at that period, and father of Andrew Meikle, inventor of the threshing machine, who were both natives of this parish,) and brought back models of a barley-mill, fanners for cleaning corn, and the art of weaving and bleaching Holland cloth. Strange to tell, the barley mill was the only one in Britain for forty years, and the fanners for nearly the same period. About the year



1750, the first bleachfield of the British Linen Company was formed under the patronage of another Andrew Fletcher, then distinguished as the Justice-Clerk Milton. Of all these manufactories, there are now no remains, except a small bleachfield, the barley mill, a starch work, and a paper mill.—Population in 1821, 834.

SANDA, a small island of the Hebrides belonging to Argyleshire, situated near the outer extremity of the peninsula of Cantire, and ecclesiastically attached to the parish of Southend. It measures about a mile and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth. It possesses a small but good natural harbour, useful for the launching or landing of boats. In former days, this anchorage was of far more importance than it is now; Sanda having been a common station for the Scandinavian fleets during the contests so long carried on for the possession of Cantire and the neighbouring islands. The name Avona, by which it was known, is a corruption of the Danish *Hafn*, a haven. Its more modern name, Sanda, is also of Scandinavian origin, and signifies the sand island. In subsequent ages, when the spirit of monachism spread over the Western Islands, it contained a religious establishment, dedicated, like most of those in this part of Scotland, to St. Columba; and the remains of the chapel, named after St. Annian, are still visible, together with two crosses of rude design, and sundry ancient grave stones, sculptured, as was usual in early ages, with the different achievements of their long peaceful tenants. "Of the very few superstitions which it was my fortune to meet in my Highland peregrinations," says Macculloch, "I found one here, but I knew not that those who wanted to persuade me of its truth believed it themselves. Whoever shall step across the prostrate trunk of an old elder tree which lies in this burying ground, will die before the year expires! The burying ground of Sanda is still used for its original purpose; but like all those I have seen in the Highlands, it presents the usual marks of neglect; being unenclosed and covered with weeds and rubbish, and the grave stones being broken, neglected, and defaced by the tread of cattle." The island is partly cultivated, but it is chiefly of a pastoral nature. It possesses an excellent house for the proprietor, and abounds in game and every other thing which can be useful to a family, if we ex-

cept foreign luxuries. Its shores and rivulets abound in the most exquisite fish. Between this and the main land the sea is extremely turbulent and dangerous; and for two or three months in the year the island cannot be approached by a small boat. There are two small islets on the east side, which feed a few sheep.

SANDA, an islet of the Hebrides, in the district of Small Isles, lying about half a mile from Canna.

SANDAY, or SANDEY, an island of Orkney, being among the most northerly of the group, lying north-east from Eday, north from Stronsay, and south from North Ronaldshay. It is of a very irregular form, and by the deep indentations of the sea, it has three distinct limbs or peninsulæ. Its length is about twelve miles; but its mean breadth is not more than a mile and a half. With the exception of a ridge of about 250 or 300 feet high, at its western side, the isle is extremely flat. It has a light sandy soil, which is remarkably fertile; and it is much better cultivated than any other Orkney island. The crops are not so subject to blight from sea-spray, as in those islands with precipitous shores; and its flat coasts afford a plentiful supply of sea-weed for manure. The farmers are of a superior class; and it is not only the granary of Orkney, but produces about one-fifth of all the kelp made in this country; it is however totally destitute of fuel, and the expense of transporting peats from other islands, reduces many of the poorer inhabitants to use dried cow dung and sea-weed as fuel. The flatness of the land, and the extensive shoals which line its coasts, have made Sanday the terror of sailors; but the recent erection of a light-house on the Start Point, has diminished the number of shipwrecks of late years. The sea appears here to have encroached on the land, and high tides threaten to sever it between Otterswick and Kettletoft. The former bay, a corruption of Odinswick, is traditionally believed to have been a wooded plain overwhelmed by the sea. A remarkable isolated mass of granite or gneiss, about fourteen tons in weight, lies on the sandstone flag formation, near the church of Burness. It probably was transported by some such accident as removed the ancient landmark near Castle Stewart in Inverness-shire. The antiquities of Sanday consist of one or two ruined chapels, and some considerable Picts' houses. The island is divided into two parochial divisions. The first includes the ancient

parishes of Cross, Burness, and North Ronaldshay, and the second is that of Ladykirk. —In 1821, the population of these parishes, exclusive of North Ronaldshay, was 1860; the population of North Ronaldshay was 480.

SANDEND, a small sea port village in the parish of Fordyce, Banffshire, situated about four miles from the town of Portsoy.

SANDERA, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Barra, belonging to Inverness-shire. It lies about five miles distant from Barra, and measures about two miles in length and breadth.

SANDNESS, a parish in the western part of the Mainland of Shetland, now united with Walls, Papastour and Fowla in forming a parochial district. See WALLS and SANDNESS.

SANDSTING, a parish in the western part of the Mainland of Shetland now incorporated with Aithsting, from which it is partially divided on the east by Bigseter Voe. See AITHSTING.

SANDWICK, a parish in Shetland, being the middle division of the peninsula projected southward from the Mainland, on the outer extremity of which is the parish of Dunrossness. Sandwick is now incorporated with Dunrossness and Cunningburgh. See DUNROSSNESS.

SANDWICK, a parish of Orkney now united with Stromness. See STROMNESS.

SANDYHILLS, a small village in the barony parish of Glasgow, situated about three miles east from that city.

SANQUHAR, a parish near the head of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Kirkcubright on the north-west, and Penpont and Durisdeer on the south and south-east. It lies across Nithsdale from one side of the county to the other, in which direction it measures fifteen miles, by a breadth varying from two and a half to six. While the central part is the vale of the Nith, the sides are composed of hilly grounds intersected with minor vales, through which pour small tributary streamlets to the main river. The chief of these tributaries on the west is the Euchar water, and that on the east is the Minnick water. The lower parts of the parish adjoining these waters are arable, and in some places finely planted; the hilly territory is pastoral. A road leads up Nithsdale along the left bank of the Nith, and on this thoroughfare, near the head of the pa-

rish, stands the town of Sanquhar. The parish contains also the village of Wanlockhead, at which are certain lead mines. See WANLOCKHEAD.

SANQUHAR, a royal burgh, and an ancient town in the above parish, situated, as just mentioned, on the line of road up the left bank of the Nith, betwixt the county of Dumfries and Ayr, at the distance of twenty-seven miles from Dumfries, fifty-six from Glasgow, thirty-two from Ayr, and fifty-six from Edinburgh. The town of Sanquhar, owes its origin, most probably, to a castle of considerable note and importance, whose ruins are now extant at a short distance to the south-east, on a high bank overlooking the river Nith. This castle was the chief residence of the Queensberry family before William, the first Duke, built the noble mansion of Drumlanrig, in which he slept only one night; for being taken ill, and unable to make any of his attendants hear him or come to his assistance, he retired in disgust from it, to his castle of Sanquhar, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. His son not having the same predilection for this castle, it was neglected, and suffered to be stripped of its leaden roof, while its materials were taken for other buildings; so that, in the course of time, not a trace of its former magnificence, save in its gaunt ruins, remained. Grose, who visited it in the course of his antiquarian tour, remarks that its stone has thus been “extremely convenient for erecting houses in the town of Sanquhar.” It seems that Sanquhar castle was originally an erection and the property of the Lords of Sanquhar, from whom it went by purchase into the Queensberry family. The first lords of Sanquhar that we meet with on record were the Ross, or Roos family, cadets of the ancient and powerful Earls of Ross, and Lords of the Isles. Robert de Ross was the last of this ancient line, and his daughter and co-heiress Isobel de Ross, married William, son of Thomas, Lord of Creighton, who flourished in the reign of Robert Bruce. This William, Lord Creighton, died about the year 1360, and left a son and successor by Isobel de Ross, who was Lord of Sanquhar. Sir William Douglas purchased this estate and castle from the Creighton family, and in 1630 obtained a charter under the great seal of Scotland for the same. The town of Sanquhar, which consists chiefly of one main street, has been indebted

to the family of Queensberry for a variety of improvements. The great road from Dumfries to Ayr, which runs through the town, was in a great measure the work, during the last century, of the late Duke of Queensberry, who first cut this line of road through his estate, for at least the space of twenty-two miles, at an expense of L.1500; his Grace also cut the cross road from this along the Minnick to the utmost boundary of the county, leading to Edinburgh, which cost L.600; he likewise made the road leading to a lime-work at Corsincon, which cost him L.300. Sanquhar has been known as a seat of the woollen manufacture, but has been principally indebted to the trade in coal, of which the district abounds. It lately possessed two breweries, a tan work, and a carpet manufactory. About a mile from it stands the house of Ellicock, the residence of the family of Veitch, which gave a senator to the College of Justice last century. The town possesses a subscription library and a free mason's lodge. The old church being taken down, the present one was erected on its site in 1823; it is a very handsome building with a square tower, and stands on a rising ground at the west end of the town. There are also two meeting-houses of the United Secession church and a Baptist chapel. Sanquhar possesses a town-hall, which was built at the sole expense of the late Duke of Queensberry, just noticed; it stands at the end of the High Street, and has a tower and clock. The town was created, or rather re-created, a burgh of barony in 1484, and in 1596 was erected a royal burgh by James VI. It is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and eleven councillors. It joins with the burghs of Dumfries, Annan, Kirkcudbright, and Lochmaben, in electing a member of parliament. The town may hold five fairs, four of which are quarterly, and are held on the first Fridays in February, May, August, and November, old style; the fifth, which is of the greatest note, is held on the second Friday in July, and is called the wool fair.—In 1821, the population of Sanquhar was about 1250, including the parish, 2320, but this excludes Wanlockhead, which had a population of 706.

SARK, a small river on the borders of Scotland and England, which rises in the parish of Cannoby and district of Half-Morton, Dumfries-shire, between which it forms a line of division, continuing to flow in a southerly

direction; it next bounds the parish of Gretna from Cumberland, and is altogether the border boundary for a distance of six or seven miles. It falls into the Solway at a village called Sarkfoot, about a mile eastward from the mouth of the small river Kirtle. During the heats of summer the Sark is sometimes nearly dried up.

SARK, (BLACK) a rivulet in the district of Half-Morton, tributary to the Sark.

SARKFOOT, a small village and sea-port in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire, at the mouth of the Sark, above mentioned, and lying on the Solway near its inner extremity. There is here a tolerably good harbour for vessels of moderate burden.

SATIE'S-HEAD, a promontory in Aberdeenshire, near Peterhead.

SAUCHIE, (New and Old) populous villages, almost conjoined, in the parish of Alloa, county of Clackmannan, lying about two miles north of Alloa—they are principally inhabited by colliers, employed in Lord Mar's coal mines. A handsome school house was built by the late benevolent Mr. Erskine of Mar.

SAUCHIE-BURN, a place in the parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, at which a battle was fought in the year 1488, which occasioned the death of James III., and the accession of his son, James IV.

SCALLOWAY, a sea-port village in the parish of Tingwall, Shetland, lying on the west coast, nearly opposite Lerwick on the east. It possesses a good harbour. Near the village, stands the ruin of Scalloway castle, which has obtained an evil celebrity from being an erection and residence of Patrick Stewart, the tyrannical Earl of Orkney and Shetland. The castle was begun to be built about the year 1600, in consequence of the house which the previous earl had reared having given way from its sandy and insecure foundation. The erection of this baronial residence in its stead, was accomplished only through the most oppressive measures. A tax was laid upon each parish in the country, obliging the Shetlanders to find as many men as were requisite for the building, as well as provisions for the workmen. The penalty for not fulfilling this requisition was forfeiture of property. Mr. Pitcairn, the minister of the parish of Northmaven at the time, came to pay his respects to the lord of the new mansion, and the earl desired him to suggest a motto for this



gateway. This was an occasion of which the minister availed himself to lay before the founder of the castle the sinful enormity of that oppression which had enforced its completion. The earl's wrath was kindled, and in his rage he threatened the devout pastor with imprisonment; but afterwards, Mr. Pitcairn said to him, "Well, if you will have a verse, here is one from Holy Scripture,—*'That house which is built upon a rock shall stand,—but built upon the sand it will fall.'*" Earl Patrick would not receive the motto in its moral sense, but applied it to the cause which first led to the building of the new castle. "My father's house was built upon the sandy shores of Sumburgh; its foundations have given way, and it will fall; but Scalloway Castle is constructed upon a rock, and will stand." Accordingly, upon the lintel stone of the gate appears the following inscription; "Patricius Steuardus, Orcadiæ et Zetlandiæ Comes, I. V. R. S. Cujus fundamen saxum est, Dom. illa manebit, Labilis æ contra, si sit arena perit. A.D. 1600." Scalloway Castle is a square formal structure, composed of freestone brought from Orkney, and of the fashion of many houses of a similar date in Scotland; it is three stories high, the windows being of a very ample size; on the summit of each angle of the building is a small handsome round turret. Entering the mansion by an insignificant doorway, over which are the remains of the Latin inscription, we pass by an excellent kitchen and vaulted cellars, while a broad flight of steps leads above to a spacious hall; the other chambers however are not large. The castle is now a mere shell.

SCARSOCK, a ridge of mountains, forming part of the Grampian range, in the parish of Crathy, in Marr; they separate the counties of Aberdeen and Perth, and rise to a height of 3500 feet above the level of the sea.

SCALPA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the east side of the isle of Skye, from which it is separated by a strait called Scalpa Sound. The island of Raasay lies about two and a half miles to the north. Scalpa is of an oval figure, measuring about five miles long, and from two to three broad. The surface is hilly, rocky, and generally of a barren nature. The Sound of Scalpa abounds in oysters, which have the peculiarity of being black in colour, as is the shell; sometimes they are of a paler colour, so as to resemble diluted ink. They ap-

pear to be only a variety of the common kind, deriving that appearance from the dark mud in which they are bred. The word *Scalpa* signifies a cave.

SCALPA FLOW, or BAY, a large bay or expanse of water at Orkney, on the south of the Mainland, and having the islands of Burray and South Ronaldshay on the east, and the island of Hoy on the west. The chief entrance is from the Pentland firth on the south, by Holme Sound. Being land-locked by the various islands around it, and measuring about fifty miles in circumference, it forms a large inland sea, capable of sheltering any number of ships. It abounds in excellent roadsteads for vessels.

SCALPAY, a small island of the Hebrides, lying in East Loch Tarbet, on the east side of Harris. It is low and covered with heath.

SCARBA, a small island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, and the district of Jura and Colonsay, lying at the north end of the island of Jura, from which it is divided by the gulf of Coryvreckan. Scarba, which is about three miles long, is little else than a single mountain, of an elegant form, rising suddenly out of the sea, to the height of fifteen hundred feet or more; conspicuous from afar, and from all quarters, no less from its altitude than its figure. The surface is rude and rocky, and towards the west in particular, it is cut down perpendicularly, by rugged precipices of many hundred feet in height. The east side forms one of the most striking and romantic objects on this coast. The sea-line, receding in a beautifully regular curve, produces a bay from which the land rises with a rapid and uniform acclivity, diversified by projecting rocks, and covered with a light scattered forest of birch and alder, which, in the landscape, has all the effect of the finest wood. The island supports a few families.

SCARPA, a small island of the Hebrides, lying on the west side of Harris, from which it is separated by a Strait called Scarpa Sound. The island is rocky and conical in appearance.

SCARR, a small river in Nithsdale, Dumfriesshire, rising on the borders of Ayrshire, and, after a course of about twenty-five miles through the parishes of Penpont, Tynron, and Keir, falling into the Nith about a mile below the church of Keir.

SCARVAY, an islet of the Hebrides near Harris.

SCATAVAGH BAY, an indentation of the sea on the east coast of Harris, being the next inlet south of East Loch Tarbert.

SCAVIG, (LOCH) a remarkable inlet of the sea, on the south-west coast of the Isle of Skye. It is narrow, but deep, and surrounded by lofty and steep mountains, which exclude half of the light of day; scarcely a mark of vegetation being perceptible on the bare and brown acclivities which rise from its margin. Numerous projecting points and rocky islets vary the scenery; and the extremity is a deep basin, enclosed seawards by promontories and islands, all equally rugged and bare, and on the land side by a solid wall rising to the height of some hundred feet; while above, the high peaks of the mountains tower over the whole. A cascade, foaming down a lofty precipice, is the only object that enlivens this scene of stillness and gloom; the solitude and fixed repose of which are rendered more impressive by this contrast, and by the white wings of the sea-fowl silently wheeling above the dark green sea, which, sheltered from the surge, seems like all the surrounding objects, for ever at rest. This singular basin affords an anchorage, the most extraordinary perhaps in the world. Embosomed in the midst of high mountains, excluded from the sight of the sea, surrounded with lofty precipices far overtopping the mast, and floating upon the glassy surface, on which not a billow heaves to betray its nature, we seem suddenly transferred to some mountain lake, or anchored among the ridges of the Alps. The cascade above mentioned proceeds from a small lake lying in a secluded and romantic vale called Coruisk, which, with Loch Scavig, is seldom visited by tourists, and until now has never been noticed by topographers.

SCONE, or SCOON, a parish in Perthshire lying on the left bank of the Tay, opposite the parishes of Redgorton and Perth; bounded by St. Martins on the north, by the same with Kilspindie, and part of Kinnoul on the east, and the main part of Kinnoul on the south. It is of an irregular figure, approaching to a square of three miles. This is one of the most beautiful districts of Perthshire. The land rises from the banks of the Tay, and composes part of that splendid amphitheatre of hill and dale in the centre of which stands the city of Perth. The surface, where not planted and disposed as gardens and pleasure grounds, is mostly under cultivation. The ob-

jects most worthy of notice are the palace and village of Scone. These occupy a hollow or retiring part of the grounds which rise from the Tay, commanding an outlook upon the river and the vale of Perth, and are reached by a road from Perth, leading across the bridge at that town and through the village of Kinnoul or Bridge-end; the distance from Perth is little more than a mile. During the middle ages of the Scottish monarchy, Scone was the residence of the kings, in which respect it divided their favour with Dunfermline and other places. Independently of being thus to Perth, what Windsor in the present day is to London, it was from an early age to a comparatively recent date, the appropriate place of the royal coronations. The crowning of the Scottish sovereigns at Scone was for a long period intimately connected with the famous stone, already sufficiently described under the head DUNSTAFNAGE, from whence it was transported thither by Kenneth II. in the year 834. At Scone, all the Scottish kings were crowned upon it, till the time of John Baliol, when Edward I. seized upon it and carried it to Westminster, where it now remains. The last monarch crowned at Scone was Charles II., January 1, 1651, when on his expedition into Scotland. We are informed by different chroniclers, that on the occasion of crowning kings at Scone, the barons who assisted performed the strange ceremonial, of casting together a portion of the earth of their respective estates, as a species of offering or corporal pledge of their fealty. Hume, in his history of the Douglasses, mentions, "that when Robert Bruce was crowned in 1306, Sir James, the eighth Lord Douglas, assisted and cast into a heap, as did the other barons, a quantity of earth of his lands of Douglas, which, making a little hill, is called *omnis terris*." We are further informed, that the barons of Scotland could receive investiture of their lands as lawfully, by delivering earth and stone from this spot, as from their own lands. It is exceedingly difficult in the present day to certify the truth of these circumstances, though, from the absurdities of corporal seizure of lands and houses having been ever prescribed by the Scottish law, they may probably be correct. The hillock of earth, which is reported to have been formed in the manner described, is still observable near the north side of the palace. In ordinary language, it has been

usually called the *moot hill* of Scone. It would seem that Scone was also for many ages the seat of a distinguished religious establishment, at which councils of the Scotican church were held. Whatever was the character of the first religious house, which we are told by Buchanan, belonged to the Culdees, it was superseded in the year 1114 by Alexander I. who founded here an abbey which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Michael the archangel, and furnished with monks or canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine. After the confiscations consequent on the Reformation, the abbacy was erected into a temporal barony by James VI. in the year 1604, in favour of Sir David Murray, a cadet of the family of Tullibardine. The abbey itself was demolished, along with the palace, by a mob from Perth and Dundee at the Reformation. On the site of the ancient palace, a splendid new edifice, though of heavy architecture, has been reared, as a seat of the Earl of Mansfield, who represents the old family of Stormont. In this modern structure, much of the old furniture has fortunately been preserved; in particular, a bed that had belonged to James VI. and another of which the hangings were wrought by the fair hands of Queen Mary when a prisoner at Lochleven. The music-gallery occupies the same site as the noble old hall in which the coronations were performed. The view from the windows of the drawing-room is the most splendid imaginable. About fifty yards from the house, there is an old aisle, the last remaining portion of the Abbey of Scone; containing a magnificent marble monument to a Viscount Stormont, who died two centuries ago. At a little distance farther, stands the old market-cross of Scone, surrounded by a wilderness of pleasure-grounds, which has come in place of the ancient village. There are many instances of towns losing their market-crosses; but we believe this is the only cross which has lost its town. The modern village of Scone is of a neat appearance, being regularly built in streets with bye-lanes. It has increased considerably in population in recent times, and in 1821 contained about 1400 inhabitants.—The population of the whole parish, village included, was 2155.

SCONSER, a small village in the isle of Skye, situated eight miles south from Portree.

SCOONIE, a parish in Fife, lying on the Firth of Forth, betwixt Largo on the east, and

Wemyss and Kennoway on the west. It is bounded also by Kennoway on the north, along with a portion of Kettle. It extends inland a distance of four and a half miles, by a breadth varying from one and a half to three miles. The land slopes gently towards the Firth, and is well enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The chief country seat is that of Durie. Within the parish on the sea shore stands the town of Leven, which has already been described, and beside it is the church of Scoonie.—Population of the parish in 1821, 2042.

SCOTLAND WELL, a village in the parish of Portmoak, Kinross-shire, situated at the south base of the West Lomond or Bishop's hill, within a short distance of Loch Leven, and one mile east from Kinneswood. The origin of the name of the village is obscure, though it seems to have been connected with a religious house once settled at the place. We find that an hospital, entitled Fons Scotiæ, was founded here by William Malvoisine, bishop of St. Andrews, who died about the year 1238; and that his successor in the episcopate, David de Benham, bestowed the same upon a body of Red Friars. The charter of this churchman is dated "in crastino circumcisionis domini, anno 1250." The house was endowed with the parish churches of Monzie and Carnock. This gift of property and foundation of a monastery, it seems, gave considerable offence to the regular canons of St. Andrews, who complained to the Pope that the bishop had introduced the Red Friars into a parish belonging to them "eorundem prioris et capituli neglecto consensui;" whereupon we have a bull of Pope Innocent IV. about the year 1250, for preventing such enterprises, to the prejudice of the chapter of St. Andrews. Such is a specimen of the heats and animosities of the ancient monastic establishments. Of this religious house there are now no remains; the small deserted burying ground where it once stood, is, however, still pointed out amidst the gardens of the villagers. The modern plain parish kirk of Portmoak stands on the face of the brae, north-west from the village. Scotland Well is the residence of an agricultural population, many of whom are crofters of the adjacent carse ground stretching eastward from Loch Leven, which, by their industry, they have greatly improved.

SCRAPE, a high hill in Peebles-shire, on



the boundary of Manor and Drummelzier parishes, elevated 2800 feet above the level of the sea. "The tap o' Scrape" is the object of ob-jurgatory proverb in Tweeddale.

**SEAFORTH, (LOCH)** an arm of the sea on the east side of Lewis, projected inland in a north-easterly direction a distance of about twelve miles, and of a breadth varying from half a mile to three miles. At its middle, where broadest, is an island called Seaforth island, which is little more than a mile in length. The outer part of Loch Seaforth divides the district of Lewis from Harris.

**SEAMMADALE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Kilninver, Mid-Lorn, Argyleshire, giving rise to the small river Euchar, which falls into an arm of the sea called Loch Feochan, on the east coast of the Sound of Mull.

**SEATON.** See **PORTSETON.**

**SEATON**, a small fishing village in Ross-shire, on the coast of the Moray Firth.

**SEIL**, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, lying on the Sound of Mull, near the west coast of Nether Lorn, and measuring about three miles in length by two in breadth. On the south lie the islands of Luing and Torsay. Seil is the most varied and interesting of the different islands on this coast. On the north side it presents a rude hilly ridge, terminating in the sea by perpendicular cliffs of bare rock, but the remainder is an undulating and fertile green land, descending gently to the water, and deeply indented on the east side by sinuosities. The shores on this side, in particular, are beautifully varied by cultivation, green meadows, rocks, and trees; while the narrowness of the strait which separates it from the mainland, allows it to partake of all the beauties of the opposite coast, which is high and wooded, varied by cliffs embosomed in fine oak trees, by deep bays and creeks, and by cultivation; displaying, besides, at Ardnaddy, all those marks of ornamental attention, which make the whole look as if it was the favoured seat of opulence and taste. The strait betwixt Seil and the mainland resembles the famed Kyles of Bute, being equally narrow and romantic. The whole length of this interesting strait is not less than three miles; it is alike diversified, through the whole of this course, by the variety of the coast on each side, and by four or five small islands which lie in it, as well as by the

flexures which often seem to stop all further passage, and to close the land of the opposed shores. For a space of two miles, the distance between these never exceeds two hundred yards; while, the land on each side being generally high, it assumes the appearance of an Alpine river. During the last half mile, they approach within fifty or sixty yards; and here, a bridge of one high arch is thrown over, uniting the island to the mainland, and presenting the only instance in Britain of such a junction, if we except the Menai bridge, connecting Wales with the island of Anglesea, and two similar conjunctions in Shetland. The strait at this part is rocky where the water runs, and only admits the passage of boats for about two hours before and after high water. When full, it would scarcely be suspected to be sea; but, at low water, the weeds betray its nature. It is navigated by the country boats, as it much shortens the passage along the shore.

**SELKIRKSHIRE**, a county in the south of Scotland, bounded by Peebles-shire on the west, Dumfries-shire on the south, Roxburgh-shire on the east, and on the north it has Edinburghshire, and a portion of Roxburghshire. It is twenty-seven miles long from south-west to north-east, and sixteen miles broad, exclusive of a small detached part on the east. It comprises a superficies of 263 square miles, or 168,320 statute acres. This border territory was at one period entitled Ettrick Forest, from being in a great measure the vale of the Ettrick and its tributary streams, and its ancient covering of wood, which long maintained its place in the country, and formed a favourite hunting scene of the Scottish monarchs. It is entitled *The Forest* in many of the royal charters, and before regular sheriffs were appointed, it was placed under a keeper, who was generally, at the same time, Constable of the King's Castle at Selkirk. The early history of Selkirkshire is most intimately associated with that of Roxburghshire, which has been already sufficiently detailed, and offers few incidents worthy of special remark. Unlike Roxburghshire, this county contains few or no remains of ancient ecclesiastical establishments, though it possesses a number of ruined keeps, the seats of feudal strength, and, among other objects worthy of the inspection of the antiquary, exhibits a large portion of the celebrated *Catrail*, a remarkable remain of early times, which has been fully described, as to its extent and pro-

perties, under the head ROXBURGHSHIRE. With the exception of a very narrow portion, on its eastern side, the county may be said to be a continued alternation of hill and dale, and many of the eminences rise to a considerable height. Its chief vales are those of the Ettrick and Yarrow, besides a portion of the vale of the Tweed and the Gala, and from these vales there shoot out many *cleughs* and *hopes*, that run up a considerable distance between the heights. The principal vales are sufficiently described under their appropriate heads. The Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala rivers take their names, which are of British origin, from the peculiar characters of their waters. The word Ettrick is composed of *Ed* or *Et*, signifying "a current," and *terig*, "mud," from the water being of a muddy nature during floods. *Yarrow* is merely a variation of *Garu* or *Garbh*, signifying "rough," and is from the same root as *Garone*, in France, and the *Girvan* in Ayrshire. The *Gala*, like the *Gwala* in Pembrokeshire, signifies "a full stream." The strath of Gala was in early times called *Wae-dale*, (under which title it is alluded to in the article MELROSE), a term meaning the *wae* or woful vale, from some bloody scenes on its contested banks. We need hardly remind our readers that these different vales, as well as the waters which are poured through them, have been repeatedly the theme of the Scottish and even English lyrists. The Tweed, after draining Peebles-shire, intersects the northern extremity of Selkirkshire, from west to east, during a placid course in a deep channel of nine miles, when it is joined by the Ettrick, and receiving also the Gala, it passes onward to Roxburghshire. Selkirkshire has some small lakes, the chief being St. Mary's Loch and the Loch of the Lowes, lying at the head of Yarrow. Of minerals, none of the more useful have yet been found in this pastoral county; coal, lime, and sandstone being equally wanting. It has, however, abundance of whinstone, and a good deal of granite. Those who do not use peat, import coal from the Lothians by a land carriage of from twenty to thirty miles. From the hilly nature of the county it is chiefly pastoral. The mountain ranges of Ettrick and Yarrow afford the most extensive and excellent sheep walks. About thirty years since, the amount of English acres occupied as pasture grounds, including moors, mosses, rivers, lakes, and roads, was computed at 169,650;

of cultivated lands 9300; woods and plantations 2200; and gardens and pleasure grounds 1250. But these proportions have been greatly altered in subsequent times, the amount of cultivated and planted land being much increased. In the reigns of Alexander II. and III., the valued rent of Selkirkshire was L.99, 9s. 10d. Scots, yearly, and according to a new extent in the reign of David II. it was L.80, 18s. 6d. Scots. By the established valuation, the rental is L.80,307, 15s. 6d. Scots, and in 1811, the real rental was, for lands, L.39,775, and for houses, L.834, both sterling money. Around Selkirk and Galashiels the hills are now subjected to the plough. Here wheat is raised even as a considerable part of the rotation; and such has been the improvement in the cultivation of this grain, and so well is every process of its management now understood, that it has often been raised 60 lbs. per Winchester bushel, 700 feet above sea level. Mildew is of rare occurrence, and smut is seldom to be seen. In the upper valleys of Ettrick and Yarrow, tillage is confined to the haughs and low grounds contiguous. Although the attention is chiefly devoted to sheep and cattle, yet as most of the farmers must keep a pair of horses to drive fuel, and secure their crops of hay, they find it profitable and convenient to have between twenty and thirty acres in a rotation of turnips, barley, hay, and oats, which otherwise might perhaps be more economically kept in pasture, for which the moisture and lateness of the climate renders it better adapted. Yet, in favourable seasons, more luxuriant crops are nowhere to be met with; and, indeed, throughout the county generally, agriculture is as well understood and practised as in any district of the kingdom. Great attention is now likewise paid to sheep farming, and the improving of the breed of sheep; and this has been stimulated and kept up greatly through the benevolent and patriotic exertions of Lord Napier, who, at the end of the war, returning to the vale of Ettrick, betook himself to sheep farming, as a rational amusement. By his lordship's influence, a pastoral society was formed, which is very numerous, including many from the adjoining districts. It has an annual meeting, and distributes premiums for the best cattle and horses, as well as sheep. It may now be safely averred, that in no district of Scotland is so much skill and care

directed to sheep farming. The shire is wholly stocked with white-faced sheep, except a high tract of country towards the sources of its rivers, of which Hindhope, on the Ettrick, and Lawdhope, on the Yarrow, are the lowest points. In consequence of the whole county being anciently the property of the king or of the abbey of Melrose, the proprietors hold their lands by charter from the crown. Two-thirds belong to the Duke of Buccleugh; the rest is divided among twenty-seven other freeholders. There are many agreeable seats belonging to the families of Ker, Scott, and Pringle. The county of Selkirk contains only two complete parishes, namely, Ettrick and Yarrow, but has portions of seven other parochial divisions. The only towns are those of Selkirk and Galashiels, but part of the latter is in Roxburghshire. Selkirk is the only royal burgh. There are several hamlets in the county, but no villages worthy of notice.—In 1755, the population of Selkirkshire was 4622; in 1793, it was 4646; in 1811, it was 6143; and in 1821, it was 3205 males, and 3432 females, total 6637.

SELKIRK, a parish situated chiefly in the above county but partly in Roxburghshire, forming a square of about ten miles; bounded by Galashiels on the north, Bowden and Lilliesleaf on the east, Yarrow on the west, and Robertson on the south. It consists in a great measure of the lower part of the vale of the Ettrick, which river is poured through it. In recent times, it has been greatly improved and beautified, especially on the estate of Haining, near Selkirk, where there is an elegant mansion, the seat of Mr. Pringle.

SELKIRK, a royal burgh, the capital of the above county and parish, and the seat of a presbytery, is situated on the face of a rising ground with a western exposure, at the foot of which flows the river Ettrick, at the distance of thirty-six miles south from Edinburgh, eleven north from Hawick, seven west from Melrose, and about twenty-two east from Peebles. Selkirk is a town of considerable antiquity, but has never made a distinguished figure in history, being, like Peebles, out of the ordinary thoroughfare, either in the warlike expeditions of ancient times or the commerce of a recent date. The place derives its name from a kirk which was here planted at an early date, when the locality became distinguished as a hunting seat of the king. In the oldest

charter it is called *Seleschirche*, *Sele-chyre*, or *Sel-chirc*, which signify “the great or the good church.” When a second church was built in the vicinity, after the establishment of a monastery in 1113, by David I., the prior place was distinguished by the name of Selkirk-Regis, while the village of the monks was called Selkirk-Abbatis. The two towns it seems soon run into each other, as the abbot possessed much property within and around both. How long the two churches remained separate is not known; even tradition has forgotten that there ever were two, though the unerring record has preserved the curious fact. The abbot probably conjoined them to save the expense of a curate. The monks of Selkirk did not remain long settled in the town, they were removed to a more pleasing locality at Kelso, by their royal patron. Of the castle of Selkirk, at which David I. occasionally resided, little is known, and its site, in all probability, could not now be pointed out. David had some mills at Selkirk, which implies that there must in his time have been some tillage in the adjacent forest. These mills remained in the king’s demesne, till the era of Robert Bruce, who granted one of them for two marks of silver of yearly rental. The abbots of Kelso had likewise a mill at Selkirk for several ages, which afforded them not a small profit. Selkirk has been celebrated by the devoted bravery of its citizens at the battle of Flodden. Of one hundred who followed James IV. to the field, only a few survived. A standard taken from the English on the occasion, by a member of the corporation of weavers, is still in their possession; and the sword of William Brydone, the town clerk, who led the citizens to the battle, and who was knighted for his valour, is still in the possession of his descendant, an inhabitant of Selkirk. The English were so exasperated at the bravery of that band of citizens, that they laid Selkirk in ashes. James V. however, in reward of their eminent services, granted them a thousand acres of Selkirk Forest, which are now worth about L.1500 per annum; they are divided into a great number of small properties. In the annual survey of this tract, the English standard is carried before the corporation of weavers. It is recorded by tradition, that on the return of the few survivors from Flodden, they found, by the side of Lady-Wood-Edge, the corpse of a female, wife to one of their fallen comrades,



with a child sucking at her breast. In memory of this latter event, continues the tradition, the present arms of the burgh bear a female, holding a child in her arms, and seated on a sarcophagus, decorated with the Scottish lion; in the back ground a wood. In connexion with the story of the bravery of the men of Selkirk at Flodden, tradition has handed down the following rhyme, which has been the subject of much serious literary contest—

Up wi' the Sutors of Selkirk,  
And down wi' the Earl of Hume;  
And up wi' a' the bra' lads  
That sew the single-soled shoon.

Whether this rhyme be as old as the battle of Flodden—whether it refer to the conduct of Lord Hume on that occasion, in comparison with the bravery of the burgesses of Selkirk—or whether it applies to a more modern incident, a match at football betwixt the men of the Merse, or Earl of Hume's country, and those of Selkirk, it seems now difficult to decide. Although the words of the song, of which the above is the first verse, be not very ancient, and although there was no *Earl of Home* till the year 1604, antiquaries have generally found reason to believe that they allude to the conflict at Flodden. It is related that the principal trade carried on at the time of the battle, and for centuries afterwards, was that of manufacturing thin or *single-soled* shoes. Hence the glory of the above enterprise is wholly appropriated by what are called “the Sutors of Selkirk;” though the great trophy of the day was won by a person of a very different profession. It seems evident that the shoemakers have only become conspicuous in the story by their numbers, and by the predominance of the craft over all others, in remote, as well as in recent times. This has proceeded to such a length, that to be made a Sutor of Selkirk, is the ordinary phrase for being created a burghess; and the ceremony gone through on such occasions seems to set the matter at rest. The candidate for burghal honours, at the festivity which always attends these ceremonies, is compelled to lick or pass through his mouth a small bunch of bristles, such as are used by shoemakers, which has previously been licked or mouthed by all the members of the town-council who may be present. This is called *licking the birse*, and is said to imply allegiance or respect to the craft who rule the roast in Selkirk. The present distinguished sheriff-

depute of the county, Sir Walter Scott, Bart. who supplies part of this information, on being made a *Sutor*, used the precaution of washing the beslabbered birse in his wine, but was compelled *nolens volens*, to atone for that act of disrespect by drinking off the polluted liquor. Nor was the custom ever dispensed with in any case on record, except that of Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, who visited Selkirk in 1819. It should be mentioned, that the birse is always attached to the seal of the ticket. As a further proof of the importance of the shoemakers of Selkirk, it appears, from the town records, that when the Highland army in 1745 commanded the magistrates of Edinburgh to produce 6000 pairs of shoes, a call was made by these officials upon the burgh of Selkirk for no less than a third of the quantity, and soon after for a few hundreds more; for which they agreed to pay a certain price. This transaction could not have happened, had not the profusion of shoemakers at Selkirk been notorious, as the large quantity of shoes specified could not have been produced in the short time allowed, unless the number of the artificers had been very great. At the present day there are more of this than any other trade in the burgh; and not long ago one whole street was filled with them,—whence the popular rhyme,

Sutors ane, sutors twa,  
Sutors in the Back Raw!

which, being cried at the top of one's voice in the said street, was sufficient to bring sutors, and sutors' wives, and sutors' bairns, and all that ever lay in sutors' arms, out like a nest of hornets; and the offender would alone have to thank his heels, if he escaped as comfortable a lapidation as any man could desire to have his bones blessed withal on a summer's-day. The town of Selkirk comes into notice in Scottish history in the annals of Montrose's wars; in consequence of its situation close to Philiphaugh, where the last stand was made by that general for Charles I. in opposition to the parliamentary forces under Lesly. Having marched southward from Edinburgh, with the view of pouring his victorious army into England, Montrose encamped his army in the field of Philiphaugh. The river Ettrick, immediately after its junction with the Yarrow, and previous to its falling into the Tweed, makes a large sweep to the southward, and winds almost beneath the lofty bank on which the town of Selkirk stands, leaving upon the northern

side a large and level plain, extending in an easterly direction, from a hill, covered with natural copsewood, called the Harehead-wood, to the high ground which forms the banks of the Tweed, near Sunderland Hall. This plain is called Philiphaugh; it is about a mile and a half in length, and a quarter of a mile broad; and being defended to the northward by the high hills which separate Tweed from Yarrow, by the river in front, and by the high grounds already mentioned on each flank, it forms at once a convenient and secure field of encampment. On each flank Montrose threw up some trenches, and here he posted his infantry, amounting to about twelve or fifteen hundred men. He himself took up his quarters in Selkirk, along with the cavalry. The readers of history will remember, that while resting in this fancied security, Montrose was suddenly and unexpectedly cut off by Lesly, who came in upon the vale from the south, and that a disgraceful rout and scene of slaughter ensued. Montrose, after attempting to make a bold stand, fled up Yarrow and over Minchmoor, nor did he stop till he arrived at Traquair, sixteen miles from the field of battle. This defeat occurred on the 15th of September, 1645. In the present day the field of battle is enclosed and subjected to tillage, but is still an object of curiosity to the tourist. The situation of the town of Selkirk is not that which would now be pitched upon for the site of a town. Standing exposed on the face of the brae above mentioned, it is only reached from the low grounds by a bridge across the Ettrick, and a fatiguing road up the ascent. Labouring under this and the additional disadvantage of being off any great thoroughfare, except the road from Edinburgh to Carlisle, by Hawick, it has not increased in magnitude, to an extent worth mentioning, through a period of seven hundred years. It is, however, much improved in modern times, and now contains many good houses. It consists chiefly of one main street, which, at the market place, expands into a triangular open space, with a very conspicuous public well in the centre, on which appears the town arms. In former times this open area was ornamented by a curious building, which served the purposes of a cross. This was many years ago removed by the magistrates, in conformity with a taste which has of late proved as destructive to these fine old ornamental structures throughout the burghs

of Scotland, as the order of the General Assembly of 1648 proved to their namesakes the crosses that had been almost everywhere preserved on their churches at the Reformation. The market-place of Selkirk also contained an ancient tolbooth, and the stalls of the flesh-market. A story is told in connexion with the latter. When the middle detachment of the Highland army in 1745 approached the town in their march towards England, four men were sent forward to provide food for the rest. These foragers went into the market-place, and began, in the good old Highland fashion, to make free with what they found lying ready to their hands. Some of the butchers remonstrating, high words arose, and a plea, dirks *versus* cleavers, seemed on the point of commencing, when a stout young butcher, enraged beyond bounds at the insolence of the Highlanders, seized a hand-barrow, with one effort parted its shafts, and began, with one of those deadly weapons, to belabour the intruders. A combat ensued which exhibited all the formidable symptoms that usually attend such brawls, and terminated with all their ordinary bloodlessness. In a few minutes, the young butcher, armed only with a stick, and scarcely assisted by any of his companions, actually drove the four mountaineers out of the market-place; he, of course, found it necessary to conceal himself till the army had fairly passed the town. Besides a great number of excellent private houses which have been erected in Selkirk, a new town-house has been built, containing apartments for the burgh and sheriff courts, and public meetings, &c.; it is adorned with a handsome spire. A new prison has also been erected on the north side of the town. The places of public worship are an established church and a meeting house of the United Associate Synod. As a county town, the courts of the sheriff and lieutenancy are held here; there is likewise a small debt court. The town possesses a savings' bank, one or two friendly societies, a public library, and there is now a small printing press in the place. A branch of the British Linen Company's bank is established. A survey of Selkirkshire made in 1829, states, that there are six schools in the burgh and parish: two of these are unendowed, and four of them have salaries for the teachers to the amount of £.127. The first school is a grammar school,

for which the master receives a salary of L.50 from the town, and teaches the ordinary branches of education, and the learned languages, at moderate fees. The second is the burgh school, for which the master has a salary from the town of L.32, and teaches English, &c. The third is a ladies' school, established in 1813, for which the mistress receives a salary from the town of L.30. The fourth is the Duke of Buccleugh's school, established in 1810, at the distance of four miles from the town, and taught by a lady, who has an allowance from the founder of L.15 a year, with house, coals, &c. The fifth and sixth are private schools in the town; the total number of scholars, in 1829, was 329. As a royal burgh, Selkirk is governed by two bailies, a dean of guild, a treasurer, and twenty-nine councillors, amounting in all to thirty-three. The town had once a provost, but it ceased to elect such a dignitary soon after the Revolution, when the last official, a country gentleman imposed upon them by the government of James VII., by his extravagant proceedings, disgusted every body with the office. When the town-council gave an account of their *set* in 1709, they said very *naively* that their last provost had involved the people in so much debt, that they had since *contented themselves with bailies*. Selkirk has two good inns, the chief being on the south side of the main street near the entrance from Hawick and Melrose. This house contains an excellent ball-room, and is under the patronage of the county gentlemen. The town contains all the ordinary trades, including a brewery, a tannery, a dye-work, and a number of manufactories of stockings and woollen and linen goods. A communication with Edinburgh is daily obtained by means of the Carlisle royal mail and stage coaches. Before quitting Selkirk, it ought to be mentioned, that it is famous for the manufacture of a peculiarly light and agreeable species of bread, called "Selkirk bannocks." The loaves were originally made of barley-meal, but are now composed of the finest flower, and are used chiefly as tea-bread.—Selkirk gives the title of Earl to a branch of the house of Douglas, a family which, prior to its attainure in 1455, had extensive possessions in the *Forest*. The first of the title of Earl of Selkirk was Lord William Douglas, eldest son of the first Marquis of Douglas, by his second wife. He was raised to the earldom in 1646, though the title

seems to have been sunk for a time in consequence of his lordship's marriage with Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, whereby he became first Duke of Hamilton of the Douglas line, and the third of the title. The title of Earl of Selkirk descended to his Grace's third son, Lord Charles Douglas, and he was succeeded by his brother Lord John Hamilton, Earl of Rutherglen, who again was succeeded by his grand-nephew Dunbar Hamilton of Baldoon, in 1744. This latter nobleman was succeeded by Thomas, his seventh son, in 1799, who thus became fifth Earl of Selkirk. This nobleman, who died in 1820, was the most distinguished of his race, and is well remembered for his liberal views regarding emigration to the northern part of America, and his exertions in establishing a British settlement in Prince Edward's island. The chief seat of the family is at St. Mary's Isle, Kirkcudbright.—In 1821, the population of the burgh was about 1500, including the parish, 2728.

SELLAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the district of Harris, about two miles north from Pabbay. It is about a mile in circumference, and feeds a few sheep.

SELLER-HEAD, a promontory on the east coast of Lewis, near Stornoway.

SERF'S (ST.) ISLE, a small island near the east end of Loch Leven, Kinross-shire.

SHAGGIE, a small river in Perthshire, which rises in the parish of Monzie, and joins the Turret near Crieff.

SHAPINSHAY, SKIPENSY, (or *Ship Island*), an island of Orkney, lying from two to three miles north from the Mainland, nearly opposite the bay of Kirkwall. It is about seven miles long and five in breadth; but its coasts are indented by bays and creeks, so as to give it a very irregular figure. Around the whole island, the shores are low, and to a considerable distance inland, pretty level. A large portion of the land is in a state of nature, and much of it is ill cultivated; but the southern part of it, under a judicious proprietor, has assumed an appearance of cultivation and order, that surpasses any thing in Orkney. A better husbandry, rotation of crops, a superior breed of cattle, and regular enclosures, mark improvements introduced by the late Colonel Balfour, and continued under his son. The stimulus given to the industry of the island by their residence, created a village on the excellent haven of Ellwick, which is sheltered by



the green islet, Ellerholm, from the east wind. The Rev. Dr. Barry, historian of Orkney, was clergyman of this parish. The shores of Shapinshay abound with Picts' houses, which appear to have been exploratory edifices. There is one upright monumental stone in the island, numerous tumuli, and a mass of stone, lying on shore opposite to Stronsay, which still is named the black stone of Odin, and is said to mark the place of his descent on Shapinshay. A bed of limestone occurs near How, which has long been worked with advantage.—The population of Shapinshay, in 1821, was 779.

**SHECHALLION**, a conical mountain in Rannoch, Perthshire, rising to a height of 3564 feet.

**SHEE**, or **BLACK WATER**, a river in the parish of Kirkmichael, in the north-east quarter of Perthshire, which rises from the union of three small streams, at Spittal of Glenshee, the Lochty, Patnuk, and Beg, from the mountains on the borders of Aberdeenshire, and, after a southerly course of several miles, unites with the Ardlie at Rochalzie, in forming the Erich.

**SHERIFF-MUIR**. In several of the counties in Scotland, there are localities with this title, which seems generally to have been bestowed on moors or plains, on which the *weapon-shaws* (exhibition of arms) of the districts usually took place, under the inspection and by the orders of the sheriffs. The place most commonly known by the name Sheriff-muir, is in the parish of Dumblane, Perthshire, lying at the north base of the Ochil hills. Here a bloody but undecisive battle was fought in 1715, between the government forces under the Duke of Argyle, and the insurgent Jacobite army under the Earl of Mar. The conflict has indifferently been called the battle of Sheriff-muir and the battle of Dumblane.

**SHETLAND**, or **ZETLAND ISLES**, a group of islands, islets, and rocks, situated in the Northern Ocean, at the distance of about 15 leagues north-east of the Orkneys, and 44 leagues west of Bergen in Norway, which is the nearest point of continental Europe. They form the northern barrier of the British islands, and belong to the sheriffdom of Orkney. With the exception of two, the Shetland islands are contiguous to each other, and lie between 59° 48' 30", and 60° 52' north latitude, and between 52 and 1° 57' of west longitude from London. The two remote islands are named

Fair Isle and Foula, or Fowla; the former lying about twenty-four miles south from the mainland of Shetland, and the latter about twenty miles west. There are three principal islands in the group, namely Mainland, next, on the north, Yell, and still farther north-east, Unst. On the east of Yell lies Fetlar, which is the largest of the inferior islands. The next in point of size is Bressay, which is situated on the east coast of the Mainland. The smaller islands are Whalsay, Out Skerries, Samphray, Big Island, Mickle Roe, Papa-stour, House, Barray, Trondray, besides a great number of islets, holms, and skerries. In this remote and singular group of islands, nature appears in her wildest dress. Everywhere are seen barren and leafless mountains, rocks piled upon rocks, affording in their hollow deeps lodgments for water; woodless tracts, the haunt of wild mountain sheep, and the prospect being closed around by a tempestuous ocean. By the action of the sea upon the coast, scenery is formed of the most sublime description. In the island of Papa-stour, there are numerous romantic caverns produced by this cause. On the east of this island a high insulated rock is perforated through and through, and as we endeavour with a boat to trace through a frightful gloom its various sinuosities, a break of daylight suddenly rushes through an irregular opening made from the summit of the crag, which serves to light up the entrance to a dark and vaulted den, through which the ripples of the swelling tide, in their passage through it, are converted, by an echo, into low and distant murmurs. On the north-west of the island, Lyra Skerry, Fulgæ Skerry, and other insulated rocks and stacks, rise boldly out of the sea, richly clothed on their summits with stripes of green turf, but presenting perpendicular sides, and entrances into dark caverns that resemble the vaulted arches of some Gothic crypt. In Lyra Skerry, so named from the number of lyres or puffins by which it is frequented, there is a perforation throughout its whole breadth; yet so violent are the currents that force their way through it, that a passage is forbidden to the explorer except when the ocean shows no sterner wrinkles than are to be found on the surface of some sheltered lake. On the west of Northmaven a large cavernous aperture, ninety feet wide, is the avenue to two immense perforations, named the Holes of Scraada, where, in one of them running 250 feet into

the land, the sea flows to its utmost extremity. Each has an opening at a distance from the ocean, by which the light of the sun is partially admitted. Not far distant, Doreholm rises from the surface of the sea, hollowed out on the west by the incessant action of the waves into an immense arch seventy feet high. Again, at Burrafirth, in the island of Unst, a large cavern communicating with the water, exhibits a grand natural arch, which is the entrance to a passage that admits of the sailing of a boat to a distance of 300 feet. In the vicinity of Magnussetter Voe appears the small holm of Eagleshay, where a perpendicular vein of greenstone, softer than the included mass of the same kind within which it is contained, has yielded to a progress of disintegration, so as to convey the idea of a deep rent, dividing the island into two unequal parts. Nearly the whole of the west coast of the island of Mickelroe is shaped into winding caves, some of which are of singular beauty and grandeur. The isle of Esbaness or Northmaven, which is exposed to the uncontrolled fury of the western ocean, presents a scene of unequalled desolation. In stormy winters, huge blocks of stones are overturned, or are removed far from their native beds, and hurried up a slight acclivity to a distance almost incredible. In the winter of 1802, a mass, eight feet two inches by seven feet, and five feet one inch thick, was dislodged from its bed, and removed to a distance of from eighty to ninety feet. The bed from which a block had been carried away in the year 1818, was seventeen and a half by seven feet, and the depth two feet eight inches; the removed mass had been borne to a distance of thirty feet, when it was shivered into thirteen or more lesser fragments, some of which were carried still farther, from 30 to 120 feet. A block, nine feet two inches by six and a half feet, and four feet thick, was hurried up an acclivity to a distance of 150 feet. A mass of rock, the average dimensions of which may perhaps be rated at twelve or thirteen feet square, and four and a half or five feet in thickness, was, about fifty years ago, first moved from its bed, to a distance of thirty feet, and has since been twice turned over. But the most sublime scene is where a mural pile of porphyry, escaping the process of disintegration that is devastating the coast, appears to have been left as a sort of rampart against the inroads of the ocean;—the Atlantic, when

provoked by wintry gales, batters against it with all the force of real artillery, the waves having in their repeated assaults, forced for themselves an entrance. This breach, named the Grind of the Navir, is widened every winter by the overwhelming surge, which, finding a passage through it, separates large stones from its side, and forces them to a distance of no less than 180 feet. In two or three spots, the fragments which have been detached are accumulated in immense heaps like the produce of some quarry. In Lunna, several large detached rocks, named the Stones of Stephouse, appear at some little distance from the sea; they are the transported or removed stones of geologists. The largest of them is about twenty-three feet in height, and ninety-six in circumference. Near Quendal bay, the phenomenon of blowing sand is in a remarkable manner exhibited: here may be detected the ruins of scattered buildings which have long since yielded to the removal of the light sand that laid bare their foundations. The highest hill in Shetland is Roeness hill, which attains an elevation of 1447 feet. The hill of Fowla is next in height, being about 1300 feet.—The history of Shetland is much involved in that of Orkney, of which we have already given a brief but succinct detail. Near the close of the first century, when Agricola sailed round Britain, and touching at the further coasts of Orkney, saw from them the shores of Shetland, or perhaps the intermediate island of Fowla, to which he gave the name of *Thule*, (*Dispecta est et Thule*), an appellation that was applied to other northern countries, of which the Romans had little information. Orkney and Shetland were, at a subsequent era, the lurking places of Saxon rovers, who were routed in the year 368 by Theodosius. That the Romans actually visited the coasts of Shetland, is highly probable, from the coins of this people which have been discovered. Those are of Galba, Vespasian, Trajan, and Ælius Cæsar. The remains of a small Roman camp are to be detected in the island of Fetlar. The Northmen, whose piracies were for several centuries formidable to Europe, were the next people who succeeded to the possession of Shetland; its numerous bays or *voes* affording secret refuge for their vessels. Indeed, from the latter circumstance they acquired the name of Vikingr, that is Voe or Bay-kings. From this place, as well as Orkney and the north and west of Scotland,

the Northmen made descents on the rich coasts of Europe, and devastated them with fire and sword. By these pirates Shetland was said to have been first named *Hialtlandia* or *Hiatlandia*, and hence arose *Yealtaland*, the name which the natives gave to their country a century ago or more. Another name was *Hetland*, signifying the high or lofty land, and from this word, according to Norwegian writers, the name *Shetland* or *Zetland* is derived. The remains of the forts of Vikings erected in Shetland are very numerous, and form some of the most remarkable remains of antiquity to be found in Europe. Besides the remains of burghs or rude strengths, and watch towers, there are some remarkable indications of the presence of the Viking, in the *Steinbartes* or stone axes, which were in use by all the Gothic tribes of Europe even so late as the eighth century. In the tenth century, the Scandinavian pirates of Orkney and Shetland, began to turn their arms against the mother country of Norway; but Harold (see ORKNEY, p. 822,) visited these haunts, and annexed the whole of the Western Isles, Orkney and Shetland to his continental dominions. The inhabitants of Shetland were at this time *Udallers*, who were so named from the conditions under which they held their lands, the word *udal* being compounded from *æde* and *dale*, signifying a waste or uninhabited dale. Originally, any Norwegian might occupy such land as was uninhabited or waste: an *Udaller* was at first nothing more than the proprietor of land previously accounted waste, which he had enclosed for his own use. But as land became more valuable, the expression gradually lost its primary signification; and when military tenures were introduced, it was merely used as a term in contradistinction to that of feudal; the word *udal*, in its application to land, meaning *absolute property*, that of *feudal*, stipendiary property. The *udal* rights were likewise protected by definite laws. The law of inheritance was in Shetland the same as in Norway; by the latter Scottish settlers, it was thus explained, "It was a law in all times by-gone, that, when any landed man departed this mortal life, his whole lands and heritage, immediately after his decease, were equally divided among his whole children, as well sons and daughters, counting always two sisters' parts for one brother's part; and being so divided, the eldest brother had no further prerogative above the rest of his brothers, ex-

cept the first choice of the parts and parcels of the lands divided." It appears, however, that Harold Harfager had placed some limitations in Orkney and Shetland to the free manner in which enclosed land was held. From the numbers of sheep which grazed on the unenclosed heaths and moors, the monarch levied a tax or scat; hence the name given to the land of *Scathold*; but the land which was actually enclosed for cultivation became free from scat, and retained for itself the true character of *udal* land. During the time that Shetland was under the influence of successive earls of Orkney, few events are recorded, except insurrections against the yoke of Norway, intestine factions mixed with bloodshed, or descents upon Scottish shores. Shetland being separated from Orkney by a wide and stormy channel, had a distinct prefect or governor appointed over it, who acquired the name of *Foude*, an office which likewise included in it the guardianship of the revenues of the country. The country at the same time acquired the name of a *Fou-drie*. In the lake of Strom in Shetland, is shown a small holm, on which are the remains of an ancient burgh, where, according to tradition, a son of one of the Earls of Orkney fled, in order to evade the wrath of his father; but, meeting with pursuers, was slain in a contest with them on the Strath of Tingwell. When tidings of the event were brought to the Earl, he ordered the perpetrators of the deed to be instantly put to death, and erected a large stone where the slaughter had been committed. The stone is still remaining.—The relics of antiquity connected with the Norwegian government of Shetland are various. Courts of judicature, or *tings*, were held in the open air, the erection being for the most part constructed of loose stones, which are piled together in a circular form. Of these *tings*, the sites of many of which are still visible, there were three kinds. The lowest was a *Herad*, or parish *ting*, over which the *Foude* of the parish presided; an officer, who, in the Scottish period of the history of these islands, afterwards assumed the name of bailiff. The *foude* was assisted in his magistracy by a law-right man, whose particular duty it was to regulate the weights and measures, and by a number of men named *Rancellmen*. The *ting*, to which these men gave their service, could only doom or give judgment in small matters, namely, in those which related to the preservation of good neigh-



bourhood, as in questions of minor trespasses on land, &c. &c. A higher court was a circuit ting, over which the Earl of Orkney presided, or, in his absence, the *great foude*, so named in contradistinction to the subordinate or parish foudes. In his judicial capacity, the great foude was the lawman of Shetland, and gave doom according to the Norwegian Book of the Law. The lawman made his circuit round the whole of the more comprehensive juridical districts of the country, *ting sokens*: each ting soken including several minor districts, which were severally under the subordinate jurisdiction of parish foudes. He here heard appeals against the decrees of parish tings, and tried weightier offences, such as were visited with heavy fines, or confiscations, or capital punishments. A third ting was named the *lawting*, because it was a legislative assembly. This was held once a-year, and here also the lawman presided. All the udallers owed to it suit and service. The lawting was held within a small holme or islet, situated in a fresh water lake, the communication with the shore being by stepping-stones. The valley in which the lawting was situated, bore the name of Thingvöllr, now corrupted into Tingwall. Here the udallers exercised the power of reversing the decrees of inferior courts, of trying important causes, and of legislating, or making bye-laws for the good of the whole community. The highest appeal was to the king at Bergen. Having already, under the head ORKNEY, presented a sketch of the history of this country after it passed under the feudal dominion of the rapacious Stewarts, Earl of Orkney, we may pass on to state, that, since it submitted to the superiority of the crown in the seventeenth century, it has paid a third of the cess or land tax imposed on the islands of Orkney and Shetland; but the latter having no valued rent, by which the right of individuals to vote can be ascertained, it is denied any share in the election of a member of parliament. Orkney and Shetland form one stewartry or county, under the jurisdiction of one sheriff-depute and two sheriff-substitutes. The system of husbandry has till recent times been in a backward condition; the causes of which are independent of the inclemency of the weather. Far removed from the seat of improvement, and little actuated by the ordinary reasons for a persevering industry, the Shetlanders have hitherto been careless about those alterations

necessary to bring the country into cultivation. They also labour under the disadvantage of a want of roads, of which there are absolutely none, except where one has been attempted to no greater distance than five or six miles west of Lerwick. The want of roads by land is nevertheless partly supplied by the use of boats, on the numerous fine voes which penetrate far into the interior. In travelling from place to place, the small ponies of the country pursue their way across the wastes without much difficulty and at no expense; but in sailing to and fro in boats, strangers are often much at a loss, and the expense is considerable. There is generally a piece of green pasturage, never dug up, attached to each house, which in the ancient language of the country was named a *setter* or *scater*; the Shetlander now names it his *town mails*. On this spot horses are always tethered, when wanted for immediate use, or upon the close of a summer day; the small horned cattle of the country are in like manner secured, previous to their being lodged for the night without the byre. The black cattle of Shetland are of a very diminutive breed; a cow is said to weigh from two to three hundred weight upon an average; an ox from three to four, but not exceeding five hundred weight. These animals have long small horns, and are of a brindled white, brown, or black colour. There is generally so little food for the cows, that during severe winters, numbers have been known to perish from want. A very great abundance of poultry is kept on almost every farm. The most common tenants, however, of the enclosures are the small swine peculiar to the country, which are of a dunnish white, brown, or black colour, with a nose remarkably strong, sharp-pointed ears, and back greatly arched, from which long stiff bristles stand erect. The hog is said to weigh from sixty to one hundred lbs., and his flesh is generally lean. The small Shetland ponies, which are barrel-bellied, broad backed, and of a brown or black colour, are well known throughout Scotland by the name of *shelties*. The shely is left to feed on the hills during the whole year; and in the most inclement weather of winter, is never admitted within the warm walls of a stable, being frequently compelled to subsist on the drift ware that is left by the ebb of the tides. In spring, these animals are often in such a half-starved state, owing to their scanty

supply of winter food, that the growth of the summer herbage becomes necessary before they can so far recover their strength as to bear a rider over the moors of the country. These hardy creatures are seldom more than nine or eleven hands high, and can soon be made ready for travelling. When a journey is meditated, the Shetlander goes to the *Scathold*, ensnares the unshod shelty, occasionally equips him with a modern saddle and bridle, and hangs on his neck a hair cord several yards in length, well bundled up, from the extremity of which dangles a wooden sharp-pointed stake. The traveller then mounts his tiny courser, his feet being often lifted up to escape the boulders strewed in his way, and when arrived at his destination, he carefully unravels the tether attached to the neck of the animal, seeks for a verdant piece of soil, and fixes the stake into the ground. The steed is then considered as comfortably disposed of, until his master shall return. When manure is to be carried to the fields, a klibbar, or wooden saddle, of a peculiar form, is fixed on the back of each shelty, to which cassies or straw baskets are appended. The arable land generally preferred for culture is described as sandy, or composed of a mixture of clay and gravel that approaches to a soft loam; but often it consists of a black mould resting on clay alone, or clay and sand. Many of the enclosures near the houses, or *infield*, have been dunged many years, and have been sown in the end of April with bear and oats for more than half a century, without ever lying fallow, or having produced a different kind of grain. The *outfield*, or less productive parts, which are often mossy and seldom drained, has also long received each year a portion of dung, mixed with duff-mould, earth, or sea-weed. The ground is slightly harrowed; it is then sown in the end of March or beginning of April with black oats. During the next season the outfield lies fallow. The Shetland plough is rude, being constructed with a single stilt only, and pulled by four oxen abreast; but for turning up the land, the plough has been often laid aside, and the ancient, slender, and long-shafted spade of Shetland, which has a blade a quarter of the breadth of the common garden spade of Scotland, and a convenient projecting piece of wood for the application of the foot, is in much greater requisition, being indeed well enough adapted for the rugged and stony ground of the

country. The corn harvest of Shetland is rarely finished till the end of October or even November. The work of the husbandman is frequently injured to a considerable extent by the swine of the country, which appear to be wild boars in miniature, or a race of little, ugly, brindled rangers, not much larger than terriers, too often suffered to roam abroad, and destroy the fruits of the earth. The imperfect dikes, constructed of turf or stones, easily yield to these animals, their efforts being supported by wild shelties and sheep. In the south of the mainland, rabbits have continued to increase the desolation of the sand flood, which there prevails. Instead of the growth of plants, (which have a tendency to resist the escape of the levigated particles of the subsoil,) being encouraged, the reeds which grow among the sand are still dug up by the roots, for the laudable purpose of making besoms. The ancient quern, or hand corn mill, is still used in Shetland. A machine of this description consists of two staves about twenty-one inches in diameter, resting on a kind of table. Near the edge of the upper stave, there is a handle which the grinder (generally a female of the house) seizes and turns round with a sort of centrifugal movement, whilst the left hand is employed in supplying a hole in the centre with corn. The meal then flies outwards, and drops from between the staves on the table, where it is every now and then scraped together and taken away. Water-mills, probably as old as the time of Harold Harfager, likewise exist. The grinding apparatus is of a very diminutive description, and is protected by a low shed of unhewn stones, stretching across one or other of the innumerable slender rills which pour into the different voes. The wild sheep of the country, of true native breed, resemble in their form, their nimbleness and fleetness, the argali, or wild sheep of Siberia. They are celebrated for their small size, and known by naturalists under the name of *oves cauda brevi*, which at the present day range among the mountains of modern Scandinavia and Russia; in very few places are the Shetland sheep mixed with a Northumberland breed. Their colour is exceedingly various, being grey, black, dunnish brown, white, or streaked and speckled in the most curious manner with a combination of various tints and shades. Besides the distinctive character which they possess, from the shortness of their tails,

their horns are also very small. As in the case of the shelties, during the severer months of the year, they are prompted by hunger to proceed to the shores, where they feed on the marine plants left by the tides. They are allowed to run wild among the hills during the whole of the year, h rding and housing being almost wholly unknown, and no food of any kind is provided for them during deep falls of snow. Whenever it is requisite to catch any of them, they are hunted down with dogs trained for the purpose. The carcass of these Shetland sheep is very small, seldom weighing more than thirty pounds; but the flesh is peculiarly sweet, and rivals in flavour the best Welsh mutton. The chief use to which the Shetland wool is applied is in knitting stockings, and mits, or gloves. The fleece, which is remarkably soft, has been wrought into stockings so fine that they have been known to sell as high as forty shillings a pair. The present writers have seen them also so remarkably fine that a pair could be made to pass through an ordinary gold ring. The price of the most common quality, however, is about three or four shillings, whilst they are manufactured so as to be worth no more than fivepence or sixpence. The institution of the Shetland Agricultural Society a few years ago, may be expected to lead to some beneficial improvements. The attention of the gentlemen of the country is now laudably directed to a division of commons, as the groundwork of all agricultural improvements; but in the meantime, the premiums that are given for the growth of turnips, which are found to succeed remarkably well,—for the breaking of waste ground,—for the improvement of live stock,—and for the cultivation of artificial grasses,—already promise the most beneficial results. Not long ago leases were unknown; and although annual tenants still continue to be the greatest portion of the cultivators, yet much longer terms may in many parts of the country be easily procured. By a statistical table of Scotland, it appears that of the 855 square miles of land in Shetland, there were, about twenty years since, 21,888 acres cultivated, 525,312 acres of hills, mosses, &c. or a proportion of four acres in the hundred under tillage. By returns from the tax-office, it appears that in 1811, the real rental of lands in sterling money, was L.6741, or at the rate of three-pence an acre, and that the rental of houses

was L.1408. Under the same authority, it is seen, that, in 1814, there were in Orkney and Shetland 19,300 horses, and 44,500 cattle, and in Orkney alone 50,000 sheep, and in Shetland 75,000. Of land under wood, natural or planted, the statistical returns present a total blank. In this respect Shetland is still more bare than Orkney, there being hardly such a thing as a shrub over the whole islands. This utter destitution of trees gives Shetland a truly cheerless and dismal aspect. With the simple native of the country the idea of a tree is quite imaginative, or taken from written accounts.\* The fuel in general use is peat, the cutting and drying of which occupies considerable attention. Having presented a sketch of the husbandry of Shetland, we shall next introduce the Shetlanders to our readers as fishermen, which is the true character of this remarkable people. The occurrence of a fine Shetland evening is always shewn by numerous boats covering the surface of each bay, the crews of which are engaged in angling for the small fry of the coal-fish, or *gadus carbonarius*, known in Shetland by the name of sethe. These swarm in myriads within the numerous creeks and sounds of the Northern Archipelago. They first appear in May, scarcely more than an inch long, and in comparatively small quantities, but gradually increase as the summer season advances, when about August they become very abundant, measuring at that time from six to eight inches in length. During this time the fry are distinguished by the name of sillocks. About the month of March ensuing, they are found to have grown to the length of about fifteen inches, when they acquire the name of pillocks. After this period they thrive very fast, attaining the ordinary size of the cod-fish; a profitable fishery then takes place of them in deep tideways, under the name of *Sethes*. Although the fry of sethe frequent all parts of the bays, yet the fishermen assert that their favourite resort is among the constant floods and eddies which occur near sunken rocks and bars, that are alternately covered and laid bare by the waves. There is probably no sight more impressive to the stranger who first visits

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\* We have been told by Shetlanders, resident in Edinburgh, that they never saw a tree till they beheld such a strange object on Leith Walk, after first landing from their native country at Leith; but that their surprise on this occasion was hardly so great as when they, for the first time, saw *wheeled carriages* rolling about the streets.



the shores of Shetland, than to observe on a serene day, when the waters are perfectly transparent and undisturbed, the multitudes of busy shoals, wholly consisting of the fry of the sethe, which Nature's full and unsparing hand has directed to every harbour and inlet. As the evening advances, innumerable boats are launched, crowding the surface of the bays, and filled with hardy natives. The fisherman is seated in his light skiff, with a rod in his hand and a supply of boiled limpets near him, intended for bait, or he occasionally angles from the ledge of a rock. A few of these limpets are carefully stored in his mouth for immediate use. The baited line is thrown into the water, and a fish is almost instantaneously brought up. The finny captive is then secured, and while one hand is devoted to wielding the rod, another is used for carrying the hook to the mouth, where a fresh bait is ready for it, in the application of which the fingers are assisted by the lips. The same manual and labial routine goes on with remarkable adroitness and celerity, until a sufficient number of sillocks are secured for the fisherman's repast. But in any season of the year, the limpet bait may be suspended by the more alluring temptation of an artificial fly. The rod and line are then handled with a dexterity not unworthy the fresh water talents of a Walton or Cotton. It may also be of some interest to "brothers of the angle," as Isaac Walton calls his companions, to learn that the Shetland fly, to which sillocks rise, is rarely intended to represent any particular species observed in nature. The Shetlander assures us confidently, that two wings are alone necessary for the insect, the fish distinguishing nothing more. The inference is, that there is an intellectual gradation among the finny tribe, and that the fry of the sethe are not so clear-sighted as the more wary and knowing inhabitants of pellucid trout-streams. For the construction of the bait, the white feather of the common gull, or of the goose, is sometimes used. But the fibres of the tail or back-fin of the dog-fish, which, when cleaned, shines like silver, are preferred to any other kind of material, being considered by the fishermen as particularly enticing. The fly is attached to a white hair line, and when this cannot be procured, to a brass wire. There are from three to six hooks made of pins attached to each line, and a dexterous fisherman sitting in a boat can manage three or even four rods

when the boat is pulled gently over the water. So easily are captures made of the small fry, that while active manhood is left at liberty to follow the more laborious occupations of the deep-water fishery, or to navigate the Greenland seas, it is to the sinewless arm of youth, or to the relaxed fibres of old age, that the light task is consigned of wielding the sillock-rod. The lavish abundance in which the fry of the sethe visit the inlets of Shetland, affords sufficient matter for contemplation to the reflecting mind. Among islands, the severe climate of which is too often fatal to the labours of husbandry,—where the reduced state of labour, resulting from the debased political state of the country, precludes the purchase of meal at a cost much above the usual price in commercial districts,—under such circumstances, what is there that can possibly render a few insulated rocks capable of supporting a population of more than 28,000 souls? The reply is not difficult—That kind providence,

—— who pours his bounties forth  
With such a full and unwithdrawing hand,  
Thronging the seas with spawn innumerable,

has not neglected the obscure shores of Hialtland. Amidst the occasional visitations of famine, the severity of which overwhelms with despair the population of the south, prompting to every act of civil insubordination, the Shetland peasant has only to launch his skiff on the waters which glide past his own dwelling, and he finds that a bounteous supply awaits him at his very door. The fry of the sethe, in a scarce winter, has constituted the breakfast, the dinner, and the supper of the Shetland peasant. The livers are also converted to an important use; being collected in a tub, they are boiled for oil, and the overplus is sold. "Thus," says a female writer of Thule, (Miss Campbell) with much eloquence, "the two articles most required in a climate like tha' of Shetland, have been abundantly provided,—these are fire and light. The natives have, for their labour, as much fuel as they can consume. Whatever wants may be in a Zetland hut, there is seldom or never a good fire wanting. The fish which they catch, almost at their doors, supply them with the means of light. The cold and darkness of their long winters are thus mercifully robbed of their terror; and in the mud-walled cottage of the Zetlanders, the providence of God is as con-

spicuous, and as surely felt, as in those favoured lands which flow with milk and honey, and where the sun shines in all its glory." The ling fishery of Shetland is reckoned the chief in this branch of employment. This fishery commences in the middle of May, and ends on the 12th of August. It is well known that the ling frequent the deep vallies of the sea; the cod resort to the high banks. Another fish is caught along with the ling, and resembling it, is the *gadus brosure*, or *Torsk*, commonly named *Tusk*; but it does not attain the same length. In this fishery, cod is also taken, though sparingly. For the prosecution of the ling fishery, convenient sites on the coast are selected; the fishermen being allowed by law to build huts for themselves on any site which may be unenclosed, uncultivated, and at a distance of not more than one hundred yards from the high water-mark. The *Haaf* is a name applied to any fishing ground, for ling, cod, or tusk, on the outside of the coast. The curing and drying of the fish, when landed from the Haaf, is conducted with great regularity. In recent times, the cod fishery in the deep seas has been also attended to, and been very productive. The herring fishery has also of late been tried with spirit, and has now become a favourite pursuit of the Shetlanders. The coasts swarm with the smaller seals, or *Tang-fish*, and with the larger seals, or *Haaf-fish*. Each year the vessels proceeding to the Greenland and Davis' Straits sea fishery touch at Shetland, and procure great numbers of active seamen, who, as boatmen, are held in the highest estimation. As regards the commerce of Shetland, it may be observed, that, with the exception of Lerwick, where there is a manufactory for straw-plaiting, few or no distinct trades are to be found in the thinly inhabited districts of the country; almost every peasant being the fabricator of his own rivlins and shoes, as well as his own tailor and carpenter. Shetland receives from Scotland and England the materials which are required for the use of the fisheries, for clothing, &c. The exports consist chiefly of dried fish and herrings, which are sent to Scotland and Ireland, and from thence find their way to the foreign markets, also shelties, cattle, beef, and a little kelp. The recent discovery of a cod-bank has been the most considerable source of wealth. The country enjoyed a great revenue during the last war, from the number

of men employed in the royal navy and the whale fishery, their wages being transmitted to their native homes in money. At present, the amount of wages of seamen sent to the country is likewise considerable. Should the herring fishery continue in the flourishing condition in which it has commenced, it may safely be prognosticated, that, with this and other sources of wealth from fishing, Shetland will ere long be among the richest districts within the British dominions; already, the balance of trade—that is export over import—is greatly in its favour.—We have said, under the head ORKNEY, that little intercourse subsists between the inhabitants of that country and those of Shetland, and both are more intimately acquainted with the mainland of Britain or continental Europe, than they are with the islands of each other. The Shetlanders have all the appearance of being descendants of Scandinavian settlers. The men are rarely very tall, but remarkably well-proportioned, light, and nimble. Their features are rather small, and have nothing of the harshness that so peculiarly distinguishes many of the Anglo-Saxon provincials in the north of England, or in some of the lowland districts of Scotland. The constitutional temperament of the Scandinavians is generally conceived to be sanguine; and since its characteristics are supposed to consist in a florid complexion, a smooth skin, and hair brown, white, or slightly auburn, the natives of Shetland give satisfactory tokens of their national descent. When Orkney and Shetland were transferred from the government of Norway to that of Scotland, the Scandinavian natives of these islands gradually abandoned the Norse language; but they still retain many Norwegian terms, and, along with these, their own national accent, which is distinguished by an acuteness of tone, and an elevation of voice, that has much of the spirit of the English mode of utterance, while their pronunciation partakes of the still more modulated and impassioned tones of the Irish. But among none of the natives is to be found the Scotch peculiarity of expression, which is less diversified by alternations of grave and acute accents. The only unfavourable trait of character in the Shetlanders is their predilection for seizing on the wrecks of vessels, driven on their shores, in which plundering habits they have been said to differ little from Cornishmen or Welshmen. This, however, is

more a subject of tradition than an actually existing characteristic. Of a similar character are their gross impositions practised upon strangers in their charges for boat-fare. But, if these form the shades in the character of the Shetlander, they are amply relieved by many of the most amiable traits of feeling. One of the most striking peculiarities of the inhabitants generally, is their great hospitality. This they possess in a pre-eminent degree, and in connexion with their kindliness of heart, such a sincerity of purpose, that would make up for a thousand deficiencies. If the Shetlander lives in a country exposed to the rage of stormy seas, or the action of a dismal atmosphere, and unornamented by the usual attributes of trees and living fences, or spread out a trackless wilderness, are not all these and every other want supplied by an unfailing buoyancy of spirits, contentment under difficulties, and a sociality of sentiment rarely excelled in more fortunate climes? Their hospitality has been celebrated in the Northern Sagas, and there still remains all the practice of it recommended in the Havamaal of Odin. "To the guest who enters your dwelling with frozen knees, give the warmth of your fire; and he who hath travelled over the mountains hath need of food and well dried garments." These traits of character, as well as the delight which all classes feel in dancing, music, and parties of pleasure, have been well described in the romance of "the Pirate," by the Author of Waverley, and need not here be dwelt on at length. The strange superstitions of the country for a similar reason need not be detailed. Orkney and Shetland were late in embracing the tenets of Christianity; the first missionary worth naming being Magnus, in the thirteenth century, till which time Pagan usages prevailed. During the time of episcopacy, Shetland formed part of the diocese of Orkney, the cathedral being at Kirkwall. These countries were also late in receiving the reformed doctrines, and, at a much later date, were slow in conforming to presbyterianism, which it seems was not fully established till 1700, in consequence of a commission being then despatched by the General Assembly. The Shetland Isles now form twelve parochial divisions, forming two presbyteries and a synod. Little more than a century ago, there was not even a school for the wealthier classes, but shortly afterwards the poor were taught by a master sent over by

the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. In the year 1724, the landholders of the county met and established a school in each parish, obliging parents, under a heavy penalty, to send their children thither. Afterwards, for a long period, the education of the poor was again neglected. At the present day, many schools are established in different parts of the country, although some of them appear to be ill attended. The only town in the country is Lerwick, which is situated on the east side of the Mainland, and for a description of it we refer to the article **LERWICK**. Besides it, there are only a few villages or hamlets on the shores; in different parts of the country there are now some good residences of landed proprietors.—In 1755, the population of Shetland was estimated at 15,210; in the year 1793 at 20,186; in 1810 at 28,000; and in 1821 at 11,801 males, and 14,344 females, total 26,145. The population in 1831, was about 29,000.

**SHETTLESTON**, a considerable village in Lanarkshire, in the barony parish of Glasgow, lying on the road betwixt Edinburgh and that city, and inhabited chiefly by weavers. A chapel of Ease has been recently established.

**SHEVOK**, a small rivulet in Aberdeenshire, which joins the Gadie, near its confluence with the Urie.

**SHIANT ISLES**, several small islands of the Hebrides, lying off the east side of Lewis, nearly opposite Loch Seaforth. The term *Shiant* is of wide application, and though meaning the holy place, or the place of spirits, or of fairies, seems to have been conferred on these islands merely from having once possessed a religious monastic establishment. "There are three islands in the group," says Macculloch, "besides some detached rocks, disposed in the form of a triangle; two of them, Eilan-na-Kily and Garveilan, being connected by a rock of pebbles that is seldom covered, unless in a high tide and stormy sea. Eilen Wirrey lies detached, at the distance of about half a mile. The two former appear to be, each, about two miles circuit, the latter about one; and the whole form a single sheep farm, tended by a solitary family which resides on Eilan-na-Kily. They are verdant, being entirely covered with rich grass; offering a delicious solitude, if suns would always shine, and seas be always calm. The Shiant Isles are objects of research to the



geological tourist, as they contain natural columnar structures similar to those of Staffa and the Giant's Causeway. Garveilan, which is the most conspicuous of the group, is 530 feet high. To the eastward it runs out into a long narrow ridge, which is bounded on each side by perpendicular but rude cliffs, fifty or sixty feet in height. The main part of the island is a round hill, very difficult of access, terminating on all sides in columnar rocks of various altitude, and intermixed, on the east, with grassy slopes, and fragments of fallen columns. To the north, it presents a long extended line of columnar cliffs; reaching in a gentle curve to 1000 yards, or more, and impending, with its perpendicular face and broad mass of shadow, over the dark deep sea that washes its base. The height of this range varies from 300 to 400 feet; and it thus forms one of the most magnificent colonnades to be found among the Western Islands. But these islands are nowhere more striking than when viewed at a sufficient distance from the northward; the whole of this lofty range of pillars, being distinctly seen rising like a wall out of the sea; varied by the ruder forms of the others which tower above or project beyond them, and contrasted by the wild rocks which skirt the whole group. If this scene has not the variety of Staffa, it exceeds it, at least in simplicity and grandeur of effect, as much as it does in magnitude; but, lying beyond the boundary of ordinary travels, it is still unknown. Yet these columns, though scarcely less regular than those of Staffa, do not produce the same architectural effect, in consequence of their great height. Being six times as long, and not of much larger dimensions, they do not resemble artificial pillars in their proportions; while the distance required for viewing the whole cliff to advantage, also renders them necessarily indistinct. I might add to this, that they want the contrast which is produced at Staffa by the rude mass of superincumbent rock; and that, from their great length, they are rarely continuous throughout, so that their approach to the artificial character is further diminished by fractures and interruptions. But these are not defects: they are rather sources of variety. The projecting point already mentioned, aids the general effect, and is productive of much variety by combining with the surrounding scenery, and as serving, by its rudeness, to contrast with the regularity of the columnar cliffs. It is

perforated by an arch of considerable dimensions, which affords a very striking object. This opening seems to be about forty or fifty feet broad, and as much in height; the length appearing to exceed an hundred feet. At one end, the entrance is supported by two detached columns of rock; producing a piece of rude natural architecture, no less elegant in disposition than remarkable in its effect, whether viewed from without or within. We hesitated at the entrance; but the tide was rushing through with such violence, that before we could resolve whether we should attempt to pass it or not, the current seized on the boat and carried us before it like an arrow. The velocity with which we entered this dark and narrow passage, the shadowy uncertainty of forms half lost in its obscurity, the roar of the sea as it boiled and broke along like a mountain torrent, and the momentary uneasiness which every such hazardous attempt never fails to produce, rendered the whole scene poetically terrific. As we emerged from the darkness of this cavern, we shot far away beyond the cliffs, whirled in the foaming eddies of the contending streams of tide. As I turned to look back through the surge, at the dark opening of what might well have been supposed the northern Nastranda, never probably before passed, I could not help thinking of the great poet who 'si volse indietro a rimirar lo passo che non lascia, giammai persona viva.' Eilan Wirrey is, by itself, scarcely a picturesque object, the columnar faces being here diminished in length by some rude rocks that skirt their feet; nor is there any thing very striking in the forms of its cliffs. On the western side of Eilan-na-Kily, the shore is low and rocky; but on the opposite quarter it is bounded by columnar cliffs. These, however grand, are eclipsed by the superior beauties of Garveilan; yet they afford some fine scenes, enlivened by the myriads of sea fowl, which in these islands, as at Ailsa, almost deafen the spectator with their ceaseless clamour, and darken the air with their flight. It was impossible here not to think of Virgil's lively description of the flight of sea birds; so exactly do they resemble a cloud of leaves scattered by an autumnal storm. A ruinous square enclosure, the remains of a house, lies on the western side of this island, whence its name—the Island of the Cell. The smallness of this building renders it probable that it was really the cell of some ascetic monk, or hermit;

personages which are known to have existed in several parts of the Western Islands."

**SHIEL, (LOCH)** a lake in the south-west corner of Inverness-shire, dividing the district of Moidart from Ardgower. It extends about ten miles in length, by from one to two in breadth, in the direction of north-east and south-west, and discharges itself into the western sea at Castle-Tirim, by the river Shiel. The lake contains a small beautiful island, called Inch Finan, on which are the ruins of a church, dedicated to St. Finan.

**SHIN, (LOCH)** a lake in Sutherlandshire, in the parish of Lairg, extending about fourteen miles in length, in a direction of north-west and south-east, and from one to two broad. It discharges itself at the south-eastern extremity by the river Shin, which flows through a vale to the Dornoch firth. "In point of size," says Maculloch, "Loch Shin is a remarkable piece of water, yet it is little better than a huge ditch; without bays, without promontories, without rocks, without trees, without houses, without cultivation; as if Nature and Man had equally despised and forgotten it. At the western extremity, however, it acquires a portion of that character which belongs to the next lakes, Loch Geam, and Loch Merkland; the lower hills, which had before bounded it, being now replaced by the skirts of the mountains of the west; among which Ben More Assynt is pre-eminent. The height and rudeness of the mountain boundary, compared with their limited size, render these lakes striking; and would place them in no mean rank, were there any wood to give them some portion of ornament." This chain of lakes affords an extensive tract of water for communication between the east and west seas, in some measure like the chain composing the Caledonian canal, but it has never been used for purposes of this nature.

**SHINNEL**, a small stream in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, in the parish of Tynron, rising from the heights which bound Dumfries-shire on the west, from the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and flowing in a south-easterly course till it joins the Scarr water, nearly opposite the church at Penpont. The Shinnel has a somewhat picturesque appearance, and in one place makes a deep fall called the Aird Linn, which is occasionally visited by those who delight in striking natural objects.

**SHIRA**, a small river in Argyleshire, which rises in the mountains behind Inverary, and

after forming a small deep lake, called Loch Dubh, falls into Loch Fyne, near the town of Inverary. It gives the name of Glenshira to the district through which it passes.

**SHOCHIE**, a small river in Perthshire, rising in the parish of Monedie, and falling into the Tay at Loncarty, in the parish of Redgorton.

**SHOTTS**, a parish in the north-east quarter of Lanarkshire, bounded by New Monkland on the north, Bothwell on the west, and Cambusnethan on the south. On the east is the county of Linlithgow. It is nearly of a rectangular form, extending about ten miles each way. The surface is in general level, but has several hills of considerable elevation on its eastern border, from the summits of which the prospect is most extensive. It is watered by the North and South Calder, and several streamlets. Till of late, the appearance was bleak and barren; but, by the exertions of the proprietors, the greater part is enclosed, and beginning to assume a more fertile and pleasing aspect. Coal and ironstone are abundant, the latter being wrought and manufactured into cast-iron goods to a very considerable extent. The Shotts Iron Company is the chief rival in Scotland to the manufactory at Carron. The parish village, called Kirk-of-Shotts, stands on the south road betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, in a bare and elevated part of the district. At an early period the parish was entitled *Bertram-Shotts*, which signified the portion of some proprietor of the name of Bertram, and it was comprehended in the parish of Bothwell. At the place now named Kirk-of-Shotts, a chapel was built, dedicated to St. Catherine, which at the Reformation was constituted a parish church, on the detachment of the district from Bothwell. The word Bertram was about the same period dropped.—Population in 1821, 3297.

**SHUNA**, a small island of Argyleshire, lying off the coast of Nether Lorn, and separated on the west from Luing by a strait called the Sound of Shuna. This is one of the slate isles, and sends out large quantities of that article. It is about three miles long, and has a very different aspect from the other islands; being rocky, rude, and uneven, and covered with scattered brushwood and low trees, which, at a distance, have all the effect of fine wood, and give it a very ornamented aspect. So peculiar is the disposition of these wooded portions, that the whole island looks like an

ornamental park. It is altogether a beautiful and romantic spot, no less in itself, than from its situation.

**SHURIRY, (LOCH)** a small lake in the county of Caithness, which gives rise to the river Forse.

**SIDLAW, or SIDLA, or SUDLAW HILLS,** a continuous range of hills extending from west to east through Perth and Forfar-shires, beginning at Kinnoul, and terminating near Brechin. The Sidlaws, which are supposed to signify the south hills, form the southern boundary to Strathmore, which they separate from the district on the frith of Tay. The highest is about 1406 feet above the level of the sea. In viewing them from Fife, they appear a lofty brown barrier of mountains, secluding the interior of Perthshire and Angus.

**SIGRAMMA,** two small islands on the west coast of Lewis, near Loch Roag.

**SIMPRIN,** a parish in Berwickshire, united to Swinton in 1671; also a small village in that parish. See **SWINTON**.

**SINCLAIRTOWN,** a village in the parish of Dysart, Fifeshire, immediately adjoining Pathhead, in which it is usually included in popular speech. It is chiefly inhabited by a body of industrious weavers. The houses are so blended with those of Gallatown, that their respective boundaries can with difficulty be observed.

**SKARR WATER,** a small river in the upper part of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, rising from the heights which bound the western part of Dumfries-shire from the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and flowing in a south-easterly course through the parish of Penpont. It receives the Shinnel and some other small streams, and falls into the Nith in the parish of Keir.

**SKEILAY,** an islet of the Hebrides, near Harris.

**SKENE, (LOCH)** a small lake in the northern extremity of Dumfries-shire, parish of Moffat, extending to about 1100 yards long and 400 broad, and possessing a small islet. The water which issues from this mountain tarn is tributary to Moffat water, and just before joining it forms a lofty and romantic cascade, called the Grey Mare's Tail. This cascade is nearly ten miles north-east from the town of Moffat, and is approached by a pass from the head of Yarrow into Moffatdale.

This chief wonder of the south of Scotland, in the department of the terrible, is situated almost in the very centre of the southern highlands, and is surrounded on every side by objects of a similarly wild and dread-inspiring character. The gully, in which the fall takes place, recedes from the north side of the great glen, or pass, at a point about a mile and a half below the little inn of Birk-hill. The mouth of the gully is flanked by a strange, crescent-like rampart, called "the Giant's Grave," but which has evidently been a battery for defence of the pass. The stranger is obliged to creep over the hill to the left of the gully, in order to obtain a station for observing the fall. The water is precipitated over a rock three hundred feet high; a dark rugged precipice, with slight projecting ledges, which, by interrupting the descent of the tiny stream, occasions the appearance described so graphically by the name. A more terrible—more horrible scene than this can scarcely be imagined; the precipice and fall are in themselves so terrible, and such is the depression of mind that takes place in these awful solitudes. A dreadful accident happened at the Grey Mare's Tail, about the year 1811. A young man who had recently come to serve as a shepherd in that part of the country, feeling a great curiosity respecting the fall, attempted one Sunday, when all the country people (except one boy who accompanied him) were at church, to climb up the face of the precipice, close by the cascade. When he and his companion were near the top, the boy, who was foremost, heard a great scream, and, looking back, beheld the unfortunate youth flying down the profound abyss, (as he expressed it), *just like a crow*. At this dreadful sight, "*his een lookit a' gates at ance*," and he had nearly lost all muscular energy; yet he got unskathed to the top, and immediately hastened to alarm the neighbouring shepherds in behalf of their lost comrade. After a considerable lapse of time, a few men were got together, who, providing themselves with ropes, hastened to the spot. The body was found lying on a ledge of the precipice a good way up, so that it was only reached with great difficulty. The head of the unhappy youth was dashed close to his body, which was otherwise dreadfully mangled; life had long been extinct. His bonnet and plaid lay among the precipices for many years afterwards, till they rotted away; no one venturing up to get them, and few caring to touch



the relics of one against whom heaven seemed to have directed so fearful a *judgment*.

**SKENE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, near Aberdeen, bounded on the east by Newhills, on the north by Kinnellar and Kintore, on the west by Cluny and Echt, and on the south by Echt and Peterculter. It extends nearly seven miles in length, by a breadth varying from two and a half to four miles. The general appearance is hilly and moorish, the quantity of arable and pasture land being about a half of the whole superficies. The chief boundary on the south is the Luchar Burn, a tributary of the Dee, which is the water discharged from Loch Skene, a small lake measuring about a mile in length and three quarters of a mile in breadth. In a north-west direction from thence is Skene House, an elegant country residence, surrounded by some thriving plantations.—Population in 1821, 1440.

**SKEOTISVAY**, an island of the Hebrides, about a mile in length, lying in East Loch Tarbert, in Harris.

**SKERRIES**, or **OUT SKERRIES**, three small islands and some detached rocks of Shetland, lying fifteen miles north-east from the isle of Whalsay, and nearly twenty from the Mainland. They belong to the united parish of Lunasting, Nesting, Skerries, and Whalsay, and are inhabited by a few families.

**SKIACH**, (**LOCH**) a small river in the parish of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, which takes its rise from a number of small streams in the mountains, and falls into the sea close by the church of Kiltearn.

**SKIPNESS**, a parish in Argyleshire, united to that of Saddel. See **SADDEL** and **SKIPNESS**.

**SKIPORT**, (**LOCH**) an arm of the sea on the east coast of South Uist, projected a considerable length inland, of a various breadth, and containing several islands.

**SKIRLING**, a small parish in the western side of Peebles-shire, bounded on the north-east by Kirkurd, on the east by Broughton, on the south by Kilbucho, and on the west by Biggar. It extends about four miles in length from north to south, and its general breadth is one and a half. This district is hilly, but green, fertile, and greatly improved for purposes of agriculture. The village of Skirling, or Skerling, as it is called in Peebles-shire, is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Leadhills, two miles east of Biggar, twenty-five from Edin-

burgh, and two and a half north-west of Broughton. It is noted for three great annual fairs, on the first Tuesday after the 26th of May, new style; the first Wednesday of June, old style; and the 4th of September, old style.—Population in 1821, 345.

**SKY**, or **SKYE**, the largest of the western isles, with the exception of Lewis, belonging to the county of Inverness. On the west it is bounded by a gulf called the Minch, which is nearly twenty-miles in breadth, and divides it from Harris, North Uist, and other islands in the outer range of the Hebrides. The nearest islands on the south are Eigg, Rum, and Canna. On the south-east extremity it is separated from the mainland of Inverness-shire by a strait, varying from a gun-shot to three miles in breadth. On the north it has Scalpa and Raasay. The island of Skye, whose name, in the Scandinavian tongue, signifies "mist," extends about forty-five miles in length, with a mean breadth of fifteen, but it is so indented by sea lochs as to have less superficial area than those dimensions would give. There is scarcely, indeed, a point in it that is five miles from the shore, on some quarter or other. Altogether it is said to contain a superficies of nearly 350,000 acres. By the indentation of the sea, it possesses a number of peninsulated tracts; that on the south, opposite Eigg, is called Sleat. The chief sea lochs are Lochs Eishart, Slapin, Scavaig, Brittil, Bracadale, and Harport, on the south; Follart and Snizort on the west; and Portree, Sligachan and Ainort on the east. On the southern extremity is the point of Sleat; on the north-west Unish Point; and on the north Aird Point. The first impression which a stranger feels on landing in this island, is that of a savage, bare, brown, hideous land; cold, cheerless, and deserted; without even the attraction of grand or picturesque features. First impressions of this kind are seldom but false; as it contains great variety of beauty, and, in scenes of romantic grandeur, yields to no land. Though a mountainous country, it presents a considerable diversity, both of elevation and character; yet it possesses no level ground, except the plain of Kilmuir, in the north, and a small tract at Bracadale. Glamich, near Sconser, and Ben-na-Cailich, near Broadford, are among the most conspicuous of the central mountains, which all rise to between 2000 or 3000 feet. The forms are,

in general, conical, or tamely rounded, and disagreeably distinct, as if so many independent hills had been planted together; nor is there any ruggedness of outline, or depth of precipice, to vary the general insipidity. The peculiar shape of these mountains arises from the same cause as their cheerless aspect of barrenness; the mouldering rocks of the summit descending along their sides in streams, and often covering the whole declivities with one continuous coat of stones and gravel. Of a few, the colour of this rubbish is grey; but, throughout the greater part, it is of a reddish-brown, adding much to the desolate and disagreeable effect of the whole. Another group ranging to 2000 feet in height, varied by ravines and precipices, covered with scattered woods, and of a very picturesque character, occupies the division nearest to the mainland. But the highest group, as well as the most rugged, is that to the south, including the Cuchullin hills, and Blaven; distinguished from the preceding by its dark, leaden, and strong colour; a hue which it retains even in sunshine and a clear sky. The ridge from Portree northward, is also mountainous; but although as high as the hills of the Kyle, it does not produce the same effect, on account of its nearly unbroken continuity. The remainder of the island, with little exception, is a hilly moorland, generally of an elevation ranging from 500 to 1000 feet, barren, brown, and rugged. The promontory of Sleat possesses the most of this rude character. It is a natural consequence of this that the far greater portion of Skye should be allotted to pasture; nor is there, perhaps, anywhere in Scotland, in the same space, so large a proportion of land utterly without value. Cattle form the main object of pasturage; and those of this island are noted for their good qualities. The usual system of highland agriculture is pursued in the lands that admit of it; these are found only along the sea-shores; the largest arable districts being the shores of Sleat and Bracadale, and that of Loch Snizort; in which lies the plain of Kilmuir, emphatically called the granary of Skye. Elevation, exposure, drainage, and the like collateral circumstances, influence the rural economy of this island, much more than the sub-soil, which is almost everywhere of the finest quality. Many districts are calcareous; but the far greater portion, nine-tenths

perhaps of the island, are of a trap sub-soil, equal to the best parts of Fife. The greater part of this, however, is suffocated either by peat or by stones, or else is swampy and rocky, or is exposed in such a manner to the winds and rains of this most stormy climate, as to have all its fundamental good qualities defeated. There is an excellent new road from Armidale to Dunvegan, and to the Kyle-Rich, which lays open the chief part of Skye; and there are other good country roads, which render all the most important communications sufficiently easy. Before the opening up of the island by these roads, which were chiefly constructed by the parliamentary commissioners, carts, ploughs, &c. were in the possession of only a few principal tenants; but there are now numerous carts in every quarter, ploughs, iron-teethed harrows and other instruments of an improved husbandry. Thus far this island possesses great advantages over Mull. Kelp is, or lately was, manufactured to a considerable extent; but chiefly on the east coast, and in the lochs; as the western and northern sides are formed of high cliffs, and exposed to heavy seas. As is the case elsewhere on the western coast, the population itself is generally maritime; and there are few houses more than a quarter of a mile from the sea. It is thus that the country appears, on a superficial view, to be a desert; though peopled as highly as it will bear. Of the only four proprietors, Lord Macdonald possesses nearly three-fourths of the island; and, with the exception of Strathaird, belonging to Macalister, and an estate belonging to Raasay, the remainder is the property of Macleod. It is mentioned that the late Lord Macdonald expended no less a sum than £100,000 in the improvement of the island. The coast-line of Skye is almost everywhere rocky, and, very generally, rude and wild. From Strathaird, all the way round by the west to Portree, it is, with a few exceptions in the lochs, a continued range of cliffs, often rising to three, four, or even to six hundred feet; in a few cases, exceeding even this height. The remainder is rarely very high; but it is everywhere rocky, and interspersed with bold headlands, and small bays or sinuosities. The rivers, though abounding in salmon and trout, are of no note; and, excepting Coruisk, Loch Creich, and Loch Colmkill, there are no lakes that deserve a much higher name than pools. Loch-na-

Caplich is the only one of those that is worthy of notice; and it is rendered so by containing that rare plant the Eriocaulon. The district north-east from Portree is a perfect storehouse of geology. A huge mountain ridge in the parish of Snizort, called the Storr, is the highest point in the northern district. Towards the east, it presents a range of lofty inland cliffs, broken into irregular shapes, and many hundred feet in height. While the faces of these are marked by projections and recesses, the outline of the sky is equally irregular and picturesque. Often when the clouds sail along and rest on the high point of the Storr, the forms of walls, turrets, and spires may be seen emerging from the driving mists. The whole of these cliffs produce abundant and brilliant specimens of minerals highly esteemed by mineralogists. To the north of Ru-na-Braddan, the cliffs are frequently columnar, and often extend in long ranges for many miles, with an air of architectural regularity as perfect in its general effect, if not actually as complete in the details, as the cliffs of Staffa. A cascade, which falls over these cliffs between Ru-na-Braddan and Fladda, forms an extraordinary spectacle, and the only one of the kind in this country. It is more striking than picturesque; as the river which produces it starts immediately from the top of the columnar cliff, which is about 300 feet high; being projected in a single spout into the sea, far from the base of the rocks. As it boils and foams below, a boat can pass behind it, and permit the tourist, untouched, to admire the noise and fury of the torrent. The climate of Skye is very wet and misty, as its name imports; scarcely three days out of the twelve being free of rain. The clouds, attracted by the hills, sometimes break in useful and refreshing showers, and at other times burst in water-spouts, which deluge the plains and destroy the crops. Stormy winds, too, set in about the end of August and the beginning of September, and often greatly injure the standing corn. The climate is cold and sharp about the end of winter and beginning of spring. The crops usually cultivated are beans, oats, potatoes, and some flax. Artificial grasses and hemp have been lately introduced. The grain raised in good years is estimated at 10,000 bolls. The live stock of Skye is reckoned to be 4000 horses of a small but hardy breed, and 18,000 head of cattle of an excellent breed, of 40.

which about 3800 are exported annually. The sheep are estimated at about 40,000, consisting chiefly of the Cheviots and black-faced Lintons. Hogs, goats, and rabbits abound, and game of all kinds is plentiful. The island possesses many ancient forts, and monuments of a Druidic character, as well as the remains of some strong castles, seats of the ancient feudal chiefs. Skye is divided into seven parishes, which, with the parish of Small Isles, form the presbytery of Skye. The crown is the patron of all these livings. The principal towns or villages are Portree—the capital of the island, Stein, Kyle-Haken, and Broadford. The old ferry from Skye to the mainland is at a narrow part of the strait, at Kyle-Righ, near Glenelg kirk. There is now an admirable ferry at Kyle-Haken, farther to the north, which conducts the Inverness road by Loch Alsh to Skye, and nearly supersedes that of Kyle-Righ. A road also communicates with Broadford. The air of life given by the ferry houses at Kyle-Haken, and by the boats and vessels perpetually navigating the strait, adds much to the natural beauty of the scenery; which is also further enhanced by the ruins of Kyle-Haken, or Moil Castle, an ancient tower, of which no tradition exists. The town of Kyle-Haken, though recently founded by Lord Macdonald, is a very interesting object; its crowded and commodious anchorage compensating, in life and bustle, for the deficiencies of the embryo town. Unfortunately, it wants a good tract of ground behind, a circumstance which may limit its extension or prosperity. The emigration of the inhabitants of Skye has been very considerable for a series of years,—so much so, that it is customary to say, that there are, in all likelihood, as many Skymen in America as in the island itself.—In 1821 the population was 20,627.

SLAINS, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the sea-coast, and the north or left bank of the Ythan river, bounded by Foveran on the south, Logie-Buchan on the west and north-west, and Cruden on the north. It extends about five miles in length, by three in breadth. The extent of sea-coast is about six miles, two thirds of which are rocky and the other sandy. The rocks are in general high and indented with immense chasms or caves, excavated in many places to a great extent. The surface of the parish is in general level, and the soil



fertile; agricultural improvements have been carried on with great diligence and activity, chiefly owing to the great abundance of marle, limestone, gravel, and shell sand, with which the district abounds. Near the centre of the parish is the small loch of Slains, whose water is tributary to the Ythan. The chief plantations are around Gordon Lodge, the residence of the Gordons of Pitlurg. The kirk and its village stand on the road near the sea-coast. Slains, or Slaines castle, the seat of the Earl of Errol, is situated in the adjacent parish of Cruden on a precipice overhanging the sea.—Population in 1821, 1152.

SLAMANNAN, a parish in the south-east corner of Stirlingshire, lying on the south or right bank of the Avon, which separates it from Falkirk and Muiravonside. It has Bathgate on the south, and Cumbernauld on the west. It is of a triangular figure with the broadest side, which is about six miles in length along the Avon, by a breadth of three and a half at the middle. Near the river the soil is fertile, and the land is under the best processes of husbandry; but as it recedes southward it becomes bleak and mossy. On the southern boundary there is a small lake called Black Loch, which is tributary to the great reservoir for the Clyde canal; besides it, there is another still smaller lake in the district. At one period the parish received the name of St. Lawrence, as well as that of Slamannan, but the former is now disused.—Population in 1821, 981.

SLEAT, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the Isle of Skye, occupying the south-eastern extremity of the island opposite the mainland, extending twenty miles in length, by a breadth of from two to five. The greater part, as is usual in Skye, is hilly and pastoral. The interior is a rude moorland, but the eastern coast displays a continued succession of tolerably good Highland farming, with occasional ash trees skirting the shores, on the sheltered sides of the rivulets and ravines, while it affords fine views of the noble and picturesque screen of hills that forms the opposite mainland. On this side is Loch Oronsay, which is an excellent harbour. The western coast of the peninsula of Sleat is much more beautiful than the eastern, presenting a succession of bays and of finely undulating land. Here, on the coast, stands the ruin of Dunsaich Castle, a feudal strength of unknown date.—Population in 1821, 2608.

SLERTAL, (LOCH) a small lake in Sutherlandshire.

SLITTERICK, or SLETRIG, a small river in Roxburghshire, rising from the heights which separate Tiviotdale from Liddesdale, in the parish of Hobkirk, and after a northerly course of about ten miles, falling into the Tiviot at Hawick, which it divides into nearly two equal parts. It is subject to rapid floods or *speats* after rains among the hills. However uncouth its name may appear, it has been embodied oftener than once in verses, where it has even supplied a rhyme. Dr. Leyden, in his fine poem, entitled "Scenes of Infancy," where he reduces to glowing verse the poetical associations connected with all the streams of his native dale, has, it must be confessed, found himself necessitated to modify considerably the harder tones of its consonants, and render the word into the more classical-like and mellifluous epithet of *Slata*.

SMAILHOLM, a parish in the northern part of Roxburghshire, lying on the right or south bank of the Eden, bounded by Earlston and Nenthorn on the north, Nenthorn and Kelso on the east, Makerston and Mertoun on the south, and Mertoun on the west. It extends about four and a half miles from west to east, by a breadth of two at the middle. The surface exhibits an agreeable variety of high and low grounds; and the whole has been much improved. The village of Smailholm is situated on the road from Edinburgh to Kelso, about four miles west from the latter. At the south-west corner of the parish, upon a considerable eminence, stands Smailholm Tower, a deserted border strength, now classical from its being the scene of Sir Walter Scott's admirable ballad, "The Eve of St. John." The poet passed much of his childhood at the neighbouring farm house of Sandynknows, then inhabited by his paternal uncle.—Population in 1821, 520.

SNIZORT, a parish in the northern part of the Isle of Skye, Inverness-shire, extending about eighteen miles in length, and nine in breadth; the west part being intersected by a capacious inlet of the sea, called Loch Snizort. The district is generally hilly and mountainous, and affords some of the most picturesque scenery in Skye. The rearing of horses and cattle is chiefly attended to. The parish abounds with Druidic and other remains. Under the head SKYE there is a notice of some of the

chief objects of attraction to the tourist.—Population in 1821, 2789.

SOA, a small island of the Hebrides, about a mile in circumference, lying near the remote island of St. Kilda. The word *Soa* signifies "Swine."

SOA, a small island on the south-west coast of Skye, from which it is separated by the Sound of Soa.

SOAY, (LITTLE and MICKLE) two small islands of the Hebrides, lying on the coast of Harris, in the mouth of West Loch Tarbert.

SOAY, a small pasture island on the coast of Sutherlandshire, near the entrance of Loch Inver, in the parish of Assynt.

SOLWAY FIRTH, a navigable arm of the sea, projected inland from the Irish Channel in a north-easterly direction for a length of fifty miles, and separating the county of Wigton, the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and the county of Dumfries in Scotland, from the county of Cumberland in England. At its mouth, from Burrowhead, one of the points of Wigtonshire, to St. Bee's head, near Whitehaven in Cumberland, it is about thirty-seven miles across, and from this it gradually tapers to a narrow estuary at its inland extremity. In calculating the breadth of the Solway, it is to be held in view that the tide recedes to a great distance from high-water-mark, leaving sandy beaches of vast extent. The Firth is navigable for vessels of a hundred and twenty tons to the issue of the small river Sark, and though flat on the shores, affords safe landing places for small vessels. On the Scottish side it is opened upon by the Bay of Wigton, Kirkcudbright Bay, and the Nith. It also receives a number of rivers and streamlets. The Solway is of much greater benefit to the districts on its Scottish than its English side, and is indispensable to the welfare of Dumfries-shire and Galloway, so far as regards the export and import coasting trade. It is likewise a source of much profit from its abounding with salmon and other fish. This extensive arm of the sea has been long gradually receding from the land, the green ground extending now almost a mile further than it did some years ago. The Solway rises twenty feet during spring tides, and at ordinary tides ten or twelve; but this rise is not so remarkable as the exceeding rapidity of the ebbs and flows, particularly during the prevalence of gales from the south-west.

For further particulars, see DUMFRIES-SHIRE, page 211.

[SOLWAY MOSS. Though not in Scotland, a notice of this extensive swamp, from its contiguity to the border and its connexion with Scottish history, may here be given. Solway-moss, the scene of the defeat of the Scottish army under Oliver Sinclair, in the year 1513, which occasioned the premature death of James V., lies on the Cumberland side of the small river Sark, in the tract of country once known by the name of the Debateable Ground. It consists of sixteen hundred acres, lies some height above the cultivated tract, and seems to be a subsidence of peaty mud. This moss made a strange shift in its position little more than a century ago. It appears that the shell or crust which kept the morass within bounds on the low side, was at first of sufficient strength, but by the imprudence of the peat-diggers, who were constantly working on that side, at length became so weakened as no longer to be capable of resisting the weight pressing on it. To this may be added, that the fluidity of the moss was greatly increased before the catastrophe by three days incessant rain. Late in the evening of the 17th of November 1771, the farmer who lived nearest the moss was alarmed by an unusual noise. The crust had at once given way, and when he went out with a lantern to discover the cause of fright, he saw the black deluge rolling towards his house. His first impression was, that he saw his own dunghill moving towards him; but speedily ascertaining the real nature of the flood, he hastened to warn his neighbours of their danger. Many received no advertisement of their perilous circumstances till they heard the noise, or saw the dark mass burst into their houses. Some were surprised in their beds, where they passed a horrible night, remaining totally ignorant of their fate, and the cause of the calamity, till morning, when their neighbours, with difficulty, got them out through the roof. About three hundred acres of moss were thus discharged, and above four hundred acres of land covered. The houses were either overthrown or filled to the roofs, and all the hedges buried beneath the flood. Providentially no human lives were lost; but several cattle were suffocated; and those which were housed had great difficulty in escaping. The case of a cow is so singular as to deserve particular notice. She was the only one out

of eight in the same cow-house that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the neck in mud and water. When she was relieved, she did not refuse to eat, but would not taste water; nor would she ever look at that element without showing manifest signs of horror! The eruption had burst from the place of its discharge like a cataract of thick ink, and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, with their heathy surface; then flowed like a tide charged with pieces of wreck, filling the whole of the cultivated valley, and leaving upon the shore tremendous masses of turf, memorials of its progress into the sea and the river.]

**SORBIE**, a parish in Wigtonshire, lying on Wigton Bay, betwixt Kirkcinner on the north, and Whithorn on the south. It is of an irregular figure, extending along the shore about twelve miles, including the bays, by a depth inland in one place of nearly six; but its average breadth is not more than two miles. The headlands are Crugleton and Eagerness, and the chief bays are Garlieston and Rigg, with the ports of Allan, Whaple, and Innerwell. These bays and ports are very convenient for shipping, and well adapted for the prosecution of the fisheries. The face of the country is beautiful, being varied by little hills and plains, which are exceedingly fertile, and covered with verdure, affording excellent pasture for flocks of sheep and herds of cattle. The soil is not deep, but exceedingly fine. The greater part is enclosed, and well sheltered by belts and clumps of planting. There are two villages, viz. Garliestown and Sorbie, in which the church is situated, containing about one hundred inhabitants. Galloway-house, the residence of the Earl of Galloway, is a large and elegant building, commanding a delightful prospect, and surrounded by extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. There are the remains of two strong castles on the headlands of Crugleton and Eagerness.—Population in 1821, 1319.

**SORN**, a parish in the upper part of Ayrshire, district of Kyle, bounded on the east by Muirkirk, on the south by Auchinleck, on the west by Mauchline, and on the north by Galston and Strathaven. The form of the parish is nearly square, measuring about six and a half miles each way. The river Ayr, running from east to west, divides this square into two parts; the one on the north side

being somewhat larger than that on the south. The land, observing the same course as the river, is highest on the east side, and descends gradually towards the west; diversified, however, by various inequalities in the surface. The only considerable hill is Blackside-end, situated in the north-east corner of the parish; its height above the level of the sea is from 1500 to 1600 feet. It is the beginning of a ridge, which, with occasional interruptions, sweeps a great way towards the east and south. A great part of the district was originally moorish, but in the lower division it is now much improved, well enclosed, and cultivated. Near the river there are various fine plantations and grounds. On the north bank of the Ayr, about three miles distant from Mauchline, stands the parish church. The proper name of the parish seems to have been Dalgain, but the castle of Sorn, an ancient seat of the family of Loudon, happening to stand contiguous to the church, has insensibly communicated its own name to the whole parish. The word *Sorn* is, with probability, derived from the British term, *Sarn*, signifying a causeway, or stepping stones, and significant of a local characteristic of the castle. The parish formed a part of the extensive parish of Mauchline till the year 1656. It will be recollected by those familiar with the biography of "the Scottish worthies," that Sorn was the native parish of the pious Peden, whose "prophecies" are still held in esteem through certain districts of Scotland. Sorn parish includes the modern and thriving manufacturing village of Catrine, situated on the river Ayr. See CATRINE.—Population in 1821, 3865.

**SOUTHDEAN**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the Scottish borders, having Northumberland on the south-east, part of Jedburgh on the east, Jedburgh also on the north, and Abbotrule and Hobkirk on the west. The parish is very extensive and irregular in its figure, extending in a general sense twelve miles in length from north to south, by seven in breadth. The greater proportion is hilly and pastoral. The Jed water rises within it, and partly bounds it on the east. Like the rest of the border districts, this parish affords many monuments of warlike antiquity.—Population in 1821, 837.

**SOUTHEND**, a parish in Argyleshire, occupying the outer extremity, or south end,



of the peninsula of Cantire; bounded by Campbelltown on the north and east. It measures about ten miles in length and five in breadth. The surface exhibits a series of bleak low hills, pastoral dales, and a quantity of arable land, characteristic of this district of Argyle. There is now a tolerable road through the peninsula, and on the side of this stands the plain church of the parish. The island of Sanda, and two adjoining islets, belong to the parish. A short way west from Sanda, on the coast, is seen the site of the ancient castle of Dunaverty, which stood on a rocky protuberance overhanging the beach. The castle itself is entirely gone, and its name has been consigned to infamy in the history of the country. It became a place of some small importance during the troubles, in the reign of Charles I. Having been possessed by Alexander Macdonald, who had raised some Highlanders to assist the Marquis of Montrose, it was invested by General Leslie; and after the besieged had surrendered on the faith of receiving quarter, they were all inhumanly massacred. The graves of these unfortunate victims of civil war are pointed out in a grassy plain beside the site of the castle.—Population in 1821, 2004.

**SOUTHWICK**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united to that of Colvend. See COLVEND.

**SOUTHWICK**, a small river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and which rises in the parish of Colvend, and falls into the Solway Firth two miles east of the estuary of the river Urr.

**SOUTRA**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, united to that of Fala: see FALA and SOUTRA: it however still conveys a name to a hill, the westmost of the Lammermoor range, which rises to a height of 1100 feet above the level of the sea. Over this huge bleak hill, which commands a prospect to the north of Mid and East-Lothian, as well as of the Firth of Forth and the coast of Fife, the road from Edinburgh to Lauder and Kelso passes. At the centre of the dismal moor on its summit, by the way-side, is situated the hamlet of Lourie's Den.

**SPEAN**, a river issuing from the west end of Loch Laggan, Inverness-shire, after flowing in a westerly direction through a vale, to which it gives the name of Glenspean, for a distance of twenty miles, it falls into the river Lochy.

**SPEY**, one of the principal rivers of Scotland, but celebrated not so much for its magnitude as the rapidity of its course. It rises from a small lake of the same name in the western district of Badenoch, Inverness-shire, and soon assuming the form of a river, it proceeds with great rapidity eastward, joined by the Markie and Calder on the north, and by the Mashie, Truim, and Tromie on the south. It is next joined by the Feshie at Invereshie; by the Linnie Water at Rothiemurchus, by the Nethy near Abernethy, by the Dullan from the north, opposite Abernethy, by the Avon at Inveravon, by the Dullan water between Aberlour and Rothes; and by a great number of lesser streams, through the whole of its course, till, reaching the village of Rothes, it directs its course northward, and falls into the Moray Firth at Garmouth. From the source to its mouth the distance is about ninety miles, but following all its windings, its course cannot be less than 120 miles. "As soon as we approach Aviemore," says Macculloch, "we become sensible that we have entered on a new country; a wide and open space now intervening between the hills that we have quitted and the distant and blue ridge of Cairngorm. Through this lies the course of the Spey; and here, principally, are concentrated such beauties as that river has to show. I have traced it from its mountain-well to the sea; and, whatever the Strathspey men may boast, it would be a profanation to compare it, in point of beauty, with almost any one of the great branches of the Tay, as it would equally be to name it as a rival to the Forth, and, I must add, to the Dee, and to the Isla, and to the Earn. In point of magnitude I believe it must follow the Tay; and in beauty it may be allowed to follow the Earn; preceding alike the Tweed, and the Clyde, and the Don, but being still inferior to many of our larger rivers, in the important particular of not being navigable, and in being therefore nearly useless. The small lake, or rather pool, whence it originates, is its unquestionable head; since, unlike the Tay, none of its subsidiary streams, not even the Truim, can pretend to compete with this primary one. It is one decided Spey from its very spring; receiving numerous accessions, but no rival. Its course is almost everywhere rapid; nor does it show any still water till near the very sea. It is also the wildest and most capricious of

our large rivers ; its alternations of emptiness and flood being more complete and more sudden than those of any of the streams which I have named. The causes of this are obvious, in considering the origin and courses of its tributary waters ; while the elevation of its source, amounting to more than 1200 feet, accounts for the rapidity of its flow. Though inferior both to the Tweed and the Tay, in its produce of salmon, it must be allowed the third rank in this respect ; and the single fishery at its mouth, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, is rented for more than L.6000 a-year. From the spring, its course displays little beauty till it reaches Clunie and Spey bridge. Hence, it increases in interest as it approaches Kinrara, whence, for a few miles, it is attended by a series of landscapes, alike various, singular, and magnificent. If, after this, there are some efforts at beauty, these are rare, and offer little that is new or striking ; while near its exit from the mountainous country, it loses all character, and continues from Fochabers to the sea, a wide and insipid sheet of water." The Spey affords a water-carriage for the produce of the extensive woods of Glenmore and Strathspey, rafts of which are floated down to the sea-port of Garmouth. The river gives the name of Strathspey to the extensive vale through which it flows.

**SPEYMOOUTH**, a parish in the north-western part of Morayshire, deriving its name from its situation on the estuary of the Spey ; having the Moray firth on the north, the Spey on the east, which divides it from Bellie (Fochabers), Rothes on the south, and Urquhart on the west. It measures about six and a half miles in length, by on an average one and a half in breadth. The surface is flat on the coast, but at the distance of about half a mile from the sea, the ground rises suddenly to a small hill. Beyond this, there is almost a continued plain for three and a half miles in length, and about one and a quarter in breadth, bounded on the side towards the river by a steep bank from forty to fifty feet in height. The district has been greatly improved, and is generally subject to cultivation or planted. At the mouth of the Spey is situated the thriving village of Garmouth, which is within the parish. The village of Speymouth is nearly opposite Fochabers on the Spey.—Population in 1821, 1401.

**SPOTT**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, hav-

ing Dunbar on the north and part of the east, Innerwick also on the east, Dunbar common on the south, and Stenton on the west. It is of a most irregular figure, measuring about five miles in length and two in breadth. It has also a portion of two and a half miles in length, by one in breadth, lying considerably to the south, beyond Dunbar common. This detached portion is hilly and pastoral. The body of the parish is in a great measure a hill which rises on the south of the vale of Dunbar, but this elevated ground is now chiefly arable, and beautifully enclosed and planted. On the road, which winds by a toilsome ascent from the plain beneath towards the Brunt and the interior of the Lammermoors, stands the small village and exceedingly plain parish church of Spott. Near this, is the mansion of Spott, the seat of a family of the name of Hay. Spott Hill, or Law, was the scene of an incrimination of poor old women, charged with the crime of witchcraft, so late as the year 1704.—Population in 1821, 582.

**SPRINGFIELD**, a modern and neat village in the parish of Gretna, Dumfries-shire. See **GRETTNA**.

**SPRINGFIELD**, a village connected with paper-mills, on the south bank of the North Esk, parish of Lasswade, Edinburghshire.

**SPROUSTON**, a parish in Roxburghshire, on the Scottish border, situated on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite the parish of Ednam, having Linton on the south, and Kelso on the west. On the east is the parish of Carham, in the county of Northumberland, from which it is divided by Carham burn, a small tributary of the Tweed. The parish is almost square in its figure, measuring four and a half miles in length, by about three and a half in breadth. Towards the Tweed, it is a level and fertile district, well enclosed and cultivated. On the south, the ground becomes elevated. The village and church of Sprouston stand on the plain near the Tweed, and here there is a regular ferry by means of a boat. A road leads from Sprouston to the equally mean English village of Carham, which is distant about three and a half miles.—Population in 1821, 1371.

**SPYNIE**, or **NEW SPYNIE**, a parish in Morayshire, extending four miles in length and two in breadth, along the banks of the Lossie ; bounded on the north by Duffus and Drainsy, on the east by the Lossie, which di-

vides it from St. Andrews Lhanbryd, on the south by Elgin, and on the west by Alves. A ridge of moor extends the whole length of the parish, separating the cultivated land from an extensive natural oak wood, the property of the Earl of Fife. The arable land possesses almost every variety of soil, from the heaviest clay to the lightest sand; the whole is enclosed and well cultivated. At Spynie stood originally the cathedral of the diocese of Moray, founded by Malcolm Canmore in 1054; the seat of the diocese was removed to Elgin, in 1224, by Alexander II. On the banks of the loch of Spynie, near its western extremity, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishops. It has been a magnificent and spacious building, round a square court, fortified at the corners, having a gate and drawbridge on the east side, and surrounded by a dry ditch. Some of the rooms are still pretty entire; and the remains of the paintings on the walls were so distinct a few years ago, as to show that several representations of scripture history had been the design. Adjoining to the palace, were the gardens, now only distinguishable by the ruinous walls. Spynie is a dormant barony in the family of Lindsay. The loch of Spynie, above noticed, is a fresh water lake of three miles in length and one in breadth, and appears to have been formerly a firth of the sea, though it is now shut up at the east and west by a long extent of valuable land; accordingly, the land between the lake and the sea still retains the name of Ross isle, and many beds of sea shells, particularly oyster shells, are found on the banks of the lake, several feet below the surface of the earth. It abounds with pike and perch. It has lately been drained to a considerable extent. —Population in 1821, 996.

STAIR, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, lying on the south or right bank of the river Ayr, extending six miles in length, by two in breadth, though in one place it is completely intersected by the parish of Ochiltree. Tarbolton lies on the north, and Ayr on the west. Stair was first erected into an independent parish in 1653, when it was disjoined from Ochiltree, for the accommodation of the noble family of Dalrymple of Stair. The district is under a fine system of enclosure and planting near the river Ayr, and is well supplied with coal. The village of Stair consists only of a few cottages and a public-house, but its situation is most romantic. The parish

church is neat, and adjoins the village. Stair gives the title of earl to the family of Dalrymple. Population in 1821, 746.

STALK, or STACK, (LOCH) a lake in the parish of Edderachylis, Sutherlandshire, from whence the river Laxford flows to the sea on the west coast. On the south side of the lake rises the lofty hill of Stack.

STANLEY, a village in Perthshire, lying partly in the parish of Auchtergaven, and partly in that of Redgorton, where an extensive spinning establishment has been formed, which gives employment to a large body of industrious artisans.

STAFFA, an island of the Hebrides, remarkable for its columnar stone formations, and having its Scandinavian name from the resemblance of these columns to *staffs* or *staves*. It belongs to Argyshire, being situated at the distance of from four to five miles from the west coast of Mull, and about seven north from Icolmkill. Its form is oblong and irregular, about one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. "The beauties of Staffa," says Macculloch, "are all comprised in its coast: yet it is only for a small space toward the south and south-east that these are remarkable; as it is here that the columns occur westward, the cliffs are generally low, rude, and without beauty; but in the north-east quarter, there are five small caves, remarkable for the loud reports which they give when the sea breaks into them, resembling the distant discharges of heavy ordnance. The northermost point is columnar, but it is nearly even with the water. The highest point of the great face is 112 feet from high water-mark. It becomes lower in proceeding towards the west: the greatest height above M'Kinnan's cave being 84 feet. The same takes place at the Clamshell cave, where the vertical cliffs disappear, and are replaced by an irregular declivity of a columnar structure, beneath which the landing place is situated. The columns in this quarter are placed in the most irregular directions, being oblique, erect, horizontal, and sometimes curved: while they are also far less decided in their forms than the larger vertical ones which constitute the great face. When they reach the grassy surface of the island, they gradually disappear; but are sometimes laid bare, so as to present the appearance of a geometrical pavement, where their ends are seen; in other places displaying portions of their parallel side.



The difficulty of drawing these columns is such, that no mere artist, be his general practice what it may, is capable of justly representing any point upon the island. It is absolutely necessary that he should have an intimate mineralogical acquaintance, not only with the rock in general, but with all the details and forms of basaltic columns; since no hand is able to copy them by mere inspection; so dazzling and difficult to develop are all those parts in which the general as well as the particular character consists. This is especially the case in attempting to draw the curved and implicated columns, and those which form the causeway; where a mere artist loses sight of the essential part of the character, and falls into a mechanical or architectural regularity. That fault pervades every representation of Staffa, except one, yet published; nor are there any of them which might not have been produced in the artist's workshop at home. At the Scallop, or Clamshell cave, the columns on one side are bent, so as to form a series of ribs not unlike an inside view of the timbers of a ship. The opposite wall is formed by the ends of columns, bearing a general resemblance to the surface of a honey-comb. This cave is thirty feet in height, and sixteen or eighteen in breadth at the entrance: its length being 130 feet, and the lateral dimensions gradually contracting to its termination. The inside is uninteresting. The noted rock Buachaille, the herdsman, is a conoidal pile of columns, about thirty feet high, lying on a bed of curved horizontal ones, visible only at low-water. The causeway here presents an extensive surface, which terminates in a long projecting point at the eastern side of the great cave. It is formed of the broken ends of columns, once continuous to the height of the cliffs. This alone exceeds the noted Giant's Causeway, as well in dimensions as in the picturesque diversity of its surface: but it is almost neglected, among the more striking and splendid objects by which it is accompanied. The great face is formed of three distinct beds of rock, of unequal thickness, inclined towards the east in an angle of about nine degrees. The lowest is a rude trap tufo, the middle one is divided into columns placed vertically to the planes of the bed, and the uppermost is an irregular mixture of small columns and shapeless rock. The thickness of the lowest bed at the western side is about fifty feet; but, in consequence of the inclination, it

disappears under the sea, not far westward of the Great Cave. The columnar bed is of unequal depth; being only thirty-six feet at the western side, and fifty-four where the water first prevents its foundation from being further seen. To the eastward, its thickness is concealed by the causeway. Thus, at the entrance of the Great Cave on this side, the columns are only eighteen feet high, becoming gradually reduced to two or three, till they disappear. The inequality of the upper bed, produces the irregular outline of the island. The inclination of the columns to the horizon, in consequence of their vertical position towards the inclined plane of the bed, produces a very unpleasing effect whenever it is seen, as it is from the south-west: the inclination of nine degrees, conveying the impression of a fabric tottering, and about to fall. Fortunately, the most numerous and interesting views are found in positions into which this defect does not intrude; and many persons have doubtless visited Staffa without discovering it. Although the columns have a general air of straightness and parallelism, no one is perfectly straight or regular. They never present that geometrical air, which I just now condemned in the published views. In this respect they fall far short of the regularity of the Giant's Causeway. Very often they have no joints; sometimes one or more may be seen in a long column: while, in other places, they are not only divided into numerous parts, but the angles of the contact are notched. They are sometimes also split by oblique fissures, which detract much from the regularity of their aspect. These joints are very abundant in the columns that form the interior sides of the Great Cave, to which, indeed, they are chiefly limited; and it is evident, that the action of the sea, by undermining these jointed columns, has thus produced the excavation; as a continuation of the same process may hereafter increase its dimensions. The average diameter is about two feet; but they sometimes attain to four. Hexagonal and pentagonal forms are predominant; but they are intermixed with figures of three, four, and more sides, extending even as far as to eight or nine, but rarely reaching ten. It is with the morning sun only that the great face of Staffa can be seen in perfection. As the general surface is undulating and uneven, great masses of light or shadow are thus produced, so as to relieve that which, in a direct light, appears a

flat insipid mass of straight wall. These breadths are further varied by secondary shadows and reflections arising from smaller irregularities; while the partial clustering of the columns produce a number of subsidiary groups, which are not only highly beautiful, both in themselves and as they combine with and melt into the larger masses, but which entirely remove that dryness and formality which is produced by the incessant repetition of vertical lines and equal members. The Cormorant's or McKinnon's Cave, though little visited, in consequence of the frauds and indolence of the boatmen, is easy of access, and terminates in a gravelly beach, where a boat may be drawn up. The broad black shadow produced by the great size of the aperture, gives a very powerful effect to all those views of the point of the island into which it enters; and is no less effective at land, by relieving the minute ornaments of the columns which cover it. The height of the entrance is fifty feet, and the breadth forty-eight; the interior dimensions being nearly the same to the end, and the length 224 feet. As it is excavated in the lowest stratum, the walls and the ceiling are without ornament; yet it is striking from the regularity and simplicity of its form. But the superior part of the front consists of a complicated range of columns, hollowed into a concave recess above the opening; the upper part of this colonnade overhanging the concavity, and forming a sort of geometric ceiling; while the inferior part is thrown into a secondary mass of broad but ornamental shadow, which conduces much to the general effect of the whole. The Boat Cave is accessible only by sea. It is a long opening, resembling the gallery of a mine, excavated in the lowest rude stratum; its height being about sixteen feet, its breadth twelve, and its depth about 150. Upwards the columns overhang it, so as to produce a shadow, which adds much to the effect; while they retire in a concave sweep, which is also overhung by the upper mass of cliff, thus producing a breadth of shade, finely softening into a full light by a succession of smaller shadows and reflections, arising from the irregular groupings of the columns. The upper part of this recess, catching a stronger shadow, adds much to the composition; while the eye of the picture is found in the intense darkness of the aperture beneath, which gives the tone to the whole. The Great Cave is

deficient in that symmetry of position with respect to the face of the island, which conduces so much to the effect of the Boat Cave. The outline of the aperture, perpendicular at the sides, and terminating in a contrasted arch, is pleasing and elegant. The height, from the top of the arch to that of the cliff above, is 30 feet; and from the former to the surface of the water, at mean tide, 66. The pillars by which it is bounded on the western side, are 36 feet high; while, at the eastern, they are only 18, though their upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns which here form the causeway; a feature which conduces so much to the picturesque effect of the whole, by affording a solid mass of dark foreground. Towards the west the height of the columns gradually increases as they recede from the cave, but their extreme altitude is only 54 feet, even at low water. The breadth of this cave at the entrance is 42 feet, as nearly as that can be ascertained, where there is no very precise point to measure from. This continues to within a small distance of the inner extremity, when it is reduced to twenty-two; and the total length is 227 feet. These measures were all made with great care, however they may differ from those of Sir Joseph Banks. The finest views here are obtained from the end of the causeway, at low water. When the tide is full, it is impossible to comprehend the whole conveniently by the eye. From this position also, the front forms a solid mass of a very symmetrical form; supporting, by the breadth of its surface, the vacant shadow of the cave itself. Here also, that intricate play of light, shadow, and reflection, which is produced by the broken columns retiring in ranges gradually diminishing, is distinctly seen; while the causeway itself forms a foreground no less important than it is rendered beautiful by the inequalities and the groupings of the broken columns. Other views of the opening of this cave, scarcely less picturesque, may be procured from the western smaller causeway; not indeed without bestowing much time and study on this spot, is it possible to acquire or convey any notion of the grandeur and variety which it contains. The sides of the cave within are columnar throughout; the columns being broken and grouped in many different ways, so as to catch a variety of direct and reflected tints, mixed with secondary shadows and deep invi-

sible recesses, which produce a picturesque effect, only to be imitated by careful study of every part. It requires a seaman's steadiness of head to make drawings here. As I sat on one of the columns, the long swell raised the water at intervals up to my feet, and then, subsiding again, left me suspended high above it; while the silence of these movements, and the apparently undisturbed surface of the sea, caused the whole of the cave to feel like a ship heaving in a sea-way. The ceiling is divided by a fissure, and varies in different places. Towards the outer part of the cave, it is formed of the irregular rock; in the middle, it is composed of the broken ends of columns, producing a geometrical and ornamental effect, and at the end, a portion of each rock enters into its composition. Inattention has caused the various tourists to describe it as if it were all columnar, or all rude. As the sea never ebbs entirely out, the only floor of this cave is the beautiful green water; reflecting from its white bottom those tints which vary and harmonize the darker tones of the rock, and often throwing on the columns the flickering lights which its undulations catch from the rays of the sun without." The island of Staffa, which has been visited by all the chief scientific travellers of Europe, as well as the most distinguished literary characters of Britain, is grassy on its upper surface, and affords pasture to a number of sheep, which are under the care of a keeper, whose hut is the only human habitation within its bounds.

**START POINT**, a narrow projecting headland on the north-east end of the island of Sanday, one of the northerly islands of the Orkney group, separated from North Ronaldshay by the Firth of that name. On the outer extremity of the headland, a lofty stone beacon was erected in 1802 for the guidance of seamen, which not being found of avail in preventing shipwrecks in its neighbourhood, was altered to a light-house in 1806. This light-house has since been of incalculable benefit. It is situated in lat.  $59^{\circ} 20'$ , and long.  $2^{\circ} 34'$  west of London, from which North Ronaldshay light-house tower bears by compass N. N. E.  $\frac{1}{4}$  E. distant eight miles, and the Sand Head of Stronsay, S. W., distant fifteen miles. The light of the Start Point is from pure oil, with reflectors, elevated one hundred feet above the medium level of the sea, and is visible from all points of the compass, at

the distance of fifteen miles, in a favourable state of the weather.

**STAXIGO**, a small sea port village in the county of Caithness, situated about a mile north from Wick. There is a small bay or harbour, and a considerable fishery carried on by the inhabitants, who amount to about 200.

**STENHOUSE**, or **STENNESS**, a small village in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire, lying in a secluded hollow, north from Gilmerton.

**STENNESS**, a small island of Shetland on the north coast of the mainland.

**STENNIS**, a parish on the mainland of Orkney, now united to Firth. See **FIRTH** and **STENNIS**.

**STENTON**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, bounded on the north by Dunbar, on the west by Whittingham, on the south by Dunbar Common, and on the east by Spott. In figure it is most irregular, extending about three and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth. A detached portion lies considerably to the south, contiguous to a detached portion of Spott; this part is hilly and pastoral. The body of the parish is among the most beautiful and productive of this highly agricultural county. The surface, in general, rises from the rich plain of East Lothian, and is finely planted. Amidst some thriving plantations lies Presmennan lake, a beautiful piece of water, collected by artificial means, on the property of Mrs. Hamilton Nisbet of Biel, which, as an object of local wonder, occasionally attracts the attention of strangers. It was formed some years ago by drawing an artificial mound across the mouth of one of those vales which run down from the Lammermoor hills into the low country, and thereby collecting the waters of a small rivulet. By the kindness of the proprietrix, its beautiful scenery is open to the inspection of the numerous summer parties who visit it, who also allows them the use of boats, and permits them to walk through the surrounding plantations. Presmennan lake is about two miles in length, and averages about four hundred yards in breadth, though in some places it is double that breadth, and in others much narrower; its course, however, is so serpentine, that the stranger may conceive it any length; the banks rise to a great height on either side, being, in fact, part of the mountainous range of the Lammermoors.



They are thickly planted with wood, which seems to tower up on one side to a great height; on the other the wood is less elevated, but fuller grown. From the lake, an easy and delightful ride conveys the traveller to Had-dington on the west, or Dunbar on the east.—Population in 1821, 687.

**STEVENSTON**, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire, lying on the sea-coast; bounded by Ardrossan on the north, Kilwinning on the east, and Irvine on the south. Its form is a kind of irregular square, two miles and a half in length, and nearly the same in breadth. The surface of the parish is naturally divided into two districts of nearly equal extent, namely, the upper enclosed farms in the inland quarter, and the level grounds on the shore. A ridge of rocky ground separates these divisions, and on the west end of this ridge, where it dips into the sea, stands the town of Saltcoats, partly within this parish, and partly without that of Ardrossan. Stevenston parish abounds in immense quantities of coal, and there is also limestone. The village of Stevenston is situated one mile north-east from Saltcoats, and two south-west of Kilwinning. It consists chiefly of one street half a mile long. The place derives its name from Stephen, or Steven, the son of Richard, who obtained a grant of lands from Richard Morville, the constable of Scotland, who died in 1189; under that grant, Steven settled here, and gave his name to the place. The church belonged, of old, to the monks of Kilwinning. The inhabitants of the village are mostly employed in the neighbouring coal works, and in weaving.—Population of the village in 1821, about 1777, including the *pu.* 3558.

**STEWARTON**, a parish in the district of Cunningham, Ayrshire; bounded on the north by Dunlop, on the north-east by Neilston, on the east by Mearns, on the south by Fenwick, and on the west by Irvine and Kilwinning. The parish is above ten miles in length, and in some places about four in breadth. The appearance of the country is flat, though there is a gradual ascent towards the west, and from many places nothing interrupts the view of the sea, with the isle of Arran, and Ailsa Craig. This district, like that of Dunlop, is celebrated for the excellence of its cheese, and other dairy produce.

**STEWARTON**, a town in the above pa-

rish, situated in a pleasant part of the country on the banks of the water of Annock, at the distance of five miles north of Kilmarnock, eighteen from Glasgow, nine from Irvine, two from Dunlop, and three from Fenwick. The locality, as we learn from record, bore the name of Stewarton before the end of the twelfth century, while the surname of *Stewart* was still unknown; and it is probable that the settler who conveyed to it its name, held the office of steward to the Morvilles, who were the superior lords of Cunningham. For many centuries Stewarton remained a village of little note, and it is only in recent times that it has increased to its present extent, owing to the improved state of trade and manufactures. It has, however, been long distinguished for the making of Highland, or tartan, and other bonnets; and is the chief seat of that manufacture, especially of regimental bonnets and caps. The business has not been carried on in factories, but domestically. In aid of that branch of industry there are mills for carding and spinning wool; the manufacture of carpets is also carried on, for which wool-spinning is required. Within the last ten years a great increase of population has taken place, and the weaving of silks, muslins, linens, and damasks now engage the attention of the inhabitants. This thriving small town has no board of magistracy to injure its traffic by absurd regulations; its judicial business being under the management of justices of the peace, who hold courts at regular intervals. Fairs are held on the last Thursday in April, the last Tuesday in May, the last Thursday in June, the last Tuesday in July, the last Thursday in October, and the Friday week following for cattle and amusement; all old style. The weekly market is held on Thursday. Besides the established church, there are meeting-houses of the United Associate, and the original Burgher Associate Synod.—Population of the town in 1821, 2267, including the parish 3656.

**STIRLINGSHIRE**, a county partly in the Highlands and partly in the Lowlands of Scotland; bounded on the north by the shires of Perth and Clackmannan, on the east by Linlithgowshire, on the south-east by a portion of Lanarkshire, and on the south and west by Dumbartonshire. Its boundaries are in many places distinctly marked by water courses or lakes; the principal boundary line on the north being the Forth, on the east the Avon, on the

south the Kelvin river, on the south-west the Endrick water, and on the west Loch Lomond, one half of which it includes; as regards the Forth, a small portion of the county lies on the opposite side of that river. Stirlingshire extends about 36 miles in length, and from 12 to 17 in breadth; and contains a superficies of 489 square miles, or 312,960 statute acres. In consequence of its situation upon the isthmus between the firths of Forth and Clyde, and in the direct passage from the northern to the southern parts of the island, this county has been the scene of many memorable transactions. There are few shires in Scotland where monuments of antiquity are so frequently to be met with; neither does it yield to any in point of modern improvements, or in the beauties of scenery. The wall of Antoninus, built for the purpose of protecting the Roman conquests on the south, traversed the lower division of the county, and has left some slender remains for the investigation of the antiquary. The remains of Roman forts are also distinguishable, and the weapons and coins of that remarkable people have likewise frequently been dug out of the soil. In a subsequent age, the tract of country now called Stirlingshire was situated upon the confines of no fewer than four kingdoms; and it is probable that it belonged sometimes to the one, and sometimes to the other: It had the Northumbrian kingdom on the east and south-east, while Lothian was included in the latter: The Cumbrian kingdom, or the dominions of the Strathclyde Britons, included part of the district, and bounded it on the south-west: The Scots or the Highland territory, bounded it on the west; and the Picts were on the north. After the overthrow of the Pictish empire, the shire of Stirling, with all the country upon the south side of the Forth, was for some years under the dominion of the Northumbrian Saxons. The district, at a later date, passed quietly under the dominion of the Scottish sovereigns. Stirlingshire derived considerable importance after this period from the Castle of Stirling, which commanded a most important pass betwixt the northern and southern part of the kingdom. In the twelfth century it was much benefited by the munificent David I., who erected religious houses, particularly that of Cambuskenneth, within its bounds; and the inmates of these places, being generally learned men, they tended to civilize the rude manners of the

country. Various other incidents connected with the history of the shire, being noticed in the following article, Stirling, we pass on to a more useful detail of its appearance and modern character. Stirlingshire, as has been said, is partly Highland and partly Lowland. The Highland district is in the western quarter adjacent to Loch Lomond, in the parishes of Buchanan and Drymen; and here, in the midst of a mountain territory, rises the lofty Ben-Lomond to a height of 3262 feet. East from this Highland part of the county, the land becomes flattish or gently inclining towards the Forth and the Endrick. Next, on the east, or in the centre of the county, within the parishes of Killearn, Fintry, Gargunnoch, Campsie, Kilsyth, and the western part of St. Ninians, the ground again rises into a series of hills. The Lennox Hills, Campsie Fells, and Gargunnoch Hills are the local appellations of these eminences, which are from thirteen to fifteen hundred feet in height. From the highest of the hills in Kilsyth parish, there is obtained one of the finest views in Scotland, and which has been computed to embrace an extent of 12,000 square miles. Many of these hills in the central and especially in the southern division, partake more of the Lowland than the Highland appearance, as their summits, and many parts of their sides, are covered by green sward, which affords excellent pasturage for sheep. The eastern division of the county consists of beautiful carse land, in many places quite flat, and inclined planes gradually rising towards the south, from the rich vale of the Forth. In this quarter, the country has undergone prodigious improvements, and now exhibits everywhere the pleasing spectacle of fertile drained meadows, ~~fish-ponds~~ in the highest state of tillage, with plantations, pleasure grounds, gardens, and orchards, all in the most exuberant vegetation. Almost every variety of soil to be met with in Scotland, occurs in Stirlingshire; but the most common and the most fertile in the county, is the alluvial or carse land, which occupies an extent of about 40,000 acres on the banks of the Forth. In this soil there are beds of shells, clay, marle, and moss. Small patches of rich loam occur in many parts of the county. The soil on the bank of the rivers, in the western and central districts, is chiefly of a light and gravelly description. The agriculture of the county is subject to considerable variation, owing to the great variety of soil and

situation. The carse-lands, which are arable, are portioned out into small farms of from 15 to 100 acres, which sometimes afford a rent of £.4 an acre. But the hill farms frequently extend to nearly 4000 acres. Large crops of wheat, barley, beans, peas, turnips, potatoes, &c. are raised; the use of artificial grasses has also been very generally adopted in this county. The extensive ranges of moorland, in the upland districts, are exclusively devoted to the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep. There are few cattle raised in Stirlingshire, as the county is very generally supplied by the Highland drovers. The sheep are of the black-faced or Highland breed.—Stirlingshire is inferior to few districts of Scotland, in the quantity and variety of its mineral productions; the most abundant of which are coal, ironstone, limestone, and sandstone. The principal coal pits are situated in the southern base of the Lennox hills, and extend from Baldernock on the west, to Denny and St. Ninians on the east. Coal is also found in the eastern district, in the vicinity of the Forth and Clyde Canal. Stirlingshire yields this mineral in such abundance, as not only to be sufficient for home consumption, but, by means of the Union Canal, to supply the inhabitants of the metropolis at a much cheaper rate than they were formerly accustomed to pay. The ironstone, limestone, and sandstone, is found in the same district with the coal, one stratum of limestone being found above, and another below a stratum of coal. Veins of silver were discovered, and wrought about sixty years ago, but the working of them was soon discontinued. Copper, lead, and cobalt, have also been raised at different periods, but not in any considerable quantities.—The Forth is the principal river in Stirlingshire, and though not the largest, has always held a first rank among the rivers of Scotland. It has its origin in a spring near the summit of Benlomond, and after running eight or ten miles under the name of the water of Duchray, and flowing through part of Perthshire, where it is called Avondow, or the Black River, it again enters Stirlingshire, under the denomination of the Forth, and after receiving the Teith and Allan, it enters the carse of Stirling about six miles to the west of that town; a few miles further on, it becomes navigable for vessels of seventy tons. Below Stirling the sinuosity of this river is very remarkable; the distance from the above town to Alloa, which

is only seven miles in a direct line, is more than twenty by the course of the river, owing to its numerous windings, which are called the Links of the Forth. A little below Alloa it is joined by the Devon from the north-east, and shortly after expands into that noble estuary called the Firth of Forth, leaving Stirlingshire a little to the south of Grangemouth. The Carron, which is the next river in size to the Forth, rises in the central district, and after flowing on in an easterly direction, joins the Forth at Grangemouth. This river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons, for about two miles from where it joins the Forth. The other streams are the Avon, the Endrick, the Blane, and the Kelvin, none of which are worthy of particular notice. Besides these waters, the county possesses a large portion of the Forth and Clyde and the Union Canal, which sends a current of commerce through the district and enriches its vicinity.—The manufactures of Stirlingshire are various. At Stirling and in the town and parish of St. Ninians, there are manufactories of carpets, coarse woollens of divers kinds, tartans, and cottons, while there are several large establishments in different places for cotton, paper, copperas, alum, Prussian blue, soda, &c. There are many large distilleries in various parts of the country, in which an immense quantity of spirits is made. At one period, the county obtained a celebrity for its whisky, which it still maintains, but the extent of the manufacture of this article has been limited since certain alterations took place in legislative enactments, mentioned under the head KIPPEN. The grand staple manufacture of Stirlingshire is iron goods, cast and malleable, at Carron, on the banks of the river of that name: this establishment, which is celebrated all over Europe, has already been described under our article CARBON. The manufacture of nails for carpenter work is likewise carried on in the wayside villages to a very considerable extent, and the article so produced has long had the command of the Scottish market. By these various means, this central county of Scotland has risen greatly in wealth, civilization, and amount of population, and its future prospects are equally cheering. Stirlingshire comprises twenty-two parishes, besides portions of other four. The county contains only one royal burgh, Stirling, and the populous and thriving town of Falkirk; likewise the villages of St. Ninians, Airth, Bal-







Engraved by T. Clerk

# STATIONERS.

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from, Bannockburn, Camelon, Carron, Denny, Drymen, Fintry, Grangemouth, Gargunnoch, Killearn, Kilsyth, Kippen, Larbert, Lennox-toun of Campsie, Laurieston, Polmont, Strathblane, &c. all seats of an industrious population. The county possesses a very considerable number of elegant country mansions, the residences of landed proprietors and the wealthy classes generally; of these may be mentioned Buchanan House, Dunmore Park, Callender House, Craigforth, Airthrie, Bannockburn, Alva, Kerse House, Gargunnoch House, Fintry, Gartmore House, Kinnaid House, Westquarter, &c. The valued rent of the county is L.108,518, 8s. 9d. Scots, and in 1811 the real rent for lands was L.177,498; and for houses, L.25,370. In 1821, the population of Stirlingshire was 31,718 males, and females 33,656, total 65,374. The number of families employed in agriculture was 2600; those employed in trade and manufactures, 6641; and of those in neither of the above classes, 4492.

STIRLING, an ancient town, the capital of the above county, a royal burgh, and the seat of a presbytery, occupies a most romantic and beautiful situation on an eminence, near the south or right bank of the river Forth, at the distance of thirty-five miles north-west of Edinburgh, twenty-eight north-east of Glasgow, eleven north-west from Falkirk, six south from Dumblane, seven west from Alloa, and thirty-three and a half from Perth. In external appearance, Stirling bears a striking resemblance, though a miniature one, to the old town of Edinburgh; each being built on the ridge and sides of a hill which rises gradually from the east, and presents an abrupt crag towards the west; and each having a principal street on the surface of the ridge, the upper end of which opens upon a castle. While the situation of Stirling is thus one of the most pleasing and picturesque in the country, it is a place noted for its antiquities and the historical associations connected with them. As early as the period of the Roman invasion in the first century, Stirling seems to have been a place of military occupation, and it enjoys the distinction of having been a station of the Roman generals. Whether the name of Stirling be of a still more remote date, little is known with certainty. In all the old records it is entitled *Stryveline*, or *Stryveling*, a word of obscure etymology, which has been modified into *Ster-*

*ling*, and *Stirling*. Buchanan, and other writers, in Latin uniformly call it *Starkineum*. From its situation one the confines of the territory of the savage native tribes on the north, and the Romanized Britons on the south, it was frequently, with its bridge across the Forth, the scene of hostile conflicts. This fact seems to be alluded to by the insignia which the figure on the obverse of the ancient seal of the corporation of Stirling bears—a bridge with a crucifix in the centre of it; men armed with bows on the one side of the bridge, and men armed with spears on the other; and the legend, *Hic armis Bruti, Scoti stant hac cruce tuti*; on the reverse a fortalice, surrounded with trees, with the inscription, *Continet hoc nemus et castrum Strivilense*. The town has another seal, which shews a wolf upon a rock, inscribed with the motto, *oppidum Sterlini*. As was the case at Edinburgh, the town of Stirling arose as a suburb in contiguity with the castle; but this strength seems for several centuries to have been little else than a single tower. After the settlement of the Scottish government under Malcolm Canmore at the end of the eleventh century, it rose into consequence, and in the course of the twelfth century, the castle had reached the distinction of being one of the four principal fortresses in the kingdom. Such it continued to be during the celebrated wars which Edward I. of England carried on for the subjection of Scotland, when it was frequently taken and retaken, after protracted sieges, and under circumstances which prove its great strength at that period. During these struggles for the independence of Scotland, Stirling and its vicinity were the scene of some of the most gallant achievements of Sir William Wallace. Of these none was so remarkable as the battle of Stirling, fought on the 13th of September 1297. The English having raised an army of fifty thousand foot, besides a thousand horse, advanced towards Stirling in quest of Wallace, then in the north, and engaged in reducing various fortresses. Obtaining timely warning of the formidable armament advancing against him, he quickly collected an army of forty thousand men, and with great celerity, marched southward to dispute the passage of the Forth. When the English had come in sight of Stirling, they beheld the Scottish army posted near Cambuskenneth, on a hill now called the Abbey-Craig. Wallace allowed only a small part of his army to be seen, and skilfully



concealed the main body behind the height. The English generals sent two Dominican friars to offer peace to Wallace and his followers, upon their submission. Wallace replied, that the Scots had come thither to fight, not to treat; and that their country's freedom was the great object they had in view, and what they were prepared to defend. He concluded by challenging the English to advance. His answer so provoked the hostile commanders, that they immediately prepared to cross the river and attack the Scots. The bridge across the Forth was then of timber, and stood at Kildean, half a mile above the present bridge. Though this bridge was so narrow that only two persons abreast could pass it, the English generals proposed to transport along it their numerous army. Sir Richard Lundin, however, strenuously opposed the measure; and offered to point out a neighbouring ford, where they could easily pass sixty abreast. He had suspected a snare from Wallace, whose genius he knew to be very fertile in stratagems, and his sagacity too great to risk a battle with so small a handful of men, without having made some unseen preparations to compensate the apparent inequality of numbers. No regard, however, was paid to Lundin's opinion. The event soon showed how just it was. The English army continued to cross by the bridge, from the dawn till eleven o'clock, without any impediment. Now, indeed, the Scots had advanced to attack those who had got across; and they had also sent a strong detachment to stop the passage. This they effected; and caused so great a confusion amongst the English, that many upon the bridge, in attempting to return, were precipitated into the water and drowned. Some writers affirm, that the wooden fabric suddenly gave way by the weight, or rather by a stratagem of Wallace, who, guessing that the enemy would pass that way, had ordered the main beam to be sawn so artfully, that the removal of a single wedge would cause the downfall of the whole machine; and had stationed a man beneath it in a basket, in such a manner, as that, unhurt himself, he might execute the design upon a signal, viz. the blowing of a horn by the Scottish army. By this means, numbers fell into the river; and those who had passed were vigorously attacked by Wallace. They fought for a while with great bravery, under the conduct of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, an officer of noted courage and experience.

The Scots at first made a feint of retreating; but, soon facing about, gave the enemy a vigorous onset, whilst a party, who had taken a compass round the Abbey-Craig, fell upon the rear. The English were at last entirely routed, and five thousand of them slain; amongst whom was a nephew of Sir Marmaduke Twenge, a youth of great hope, whose death was generally lamented. Sir Marmaduke, with the rest, falling back to the river, crossed it with much difficulty. Some, finding fords, plunged through with great precipitation, and others escaped by swimming. Cressingham was amongst the slain, having early passed the bridge in full confidence of victory. He was an ecclesiastic; but, as in those times, it was common for such to possess civil offices, he had been advanced by Edward to that of high treasurer in Scotland. His rapine and oppression had rendered him very detestable. The Scots, however, disgraced their victory, by their treatment of his corpse. They flayed off his skin, and cut it in pieces, to make girths and other furniture for their horses. Stirling Castle first became a favourite royal residence about the reign of James I., whose son, James II. was born in it, and also kept for some time during his minority. James III. was extremely partial to Stirling Castle; parliaments were called to sit in it; and he increased the buildings by a palace, part of which is supposed to be still extant, and by founding a chapel-royal within its walls. James IV. gave Stirling and Edinburgh castles to his queen, Margaret of England, (daughter of Henry VII.) as her jointure houses; on which occasion she was infested in her property by the ceremony of the Scottish and English soldiers marching in and out of the two castles alternately—perhaps as a token of that mutual wish of peace between the two countries, from which the marriage had sprung. James IV. frequently resided here during lent, in attendance upon the neighbouring church of the Franciscans, where he was in the habit of fasting and doing penance on his bare knees, for his concern in the death of his father. The poet Dunbar writes a poem in allusion to this circumstance, which is entitled, “his dirge to the king bydand [abiding] oure lang in Stirling,” and is to be found in Sibbald's *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry*. James V., who was born and crowned in Stirling Castle, further adorned it by the erection of the present palace. It

was also occupied by the widow of the prince, Mary of Guise, queen regent, who erected the battery towards the east, called the French Battery, from having been built by her French auxiliaries. While James V. resided in the Castle of Stirling, he frequently went forth in disguise, and his adventures on these occasions have furnished a theme for many amusing anecdotes. James was a monarch whose good and benevolent intentions often rendered his romantic freaks venial, if not respectable, since, from his anxious attentions to the lower and most oppressed class of his subjects, he was, as we are told, popularly termed the *king of the commons*. For the purpose of seeing that justice was regularly administered, and frequently from the less justifiable motive of gallantry, he used to traverse the adjacent country privately. The two excellent comic songs, entitled, "The Gaberlunzie Man," and "We'll gang nae mair a roving," are said to have been founded upon the success of his amorous adventures when travelling in the disguise of a beggar. It seems that on such occasions James used to take the name of "Gudeman o' Ballangeigh," from the name of the hill at Stirling. It is related, that once upon a time when he was feasting at Stirling, he sent for some venison from the neighbouring hills. The deer being killed, they were put on horses' backs to be transported to Stirling; but unfortunately they had to pass the castle-gates of Arnprior, belonging to a chief of the Buchanans, who had a considerable number of guests with him. It was late, and the company rather short of victuals, though they had more than enough of liquor. The chief, seeing so much fat venison passing his very door, seized on it; and to the expostulations of the keepers, who told him it belonged to King James, he answered insolently, that if James was king in Scotland, he, Buchanan, was king in Kippen, this being the name of the district in which the castle of Arnprior lay. On hearing what had happened, the king got on horseback, and rode instantly from Stirling to Buchanan's house, where he found a fierce-looking Highlander, with an axe on his shoulder, standing sentinel at the door. This grim warden refused the king admittance, saying that the Laird of Arnprior was at dinner, and would not be disturbed. "Yet go up to the company, my good friend," said the king, "and tell him that the Gudeman of Ballangeigh is come to feast with the King of Kip-

pen." The porter went grumbling into the house, and told his master that there was a fellow with a red beard, who called himself the Gudeman of Ballangeigh, at the gate, who said he was come to dine with the King of Kippen. As soon as Buchanan heard these words, he knew that the king was there in person, and hastened down to kneel at James' feet, and ask forgiveness for his insolent behaviour. The king, who only meant to give him a fright, forgave him freely, and, going into the castle, feasted on his own venison, which Buchanan had intercepted. Buchanan of Arnprior was ever after called the king of Kippen. It is melancholy to add to this story, that the last king of Kippen was hanged at Carlisle, in 1746, for fighting in behalf of the ill-fated descendant of the Gudeman of Ballangeigh, Prince Charles Stewart. Other adventures of James V., while on these excursions, are still related traditionally in the country; in particular, one which had nearly cost him his life at the village of Cramond, and which has recently been dramatized, but our limits preclude the possibility of their introduction. Mary, daughter of this prince, here celebrated the baptism of her son, afterwards James VI.; on which occasion there was a prodigious display of courtly hospitality. James, whose baptism took place in December 1566, was removed in February 1566-7 to Edinburgh, but was soon after sent back to Stirling, where he spent the years of his childhood till he was thirteen years of age. The apartments which he occupied, with his preceptor, George Buchanan, and where that learned man, in 1577-8, wrote his History of Scotland, are still shewn in the palace, though now degraded into the condition of a joiner's work-shop. James did not make Stirling the jointure-house of his queen; that honour was reserved for Dunfermline. Here, however, he baptized his eldest son, Prince Henry, for which purpose he built a new chapel on the site of the old one. The fortress continued afterwards in considerable strength. In 1651, when employed by the Scottish Estates, in the honourable service of keeping the national registers, it was besieged and taken by General Monk. In 1681, James, Duke of York, afterwards James II. or VII., visited Stirling, with his family, including the princess, afterwards Queen Anne. A scheme was formed in 1689, by Viscount Dundee, (Claverhouse) and other friends of this mon-

arch, for rescuing the castle for his service from the revolutionists, but in vain. In the reign of Queen Anne, its fortifications were considerably extended, and it was declared to be one of the four fortresses in Scotland, which were to be ever after kept in repair, in terms of the treaty of union with England. Since that period, it has experienced little change in external aspect, except its being gradually rendered more and more a barrack, for the accommodation of modern soldiers. It formed an excellent *point d'appui* for the Duke of Argyll and the government forces in 1715, when that nobleman encamped his little army in the park, and resolutely defended the passage of the Forth against the insurgent forces under the Earl of Mar. In 1745, Prince Charles led his highland army across the Forth by the fords of Frew, about six miles above Stirling; but he made no attempt on the castle till the succeeding year, when, in returning from England, he laid siege to it in regular form, but was obliged to retire to the highlands, without having made any impression upon it. The history of the town of Stirling can hardly be separated from that of the castle, under the protection of which it rose to its present extent, and in whose fortunes and misfortunes it usually shared. It seems to have been made a royal burgh, some time after the Scottish sovereign, Malcolm II. (era 1004-34) pushed his empire across the Forth. In 1119, less than a hundred years after this extension of the kingdom, Alexander I. granted the town its earliest known charter as a burgh, which, however, is only a confirmation of some one which had been conferred before. Stirling thus ranks with Edinburgh, Berwick, and Roxburgh, as one of the four burghs which formed a judicatory for the regulation of commercial affairs, (the earlier form of the present convention of royal burghs.) It is a circumstance strongly characteristic of the time when Stirling procured its first known charter, that the four royal burghs of Scotland which enjoyed this distinction were appendages of the four principal fortresses. By an act of the Scottish parliament, in 1437, various burghs in the Lowlands were appointed to keep the various standard measures for liquid and dry goods, from which all others were to be taken. To Edinburgh was appointed the honour of keeping the standard ell—to Perth the reel—to Lanark the pound—to Linlithgow the firloft—and to Stirling the pint.

This was a judicious arrangement, both as it was calculated to prevent any attempt at an extensive or general scheme of fraud, and as the commodities to which the different standards referred were supplied in the greatest abundance by the districts and towns to whose care they were committed; Edinburgh being then the principal market for cloth, Perth for yarn, Lanark for wool, Linlithgow for grain, and Stirling for distilled and fermented liquors. The pint measure, popularly called the *Stirling jug*, is still kept with great care in the town where it was first deposited four hundred years ago. It is made of brass, in the shape of a hollow cone truncated, and it weighs 14 lb. 10 oz. 1 dr. 18 grs. Scottish Troy. The mean diameter of the mouth is 4.17 inches English, of the bottom 5.25 inches, and the mean depth 6 inches. On the front, near the mouth, in relief, there is a shield bearing a lion *rampant*, the Scottish national arms; and near the bottom is another shield, bearing an ape *passant gardant*, with the letter S. below, supposed to be the armorial bearing of the foreign artist who probably was employed to fabricate the vessel. The handle is fixed with two brass nails; and the whole has an appearance of rudeness, quite proper to the early age when it was first instituted by the Scottish estates, as the standard of liquid measure for this ancient bacchanalian kingdom. It will be interesting to all votaries of antiquity to know, that this vessel, which may, in some measure, be esteemed a national palladium, was, about eighty years ago, rescued from the fate of being utterly lost, to which all circumstances for some time seemed to destine it. The person whom we have to thank for this good service was the Rev. Alexander Bryce, minister of Kirknewton, near Edinburgh, a man of scientific and literary accomplishment much superior to what was displayed by the generality of the clergy of his day. Mr. Bryce (who had taught the mathematical class in the college of Edinburgh, during the winter of 1745-6, instead of the eminent Maclaurin, who was then on his death-bed) happened to visit Stirling in the year 1750, when, recollecting the standard pint jug was appointed to remain in that town, he requested permission from the magistrates to see it. The magistrates conducted him to their council house, where a *peater* pint jug was taken down from the roof, whence it was suspended, and presented to him. After a



careful examination, he was convinced that this could not be the legal standard. He communicated his opinion to the magistrates; but they were equally ignorant of the loss which the town had sustained, and indisposed to take any trouble for the purpose of retrieving it. It excited very different feelings in the acute and inquiring mind of Dr. Bryce; and, resolved, if possible, to recover the valuable antique, he immediately instituted a search, which, though conducted with much patient industry for about a twelvemonth, proved, to his great regret, unavailing. In 1752, it occurred to him that the standard jug might have been borrowed by some of the coppersmiths or braziers, for the purpose of making legal measures for the citizens, and, by some chance, not returned. Having been informed that a person of this trade, named Urquhart, had joined the insurgent forces in 1745,—that, on his not returning, his furniture and shop utensils had been brought to sale,—and that various articles, which had not been sold, were thrown into a garret as useless, a gleam of hope darted into his mind, and he eagerly went to make the proper investigation. Accordingly, in that obscure garret, groaning underneath a mass of lumber, he discovered the precious object of his research. Thus was discovered the only standard, by special statute, of all liquid and dry measure in Scotland, after it had been offered for sale at perhaps the cheap and easy price of one penny, rejected as unworthy of that little sum, and subsequently thrown by as altogether useless, and many years after it had been considered by its constitutional guardians as irretrievably lost. We need scarcely mention, that the recent generalization of weights and measures throughout Great Britain has rendered the Stirling jug no longer an object of usefulness. We have no data for ascertaining the progress which the town of Stirling made from age to age in size, property, or population; but we are warranted in believing that it was greatly raised in importance by its connexion with various religious houses, some of which it will be proper to notice. The chief religious house connected with Stirling, or in this district of Scotland, was the Abbey of Cambuskenneth, which, though situated within the county of Clackmannan, and parish of Logie, stood so near Stirling, that its abbots were occasionally styled abbots of Stirling. This abbey stood on a flat and limited peninsular

track of land on the north side of the river Forth, at the distance of a mile north-east from the town. The spot, it is supposed, had been the scene of some transaction in which one of those Scottish monarchs who bore the name of Kenneth had been concerned; and hence the place received the name of *Camus-Kenneth*, which signified the field or crook of Kenneth, from the river making a bend round the place. The situation was both pleasant and convenient, in the midst of a fertile country, where the community could be supplied with all sorts of provisions, including fish from the neighbouring river. The founder of the abbey, in the year 1147, was David I., who furnished it with a company of canons-regular of the order of St. Augustine, brought from Aroise, near Arras, in France. The church attached to it was dedicated to St. Mary. From an impression still preserved, it appears that the seal of the abbey was of an oval figure, with a point at each end, showing, at the foot, six monks kneeling in a devotional attitude; above, the Virgin and infant Saviour; and these figures surmounted with Gothic pinnacles; the legend round the sides, “Seal of the Convent of St. Mary of Kambuskinnell,” in Latin. David endowed the abbey with extensive possessions, and succeeding monarchs gave additional lands and privileges. Large donations were also made by private persons *in puram eleemosynam, or pro salute animæ*. Bulls also were obtained from sundry Popes, protecting the churches, lands, and other privileges belonging to the monastery, and prohibiting, under pain of excommunication, all persons whatsoever from withholding from the canons any of their just rights, or disturbing them in the possession of them. The most curious of those bulls is that of Pope Celestine III., dated May 1195, as it enumerates the possessions and immunities of the monastery at that time. It protects the farm of Cambuskenneth; the lands of Colling; the lands of Carsie and Bandedeath, with the wood thereof; Tillibotheny; the island called Redinche, situated between Tillibotheny and Polmaise; the farm of Kettleston, with its mills; the lands upon the bank of the Forth, between Pulmille and the road leading down to the ships; a full toft in the burgh of Stirling, and another in Linlithgow; one net in the water of Forth; twenty *caderni* of cheeses out of the king’s revenue at Stirling; forty shillings of the king’s revenue of

the same place ; one salt-pan, and as much land as belongs to one of the king's salt-pans ; the church of Clackmannan, with forty acres of land, and its chapels and toft ; the fishings of Carsie and Tillibotheny ; the fishing between Cambuskenneth and Polmaise ; and the half of the skins and tallow of all the beasts slain for the king's use at Stirling. The bull likewise protects to the monastery the tithes of all the lands which the monks should cultivate with their own hands, or which should be cultivated at the expense of the community ; as also, the tithes of all the beasts reared upon the pastures of the community ; and inhibits all persons from exacting these tithes. It likewise empowers the fraternity to nominate priests or vicars to the several parish-churches belonging to them, whom they were to present to the bishop of the diocese, within whose jurisdiction these churches lay, that, upon finding them qualified, he might ordain them to the charge of the souls. These priests were to be answerable to the Bishop for the discharge of their spiritual functions, but to the Abbot for the temporalities of their respective churches. It, moreover, grants to the community the privilege of performing divine service, with a low voice, and shut doors, without ringing bells, lest they incur a national interdict. Another bull of protection was granted by Innocent III. in 1201, in which sundry parcels of lands at Innerkeithing, Duneglin, and Ayr, are mentioned, which had been conferred upon the monastery since the date of Celestine's bull. During the space of two hundred years after its erection, the monastery was almost every year acquiring fresh additions of wealth and power, by donations of land, tithes, patronages of churches, and annuities, proceeding from the liberality of kings, earls, bishops, and barons, besides many rich oblations, which were daily made by persons of inferior rank. From the middle of the fifteenth century, there appears a visible decline of that liberality to religious establishments, which, in preceding ages, had been so vigorously exerted by all ranks. Donations became less frequent ; and the immense possessions acquired by cathedrals and monasteries had begun to be considered as public burthens ; and not without cause, for near one half of Scotland was in the possession of ecclesiastics. Several proprietors of land withheld payment of the tithes due from their estates, until they had been prosecuted,

and decreets obtained against them in the civil courts. The abbacy of Cambuskenneth also did not escape the evils of civil commotion. During the wars with England, the monastery was pillaged of its most valuable furniture, but this it soon got the better of by a new donation ; but the time having arrived at which the zeal of the reformers broke loose, it was entirely spoiled in the year 1559, when a great part of the fabric was cast down. Several of the monks embraced the doctrines of the reformation, though at the expense of their livings, as their portions were stopped by the queen regent. Mr. David Panther was the last ecclesiastic who possessed this lucrative abbacy. The temporalities, it seems, were either in whole or in part seized by John Earl of Mar, Regent, who also carried off the very stones of the monastery to build his own house in Stirling. After the Reformation, we find Adam Erskine, one of his nephews, commendator of Cambuskenneth. After the accession of James VI. to the crown of England, the temporality of Cambuskenneth, together with that of Dryburgh, and the priory of Inchmahome were conferred on John Lord Erskine, son of the Regent, that, to use the terms of the grant, he might be in a better condition to provide for his youngest sons, whom he had by Mary Stewart. The barony of Cambuskenneth, in which the monastery was situated, was settled on Alexander Erskine, one of his sons, who dying without issue, it came to Charles Erskine of Alloa, his brother, whose posterity continued in possession of it till about the year 1737, when it was purchased by the town council of Stirling for the benefit of Cowan's hospital. Of the once extensive fabric of the abbey nothing now exists, except a few broken walls, and a tower, which was the belfry. Some remains of the garden are to be seen, and the burial place where James III. and his queen were interred. There is no vestige of the church. In or near Stirling there was at one period also a monastery of Dominican or Black Friars, which was founded by Alexander II. in the year 1233 ; and there was likewise a monastery of Franciscan Friars, founded by James IV. in the year 1494, being that in which this monarch gave himself so much up to devotion, masses, and penance. It is natural to suppose that the establishment of these various houses added not a little to the consequence of Stirling, and a good deal to its wealth. Thus

aided, as well as dignified and enriched by its castle being the residence of royalty, after the accession of the house of Stewart, its prosperity received a great impulse. There is a tradition, that at one time Stirling had a keen struggle with Edinburgh, for the honour of being pronounced the capital of the kingdom, and only lost the object of contention by a sort of *neck-heat*, the provost having unluckily ceded the head seat, at a grand public banquet, to the provost of Edinburgh, which was held decisive of the matter at issue. Of course, the tradition cannot meet with any respect, as it is well known (see EDINBURGH, page 286,) that the present metropolis gained that distinction about the era of the murder of James I. at Perth, (1436-7,) when it was found that neither Perth nor Scone, Stirling nor Dunfermline, were able to afford permanent security to royalty against the designs of the nobility; yet such an impression as to the truth of the tradition, could only have been made upon the popular mind in consequence of a strong conviction, long entertained, of the eminence of Stirling in the list of Scottish burghs. Throughout the successive reigns of the Jameses, the town must have increased considerably in wealth and trade. We perceive from the books of the Register-House at Edinburgh, that Stirling then possessed tradesmen and artists of a high order. Yet it is probable that the trade it enjoyed in those reigns was chiefly in consequence of being the residence of the courtiers, and of the noblemen and gentlemen of the country around. Spottiswood the historian characterises it, in 1585, as a town "little remarkable for merchandise." It had then a number of *booths* or shops, formed of the vaults in which all houses were built in those days; and what is a remarkable enough feature, all the shop windows were defended by stauncheons. The border thieves, who accompanied the expedition of the banished Protestant lords in the year just quoted, made but little, Spottiswood says, of the "booths;" it being in the stables of the nobility that they got their best prey. It was easy to conceive, however, that at the time when the houses of the courtiers in Broad Street were comparatively new; when the houses of the Earls of Mar and Stirling were occupied by their respective proprietors in the splendid style of those days; and when the buildings of the

castle and the adjacent royal gardens were in their first and best style, Stirling must have been a very handsome town, without the assistance of shops; but, in all probability, the town never possessed throughout the times of its greatest splendour, above three thousand inhabitants. After the town was abandoned as a place of residence by royalty, it was frequently visited by royal personages, on which occasions the magistracy exerted themselves to receive with befitting honour the descendants of the former patrons of the burgh. Stirling was thus visited by James VI. and in 1638, by his son Charles I.; though it is, perhaps, a more interesting fact, that it gave a welcome to Charles II. when he visited it in the course of his unhappy expedition into Scotland in 1650-1, for the recovery of the kingdom lost by his father. There are many things in the council records to denote, that the magistracy, at that trying period, and even during the dominancy of the commonwealth, retained a strong feeling of loyalty for the descendant of their ancient kings. Stirling, also, was one of those Scottish burghs which Cromwell disfranchised, for not consenting to the union he desired to effect betwixt England and Scotland. On the restoration of Charles II., this monarch retained a grateful sense of the kindness of the citizens of Stirling, and extended and conferred their former privileges. In 1681, the town was again honoured by the residence of a branch of the royal family, in the visit of James, Duke of York, who then resided in Scotland in a sort of honourable banishment. No other royal personage visited Stirling till Prince Charles Stewart, grandson to the ill-starred duke, who forced his entrance into the town, with his army of Highlanders, on the 8th of January 1746. The town was, on that occasion, held out with considerable spirit for two days, but was forced at last to capitulate. The letter which Charles sent to summon the magistrates to surrender, is yet extant in the town-clerk's office. From these memorabilia of Stirling, we may now direct our attention to the particular objects worthy of notice. The castle being the chief attraction of the visitor, may be first noticed. Emerging from the town at its western or upper extremity, and after passing along a spacious parade-ground in front of the fortress, the stranger first passes under the archways, which give access through two seve-



ral walls of defence, the external fortification of the castle. These were erected at the expense of Queen Anne, who, at the same time, caused a deep fosse to be dug in front of each. The outer fosse is passed by a draw-bridge. Immediately after passing the last gateway, which was formerly defended by a portcullis, a battery, called the *Over or Upper Port Battery*, is found to extend to the right hand, overlooking the beautiful plain through which the river takes its winding course, as also the distant Highlands, and a multiplicity of other objects. The ground on this side of the castle is not precipitous, but gradually descends, in a series of rocky eminences called the Gowlan or Gowan-hill, towards the bridge. On the ridge of the nearest hillock, the remains of a low rampart are still to be seen, extending in a line exactly parallel to the battery. These are the vestigia of the works which Prince Charles caused to be erected against the castle in 1746. The situation, as may be easily conceived by the spectator, was very unfortunate. The castle, as we are informed in a print of the time, overlooked the besiegers so completely, that the garrison could see them down to the very buckles of their shoes. Accordingly, they were able to kill a great number of their Celtic assailants. The prince made no impression whatever on the fortress. Between the castle walls and the Highland battery, a road may be seen leading down the hill towards the village of Raploch. This is called the Ballangeigh road, from two words signifying the windy pass. At the same time, a low-browed archway, passing out of the court-yard, near the parliament house, and which formerly was connected with a large gateway through the exterior wall, is called the Ballangeigh Entry. The palace of James V. has its eastern aspect towards this court-yard. It is a quadrangular building, having three ornamented sides presented to the view of the spectator, and a small square in the centre. On each of the ornamented sides of this building, there are five or six slight recesses, in each of which a pillar rises close to the wall, having a statue on the top. These images are now much defaced, but enough yet remains to shew that they had been originally, like every other part of the palace, in a very extraordinary taste. Most of those on the eastern side are mythological figures—apparently Omphale, Queen of Lydia, Perseus,

Diana, Venus, and so forth. On the northern side of the palace, opposite to the chapel-royal, they are more of a this-world order. The first from the eastern angle is unquestionably one of the royal founder, whom it represents as a short man, dressed in a hat and frock-coat, with a bushy beard. Above the head of this figure, an allegorical being extends a crown with a scroll, on which are the letter I. and figure 5, for James V., (which are also seen above various windows of the building,) and the Scottish lion crouches beneath his feet. Next to the king is the statue of a young beardless man, holding a cup in his hand, who is supposed to be the king's cup-bearer. Besides the principal figures, there are others springing from the wall near them; one of which is evidently Cleopatra, with the asp on her breast. The small square within the palace is called the Lion's Den, from its having been the place, according to tradition, where the king kept his lions. It presents nothing remarkable in appearance. The apartments of the palace were formerly noble alike in their dimensions and decorations. Part of the lower flat of the northern side was occupied by a hall or chamber of presence, the walls and ceiling of which, previously to 1777, were adorned by a multitude of figures, carved in oak, in low relief, and supposed with much probability to represent the persons of the king, his family, and his courtiers. The walls were stripped of these most beautiful and most interesting ornaments in 1777, in consequence of one having fallen down and struck a castle soldier, who was passing at the time. Fortunately, at the very juncture when they were about to be condemned for firewood, an individual of taste observed a little girl going along the castle-hill with one in her hand, which she was carrying towards the town. Having secured possession of it for a trifle, the individual mentioned immediately busied himself to collect and preserve as many of the rest as yet remained. Strange to say, this person was no other than the keeper of the jail of Stirling; and it was to that house of care that he carried the beautiful carvings which he had rescued. They were kept there for upwards of forty years, when, having attracted the attention of the lady of General Graham, deputy-governor of the castle, drawings, not only of these, but of others, which had found their way into the

possession of Henry Cockburn, Esq., advocate, and other individuals, were made by her and an artist of the name of Blore, and then given to the world, in a series of masterly engravings, published by Mr. Blackwood of Edinburgh, in an elegant volume, entitled, *Lacunar Strevilinsense*. Those which were in the jail of Stirling have now been transferred to the justiciary court-room adjacent to it; but they have been much disfigured by the paint with which the civic taste has covered them. The lofty hall which they formerly adorned is now, alas! a mere barrack for private soldiers; but it is yet designated by the title of *The King's Room*. The buildings on the western side of the square, adjoining to the palace of James V., are of a much plainer and more antique character. It is supposed that they are of a date antecedent to the reign of James II.; a room being still shown, where that monarch is said to have stabbed the Earl of Douglas. James II. was so exceedingly annoyed through the whole of his reign, by this too powerful family of nobles, which at one time had so nearly unsettled him from his throne, that, in a fit of disgust, he formed the resolution of retiring to the continent. William, Earl of Douglas, having entered into a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross against their sovereign, James invited him to Stirling Castle, and endeavoured to prevail upon him to break the treasonable compact. The king led him out of his audience-chamber (now the drawing-room of the deputy-governor of the castle,) into a small closet close beside it, (now thrown into the drawing-room,) and there proceeded to entreat that he would break the league. Douglas peremptorily refusing, James at last exclaimed in rage, "Then if you will not, I shall," and instantly plunged his dagger into the body of the obstinate noble. According to tradition, his body was thrown over the window of the closet into a retired court-yard behind, and there buried; in confirmation of which, the skeleton of an armed man was found in the ground, at that place, some years ago. The chronicles of these early events affirm, that Douglas came to Stirling upon a safe-conduct under the king's hand, and that his followers nailed the paper upon a large board, which they dragged at a horse's tail through the streets of Stirling, threatening at the same time to burn the town. The king's closet, or Douglas' room—for it is known by

both names—is a small apartment very elaborately decorated in an old taste. In the centre of the ceiling is a large star having radii of iron, and around the cornices are two inscriptions. The upper one is as follows, "*J.H.S. Maria salvet rem pie pia*"—which may be thus extended, constructed, and translated, "*Pie Jesus hominum salvator pia Maria, salvete regem*"—*Holy Jesus, the saviour of men, and holy Mary, save the king*. The lower inscription is "*Jacobus Scotor. Rex*."—James, King of Scots. The eastern side of the square, opposite to this range of ancient buildings, is the *parliament house*, a structure erected by James III. in the Saxon style of architecture, and which formerly had a noble appearance, though now rendered plain by the alterations necessary for converting it into a barrack. The hall within this building was a hundred and twenty feet long, and had a magnificent oaken roof. Parliaments were frequently assembled in it. It is a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that Linlithgow and Stirling, two of the Scottish king's private palaces, had each a parliament-hall connected with it. James III. also erected within the castle a chapel-royal or college of secular priests, consisting of a dean or provost, an archdean, a treasurer and subdean, a chanter, a subchanter, and various other officers. This chapel he endowed most liberally. The original register of it is still preserved in the Advocates' Library, along with the chartulary of the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. The northern side of the square is occupied by the new chapel, which James VI., as already mentioned, erected, in 1594, for the scene of the baptism of his son Prince Henry. The ceremonial which distinguished this affair, was one of extraordinary magnificence and cost, being such as to be suitable in the eyes of his father for the heir-presumptive of three great monarchies. A very full account of it is yet extant; and a more splendid piece of pageantry was never seen in Scotland, till the visit of his late majesty in 1822. There existed, till lately, in the chapel, the hull of a boat, eighteen feet in length, and eight across the deck, which had been drawn on four wheels into the banquet-hall, with confections and other dainties for the company assembled. The chapel is now converted into an armoury; but less damage has been done to its exterior than to that of the other buildings in the castle. Previously to its

being made an armoury, the roof was a species of panelling without much ornament: but from the centre there hung, carved in one piece of wood, which is still preserved in the building, figures of the castles of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dumbarton, and Blackness, surmounted by a crown. Such are the objects usually pointed out to strangers as most worthy of notice in Stirling Castle. It is now necessary to attend to those objects of interest in the neighbourhood, which are historically or locally connected with it. The King's Gardens merit the first notice. They lie immediately to the south-west of the Castle-hill, and to the south of the castle. Their present condition is that of a marshy piece of ground, completely desolated. It is yet possible, however, to trace on this desolate spot the peculiar form into which the ground had been thrown by its royal proprietors. In the centre a series of concentric mounds, of a polygonal, but perfectly regular shape, and rising above one another towards the middle, is yet most distinctly visible. An octagonal mound in the centre, is called the *Kings Knot*, and is said, by tradition, to have been the scene of some forgotten play or recreation, which the king used to enjoy on that spot with his court. The King's Park lies beyond the gardens, towards the south and south-west. It is about three miles in circumference, is surrounded by a wall of great antiquity, but is now almost divested of wood, being chiefly pasture and cultivated ground. Other principal objects of curiosity within the ancient royal domain, are the Valley, and the Ladies' Hill. The Valley is an enclosed and somewhat hollow piece of waste ground, now belonging to the burgh, lying a little below the south side of the esplanade formed in front of the castle. It is about a hundred yards in extent, either way; but it is said to have been much larger before the erection of the Earl of Mar's house in 1750, when the garden attached to that edifice was taken off its length. The use of the Valley in former times was that of a tournament ground; while the Ladies' Hill was a sort of theatre for the female spectators. The scenery, in general, round the castle of Stirling, is exceedingly fine. In the immediate neighbourhood the ground is quite flat, either showing the foregoing remains or disposed in rich arable fields, while the scene is closed by the blue peaks of the Highland hills. The nearest rising ground is

south from the castle, and in this quarter the view is uninteresting and interrupted. But on the north, looking towards Airthrie, and the winding line of the Forth, it is of surpassing loveliness. The south bank of the castle is also clad with trees, and the whole is laid out in walks which could not easily be paralleled. After examining the castle, and viewing this splendid panorama of hill and dale, wood and water, the visitor returns to the town to explore the objects it offers for his inspection. The town of Stirling consists of a main or High Street, called Broad Street, of a spacious and imposing appearance, lying along the inclined plane, like the High Street of Edinburgh, with one or two other thoroughfares leading towards the castle, and several diverging streets. The interior and more ancient streets of Stirling present rather a mean appearance, being generally long, narrow, and containing many old-fashioned and decayed houses. Since the commencement of the present century, several of the streets, besides Broad Street, such as Baker Street, King Street, and Port Street, have been much improved, and filled with good shops. Every road, too, which leads out of the town, is now lined with neat modern villas, which betoken the wealth and comfort of the inhabitants; many of these are occupied by gentlemen of fortune or annuitants, who have returned, after an adventurous life, to spend the conclusion of their days in their native town. The streets are in many places ill paved, but at the more open parts of the town there is a flag pavement for foot passengers. The town has been lighted of late years with very brilliant gas. The public building most worthy of notice is the Old Church of the town, which stands near the castle. Though anciently one place of worship, this venerable structure now forms two, respectively called the East and West Churches. The division took place in 1656. The West Church was originally the place of worship connected with the Franciscan or Grey Friars' Monastery, founded by James IV. in 1494. It cannot therefore be of an older date. It appears to have had a projecting square building at each corner. One of these at the north-west corner was, according to tradition, the chapel of Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh, James the Fourth's queen. The interior was of beautiful architecture; and on



the arch (now converted into a window) which formed the entrance to it, may still be seen on the outside of the church, the rose of England and thistle of Scotland. Another of these projections is now an aisle. The West Church is now fitted up as tastefully as presbyterianism will allow, and contains some fine monuments on the walls. The East Church, at least the chancel, was built by Cardinal Beaton; but, though a later, and in external appearance a more magnificent structure, it is not, in reality, of such elegant architecture as its more aged neighbour. A square turret rises from the western part of the whole edifice. The church of Stirling is remarkable in Scottish history, as the place where the Regent Earl of Arran, in 1543, abjured the Catholic faith, and avowed the Protestant doctrines, which, however, he afterwards renounced. Here also, on the 29th of July 1567, James VI. was crowned, at the age of thirteen months and ten days, John Knox preaching the coronation sermon. In 1651, Monk took possession of the tower or steeple, from which he proceeded to batter the castle. The Highlanders in 1746, occupied the same station, for the purpose of celebrating their victory at Falkirk, which they did by ringing of bells, and discharging of fire-arms from the battlements. On both of these occasions, the steeple suffered from the shot of the castle. A large building on the south of the church is Cowan's Hospital, built in 1639. The front of this house exhibits a full length statue of the founder. At the head of Broad Street stand the remains of the house of the Earl of Mar, or *Mar's Wark*, as it has been called. It was originally a quadrangular building with a small court in the centre, but the ruins of the front of the square alone remain. In the centre of this part are the royal arms of Scotland, and, on the two projecting towers on each side, those of the regent and his countess. In an alley, called the Castle Wynd, leading off from the upper end of Broad Street, is shown Argyle's Lodgings, a large quadrangular house, built in the lordly style which prevailed during the reigns of James and the first Charles. By far the most noted structure in or about Stirling, is the Bridge over the Forth. It is reached by a road leading from the south or town side, and stands nearly opposite the castle. Being the first convenience of the sort, which occurs on the Forth for fifty miles upwards from the mouth of its estuary, and

having been, till lately, almost the only access into the northern department of Scotland for wheeled carriages (which now generally proceed by boats at Queensferry), there can be little wonder that it is so. Stirling Bridge is also conspicuous in the history of the country, and is altogether one of the most notable public objects in the kingdom. At a very early period, there was a wooden bridge across the Forth, about half a mile above the present stone structure, which was the scene of that exploit of Wallace with the English army already noticed. The remains of this bridge are visible at low water, and the place is still a ford. Montrose led his army through the water at this point, when on his march to Kilsyth, in 1645. The age of the stone bridge is unknown; but it must be at least as old as 1571, when Archbishop Hamilton was hanged upon it, by the king's faction under the Regent Lennox. It is of very antique structure, being narrow, and high in the centre. Formerly, it had a gate leading through two small flanking towers, near the south end, and another gate leading through two similar towers, near the north end: there were also two low towers in the centre. A painting over the door of one of the rooms in the Town House, represents the bridge in this state. General Blakeney, the governor of the castle, in 1745, caused the south arch to be destroyed, in order to intercept the Highlanders, both in their march south, in parties, to reinforce Prince Charles, and in their retreat northwards on desertion. On this account, when the royal army came to follow Charles to the north in February 1746, the Duke of Cumberland was obliged to supply the place of the deficient arch, by logs and boards of wood; which was one of the reasons why he never overtook, or came near his enemy, till the battle of Culloden. The old bridge of Stirling being found inconvenient for modern traffic, a new structure, at a short distance below, in a more commodious place, has been some time in preparation. Another public structure which may be noticed, is the Town House, an old edifice with a spire, standing in Broad Street. Behind it is the common jail. At the top of King Street stands the Athenæum, a handsome building, with a fine lofty spire, and a good clock; the ground storeys are converted into shops; in the upper is a reading-room and a very extensive library, consisting of an excellent

collection of books ; the front of the building is circular, which gives a much greater facility to the entrance of the two streets, which branch out here. Near to this structure is a large and commodious corn market, which is well attended. There is also an extensive butcher market, and a good weekly market is held every Friday. The chief manufacture of Stirling is carpets and tartans, for which the place has been noted, and this branch of business engages a considerable number of weavers. Brewing is also carried on. There are several booksellers and printers, and a number of other tradesmen only found in the better class of towns. There is a branch of the Bank of Scotland established ; and there is a Savings' Bank, as well as some other beneficiary institutions. Being the county-town, the courts of the sheriff are held here, and are attended by a number of procurators, resident in the place. On account of the shallowness of the Forth, no trade can be carried on by shipping, unless by incurring a vast expense in deepening and otherwise improving the river. At certain times of the tide, however, steam vessels from Newhaven reach the quay, and afford a cheap and agreeable communication with Edinburgh. (See FORTH, p. 449.) A mail and stage coaches sustain a regular daily communication by land with the capital and other places. Stirling has been long celebrated for its schools, chiefly on account of one of them having for a long course of years been successfully taught by Dr. Doig, a person remarkable for his attainments as a scholar. There is a burgh school for languages, mathematics, &c. and several parochial teachers of English. The town is perhaps still more celebrated for its hospitals or places of residence for decayed persons. Cowan's hospital, already alluded to, was founded in 1639, by John Cowan, a merchant in Stirling, between the years 1633 and 1639; forty-thousand merks being left by him to endow an alms-house for twelve decayed brethren of the guild or mercantile corporation of Stirling. The money was invested in the purchase of lands, which now yield a revenue of upwards of L.3600 sterling per annum, by which about a hundred and fifty persons at present receive relief. Spittal's Hospital for relief of decayed burghesses was founded in 1530, and Allan's for the education of children of tradesmen in 1724, and Cunningham's mortification for a similar purpose in 1808. These institutions, however well-meant, do not seem to

lessen the number of poor persons, of whom more may be seen in Stirling than in any other town of its size in Scotland. The parish of Stirling, which, as has been seen, possesses two established churches, is confined to the town and a small territory around it, the whole land not exceeding 200 acres. The castle, with the constabulary, by which is meant a small portion of land, are not reckoned in the parish ; and as little are the royal domains or king's park. They are exempted from all parochial assessment, and are in the parish only *quoad sacra*. A small portion of the parish lies on the north side of the Forth, in the county of Clackmannan. Stirling is remarked by the inhabitants of neighbouring towns, to be a place of extraordinary piety. The principal sect which has parted from the church of Scotland, since its establishment, began here about the year 1738, under the auspices of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, who was originally minister of what was called the third charge of the parish of Stirling. The place of worship occupied by this divine, after his secession from the church, continued in use till lately, when a new one was erected behind it. There are also congregations of the Reformed Presbyterian, a second of the United Associate, and one of the original Burgher Associate Synods, one of Independents, and two of Baptists, and an Episcopal chapel. The fast days of the church are generally the Thursdays before the first Sunday of May, and the last Sunday of October. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, with the powers of a sheriff, four bailies and sheriffs, a dean of guild, and treasurer. The council altogether consists of fourteen merchants or guild brethren, and seven trades councillors or deacons. The present set was granted by George III. in 1781, and is said to be liberal, but in practice is not found more beneficial than the constitutions of ordinary burghs.—In 1821 the population of the burgh was about 6000, including the parish, 7214.

STITCHEL and HUME, a united parish, the former in Roxburghshire, and the latter in Berwickshire ; bounded on the north by Gordon and Greenlaw, on the west by Earlstoun and Nenthorn, on the south also by Nenthorn, and on the east by Ednam ; extending from five to six miles in length, and from three to four in breadth. The surface presents a gentle declivity towards the south, and the lands are al-

most all enclosed and under tillage. The district contains some fine mansions with their plantations and pleasure grounds, among which are Stichel house and Newton-Don, near the village of Stichel. Hume castle, in the northern division of the parish, is noticed under the head HUME. The village of Stichel lies about four miles north from Kelso, and three south from Hume.—Population in 1821, Hume, 401, and Stichel, 451.

STOBBS, a village and extensive gunpowder manufactory, in the county of Edinburgh, situated in the parishes of Temple and Borthwick, in a secluded vale through which flows a rivulet tributary to the South-Esk, and useful in turning the mills of the manufactory. The distance from Edinburgh is about ten miles.

STOBO, a parish in the western part of Peebles-shire, lying nearly altogether on the left bank of the Tweed, opposite the parishes of Peebles and Drummelzier; bounded on the north by Lyne Water, which separates it from Lyne and Newlands, and on the west by Kirkurd and Broughton. It extends about six miles in length, by four and a-half in breadth. The greater part of the parish is hilly and of a pastoral character. Adjacent to the Tweed and its tributary, the Lyne, the land is cultivated, and in many places finely planted. The plantations and other improvements in Stobo parish, are chiefly contiguous to the road along the bank of the Tweed, on the property of Montgomery, baronet, of Stobo Castle. This is a modern and splendid edifice, situated a short distance from the parish church, within view of the Tweed. Farther up the vale of this river on the opposite bank, within the parish of Drummelzier, is New-Posso, the seat of Nasmyth, baronet, surrounded also by extensive pleasure grounds and plantations. Stobo parish is celebrated for its extensive slate quarries. The slate is of a fine dark blue colour, and has been used all over the southern district, as well as to a considerable extent in Edinburgh in the roofing of houses.—Population in 1821, 413.

STONEHAVEN, or STONEHIVE, a sea-port town, in Kincardineshire, of which it is the capital, chiefly in the parish of Dunnotar, and partly in the parish of Fetteresso, situated at the distance of fifteen miles south-by-west of Aberdeen, sixty one from Banff, thirty-four from Arbroath, fifty-one from Dundee, and twenty-three from Montrose. Stone-

haven is a considerable town, though not a royal burgh, situated at the mouth of the stream called Carron, in the bottom of a bay, and flanked on both sides by lofty hills. The old part of the town lies on the south side of the estuary of the Carron, and is irregularly and not very well built; on the north side, on an angle formed by the Carron and the Cowie, a new town has been erected, composed of neat and regular streets, with a square in the centre, founded and patronised by Mr. Barclay of Urie, who has feued the ground from his estate. The two towns are connected by a bridge, carrying across the road from the south to Aberdeen. The harbour south from the mouth of the united streams of the Cowie and Carron, is a natural basin, forming a safe refuge for vessels during storms, being sheltered on the south-east by a high rock which runs into the sea, and on the north-east by a quay, very convenient for the unloading of goods. In recent times the port has been considerably improved by the erection of a strong jetty or quay. The town has also undergone great improvement in point of cleanliness and comfort, the streets being widened and newly paved and lighted. The shipping is considerable, and is generally employed in the coal and lime trade, and sometimes in exporting grain to Leith. During the season a herring fishery is carried on, to the great advantage of the place. Formerly a considerable manufacture of linen and cotton goods gave employment to a number of weavers, but of late years this trade has almost disappeared. Stonehaven derives its principal support from the sheriff court of the county; there is also a justice of peace court. Stonehaven is a burgh of barony, of which the judicature is by the charter vested in the magistrates, chosen by the superior and feuars. The population is in a great measure of that moderately genteel sort which is almost invariably found in small county towns. A market is held every Thursday, and from Martinmas to Candlemas (on Thursday) for cattle and grain. There are five fairs held here, namely, on Thursday before Christmas, old style, Thursday before Candlemas, old style, second Thursday in June, second Thursday in August, and first Thursday in November. The established churches of Dunnotar and Fetteresso are situated near the town. There is also an Episcopal chapel, and a meeting-house of the United A. S. S.



ciate Synod.—In 1821 the population was about 2150.

**STONEHOUSE**, a parish in Lanarkshire, bounded by Glassford and Strathaven on the west, Hamilton on the north, Dalsersf on the east, and Lesmahago on the south. It extends about five miles in length, and on an average two in breadth. The surface is chiefly flat and arable, and well enclosed. The parish is intersected by the Avon. South from its bank, on the public road, stands the village of Stonehouse, at the distance of eighteen miles from Glasgow, and about seven from Hamilton. It is inhabited principally by weavers.—Population in 1821, 2038.

**STONEYKIRK**, (more properly **STEVEN'S-KIRK**,) a parish in the western part of Wigtonshire, lying on the Irish Channel, betwixt Portpatrick and Inch on the north, and Kirkmaiden on the south. On the east it has Luce Bay, and the parish of Old Luce. The parish, which extends seven miles in length, by from three to five in breadth, comprehends the three old parishes of Stoneykirk, Clachshant, and Toskerton. The surface is generally hilly, moorish, and of a pastoral nature. The low grounds are arable, and in some places planted.—Population in 1821, 3133.

**STORMONT**, a district in Perthshire, lying on the north-east bank of the Tay, and extending from Blairgowrie to Dunkeld.

**STORNOWAY**, a parish and town in Ross-shire, in the island of Lewis. The parish lies on the north-east part of the island on the eastern shore, bounded on the inland side by Barvas. It extends nineteen miles in length, by from seven to four in breadth. The surface is generally flat and moorish. The shores are partly sandy and partly rocky, and are indented by a number of bays, the chief of which are Broad Bay and the harbour of Stornoway. On a point of land at the latter stands the town of Stornoway, which was created a burgh by James VI., with the design of improving the civilization of the Western Isles. From a small origin, it has risen to a considerable size, by the exertions and patronage of the noble family of Seaforth. Here the white and herring fisheries have long been successfully carried on, giving employment to a number of vessels and men. The houses in the town are, in general, well built; and besides a neat and commodious custom-

house, there is a town-house, an assembly room, an elegant church, and two commodious school-houses.—In 1821, the population was about 1500, including the parish, 4119.

**STOURHOLM**, a small island of Shetland, lying on the south side of the mainland, in the parish of Northmaven.

**STOW**, a parish in the southern part of Edinburghshire, in the district of Gala-Water, with a portion at the southern corner belonging to Selkirkshire. It has the parish of Heriot on the north-west, and Galashiels on the south-east, and extends about fifteen miles in length, by an average of five in breadth. The parish is hilly, and for the greater part pastoral. It composes a large proportion of the vale of the Gala, which stream is poured through it in a south-easterly direction. The village of Stow is situated on the public road up the vale, at the distance of twenty-four miles south of Edinburgh, and seven north of Galashiels. Besides the church, it has a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. At the northern extremity of the parish, on the east side of the vale, stands Crookston, the seat of Borthwick Esq. At a short distance from Stow on the south, and also on the east side of the vale, stands Torsonce, another country residence, and near it Torsonce Inn, a stage on the Carlisle road.—Population in 1821, 1313.

**STRACHAN**, a parish in the western part of Kincardineshire, bounded on the north by Birse and Banchory Ternan, on the east by Durris, Glenbervie and Fordoun, on the south also by Fordoun and Fettercairn, and on the west by Edzell. It extends eleven miles in length, by from five to seven in breadth, and is for the greater proportion a mass of hills, some of which are very lofty, and belonging to a range of the Grampians. The land is low towards the north, on which quarter it is bounded by the Dee and its tributaries. Here the ground is cultivated, and in some places planted.—Population in 1821, 955.

**STRACHUR** and **STRALACHAN**, or **STRATH-LACHLAN**, a united parish in the district of Cowal, Argyleshire, lying on the eastern shore of Loch-Fyne, extending about eighteen miles in length, and from three to six in breadth. The general appearance is hilly and pastoral; but there are considerable fields of arable lands on the banks of Loch-Fyne. The parish is watered by the small river Chur, which falls into Loch-Eck. The

church of Strath-Lachlan stands near Loch-Fyne, and at no great distance stands Castle Lachlan, an elegant building near the site of an ancient castle of the same name. Strachur House is situated farther to the north.—Population in 1821, 702.

STRAITON, a small village in the parish of Liberton, Edinburghshire, on the road from Edinburgh to Peebles.

STRAITON, a parish in the district of Carrick, Ayrshire, lying in the upper or eastern part of the county, adjacent to the sources of the Doon and the Girvan, which encompass it. It is bounded by Dalmellington on the north, and extends about fifteen miles in length, by five in breadth, comprehending a superficies of seventy-five square miles. The greater part of the parish is only fit for pasture. In the south-east the surface is extremely wild and rocky, interspersed with a number of small lakes. There is a good deal of natural wood, and several extensive plantations, especially round the mansion of Whiteford. The village of Straiton is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Girvan, at the distance of forty-eight miles from Glasgow, fourteen from Ayr, and six from Maybole. It contains a neat parish church. Many of the inhabitants are occupied in woollen weaving.—Population in 1821, 1292.

STRANRAER, or STRANRAWER, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery, as well as a parish within its bounds, situated at the inner extremity of Loch-Ryan, Wigtonshire, at the distance of  $68\frac{3}{4}$  miles west of Dumfries,  $9\frac{1}{4}$  north-east of Port-Patrick, and  $9\frac{3}{4}$  west of Glenluce. Stranraer is a town of considerable antiquity, and is now in a thriving condition. It was a burgh of barony in the reign of James VI., and was created a royal burgh by a charter of that king, in 1617. It was not, however, enrolled as a royal burgh till the latter end of the reign of Charles II. The burgh appears to have been formed into a parish, in the early part of the reign of Charles I. before the year 1638, when it was made the seat of the presbytery of Stranraer. The new parish was confined, in its extent, to the limits of the royal burgh and its port, which before this creation were partly in the parish of Inch and Leswalt. The prosperity of the town, and its consequent increase, have rendered these limits too narrow; it has grown to be the most populous one in Wigtonshire, and its suburbs

have encroached on the parishes of Inch and Leswalt. The principal street is of great length, and the houses have not been built on any very regular plan. The harbour affords excellent anchorage, and a pier of considerable length, of modern erection, has proved a great convenience to the shipping. The exportation trade consists of grain, cheese, and other native produce, leather, and a considerable quantity of shoes. Some weaving is also carried on in the place. Being considered a healthy situation, it has become the retreat of a considerable number of respectable annuitants. In the centre of the town stands a building, originally a castle, but now used as the jail. There are several seats in the neighbourhood, adorned with all the charms of nature and art, as Castle Kennedy and Culhorn. A commodious parish church was built for Stranraer in 1785. There are also meeting-houses of the United Associate, the Relief, and the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, and a Roman Catholic chapel. It is mentioned that the people are remarkable for extraordinary attention to the duties of religion. Stranraer has a mason lodge, news-rooms, subscription libraries, a dispensary, and several other beneficiary institutions. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, and fifteen councillors, and joins with Wigton, New Galloway and Whithorn, in sending a member to parliament. The town-hall is a neat building in George Street. A justice of peace court is held here, at regular intervals; also, a burgh court. The weekly market-day of the town is Friday. The fairs of Stranraer are the January, horse, on the Thursday before the New-Year's Ayr fair; May, the Friday before Whitsunday; the last Friday in July, at Sandmill; the third and last Fridays in September at Sandmill; October horse fair, Thursday before Michaelmas Ayr fair, and last Friday in November at Sandmill.—In 1821 the population of the parish was 2463, including environs about 3000.

STRATH, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye, occupying the southern and narrower part of the island, next to Sleat, and bounded on the north by Portree. On the east coast it has the islands of Pabbay and Scalpa, and on the west Soa. The greater part of the parish is hilly and pastoral. Strath abounds in mineralogical wonders. The ferry

of Kyleakin is within it.—Population in 1821, 2619.

STRATHALLAN, a vale in Perthshire, through which flows the river Allan. It gives the title of Viscount to a branch of the family of Drummond.

STRATHAVEN, a vale in Banffshire, through which flows the river Aven.

STRATHAVEN, a town and burgh of barony in Lanarkshire, in the parish of Aven-dale, of which it is the capital, situated on the river Aven, at the distance of seven and a half miles from Hamilton, and sixteen from Glasgow. Strathaven is an irregular old town, full of long lanes and short streets, all of which run into each other in a peculiarly perplexing manner. It seems, like many other towns, to have been indebted for its origin to a castle. Strathaven castle, from an early period one of the seats of the Hamilton family, overhangs the town with its shattered and haggard walls, like the spirit of Fingal represented by Ossian as looking down from the clouds upon his living descendants. The breed of excellent horses, for which Lanarkshire is so much distinguished, took its rise at Strathaven. A Duke of Hamilton, upwards of a century ago, brought six fine horses from abroad, which he established in the parks attached to the castle, and from them a breed has been extended over the whole county. Strathaven is also remarkable for calves. The herbage around the town is supposed to be of a peculiarly fine quality, and excellently adapted for improving the flesh and milk of cattle. In consequence of this, *Stra'-ven veal* has been for many ages an article in high estimation; and a *Stra'-ven* calf is sometimes known to sell almost as high as a cow reared upon some less favoured district. Strathaven has always been known as a public spirited and industrious little town, and now weaves a considerable quantity of cotton goods. It was created a burgh of barony in 1450, and is governed by a baron bailie, nominated by the Duke of Hamilton. Besides the established church, there are Relief and United Associate Synod meeting-houses. The weekly market day is Thursday, which is well attended, and fairs are held on the first Thursday in March, the Thursday in Whitsun week, the last Thursday in June, the second Thursday in August, and one called the Old Fair, on the second of November. There are also one day's races in July.—In 1821

the population of the town was about 2000.

STRATHBEG, (LOCH) a small lake in the parishes of Crimond and Lonmay, Aberdeenshire. See LONMAY.

STRATHBLANE, a parish in the south west corner of Stirlingshire, bounded by Killearn on the north, Campsie on the east, Baldernock and New Kilpatrick on the south, and part of New Kilpatrick with Killearn on the west. It is nearly square in its figure, being five miles in length, and about four in breadth. It composes the vale of the river Blane, which pursues a north-westerly course through it. The land in the valley is exceedingly fertile, and it is beautified by several neat villas, while the sides of the hills are clothed with natural woods. Beyond these there is a considerable extent of moor, affording good pasture for sheep. There are two old castles, Mugdock and Duntreath, which have been strongly fortified. The village of Strathblane is situated at the distance of three and a half miles west of the clachan of Campsie, and four south of Killearn. There is a considerable printfield at the place.—Population in 1821, 748.

STRATHBOGIE, the vale of the river Bogie, in the northern part of Aberdeenshire. The district was formerly a lordship, but now unconnected with any civil or political jurisdiction.

STRATHBRAN, the vale of the Bran river, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Perthshire.

STRATHCLYDE, an ancient British nation, once occupying the vale of Clyde and adjacent districts. See articles LANARKSHIRE and DUMBARTONSHIRE.

STRATHCRUNACHAN, a small glen in Badenoch, commencing about a mile east of Garvamore, and stretching from the Spey southward to the head of Loch Laggan. The old *drove* road to Dalwhinnie passes through it.

STRATHDON, a parish in the western part of Aberdeenshire, bounded by Inveraven in Banffshire on the north, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Migvie on the east, and Glenmuick on the south. It is intersected by a part of Tarland parish. The parish of Strathdon extends twenty miles in length, and is from seven to eight in breadth. It consists in a great measure of the upper part of the



vale of the river Don, which is chiefly within it, and pursues a course tending eastward. It was formerly named Invernochtie, from the situation of the church, which stands at the confluence of the Nochtie with the Don. Adjacent to these waters the land is arable, but behind it is chiefly hilly and pastoral.—Population in 1821, 1698.

STRATHEARN, or STRATHERNE, the vale of the Earn, Perthshire, and by a wider interpretation, a large district adjacent to this beautiful river and its tributaries. It is bounded by Perth on the north, Monteith on the west and south-west, Fife on the south, and the Tay on the east. Altogether it extends from about Comrie on the west to Abernethy on the east. It includes much Highland and Lowland territory. At its eastern extremity it is flat and richly planted and well enclosed; and is adorned by a great number of villages and gentlemen's seats.

STRATHFILLAN, a vale in Perthshire, in the parish of Killin.

STRATHGRYFE, the ancient name of Renfrewshire, in whole or part; so named from the river Gryfe, the principal river of the district.

STRATHMARTIN, a parish in the southern part of Forfarshire, bounded by Tealing on the north, Auchterhouse on the west, Liff and Mains on the south, and Mains also on the east. This parish is small, extending only about two and a quarter miles each way, and composes a part of the beautiful arable vale of the Dichty.—Population in 1821, 695.

STRATHMASHIE, a glen in Badenoch, watered by the Mashie, a stream tributary to the Spey, which it joins on the right about a mile above the new bridge of Laggan. Through this strath passes the lately formed excellent road to Fort-William, commonly known by the name of the Loch Laggan road.

STRATHMIGLO, a parish in the north-west part of Fifeshire, lying directly north from the Lomonds. It is bounded on the north by the main body of the parish of Abernethy, situated in Perthshire; on the east it has a small portion of Abernethy which lies in Fifeshire, and the parishes of Auchtermuchty and Falkland; on the south it is bounded by Falkland and by Portmoak in Kinross-shire, and on the west by Portmoak, Orwell, and that portion of Arngask parish which is situ-

ated in Fifeshire. Its greatest length is rather more than seven miles, and its greatest breadth about four. The water of Eden, (or Miglo, the name it receives while in the parish,) intersects its whole length, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; it has its source from two branches, one rising at the north-west, and another at the south-west corner of the parish. On the water there are in the parish four corn mills, a flour mill, a lint mill, a spinning mill, and a bleachfield near the village. The whole of the parish is either arable or planted, except those parts of the Lomonds which were set apart at the division in 1815, to certain heritors of this parish; and ever since that period, there have been considerable portions of the hill *broken in*, as well as a large space lately planted by General Balfour of Balbirnie, the proprietor of the ancient estate of Corstoun. On this estate also, there are considerable remains of natural wood, consisting chiefly of oak and hazel, which seems anciently to have been connected with the wood of Falkland, as tradition asserts that it lay all along the north side of the Lomonds. It is well kept and enclosed, and occasionally cut for the sake of the bark.

STRATHMIGLO, a village or burgh of barony in the above parish, situated in a pleasant plain on the north bank of the Miglo or Eden, at the distance of nearly two miles west from Auchtermuchty. It consists principally of one irregular street with lanes diverging at right angles. It is a place of some antiquity, and in old records is called *Eccles-Martin*, probably from the church being dedicated to the saint of that name. Sibbald says, "it belongs to the Lord Burghly since 1600, anciently to the Scotts of Balweirie, who, about 1251, got it from the Earl of Fife for their good services. Duncan, Earl of Fife, got it from Malcolm IV. with his niece." The feus which held of Scott consist of five or six detached portions interspersed through the village, and were, by his charter in 1600, erected into a burgh of barony, with privilege of holding courts, of gallows and tolbooth, and the usual powers of such erections. This charter was confirmed under the great seal in the reign of James VI. 1605; but, as the nomination of the bailies and admission of burgesses was vested in the person of the superior, their powers, of course, fell under the sweep of the act 20 Geo. II. abolishing the heritable jurisdictions. An-

other part of the village was formerly part of the abbey lands of Balmerino; and after Lord Balmerino's attainder in 1745, it was acquired by the estate of Pitlour, and, together with the burgh, now holds of P. G. Skene, Esq., whose elegant seat of Pitlour House is about a mile to the north, overlooking the town. A third portion belonged anciently to the knights templars; and after the suppression of that order, appears to have fallen into the hands of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, as one of the feuars is still held by his title to maintain the cross of St. John on a conspicuous part of his house. Another part is called the Kirklands, and holds of the Earl of Mansfield, as proprietor of Balvaird; he is also patron of the church. The parish church is a plain modern structure, built about sixty years ago. There is a town-house in the middle of the village, with a neat tower and spire, 70 feet high, built in 1734, principally from the ruins of the castle of Cairnyflappet, granted to the feuars of Margaret Balfour of Burleigh, the then superior; in return for which they erected a fine relief of the Burleigh arms on the front of the spire, which is almost as perfect now as when first executed. The site of the castle of Cairnyflappet is easily discerned about a quarter of a mile east from the town, by the remains of a square ditch or fosse which had completely surrounded it. A village has been built within these fifty years on the opposite side of the Miglo, called The Feus of Wester-cash; it holds of George Tod, Esq. W. S. Between the old and new villages is a beautiful square and level meadow, called the Town-green, intersected by the Miglo, and belonging to the burgh, which, together with some *loans*, is all that remains of a common extending to 170 acres, before it was divided, about the middle of last century. In an "agreement amongst the feuars of Strathmiglo relative to the division of the Lomond Hill, Nov. 7, 1815," it is stated, "That that part of Strathmiglo which is the burgh, or Strathmiglo proper, contains in their old charter 18 feus; and that it is now divided into 46 feus, upon which are 123 houses, and 387 inhabitants. The population of the whole town and feus will now exceed 1000. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. There are two annual fairs here, one in June, and the other in November, although the last has been

long in desuetude. There are two societies in the village, namely, the Strathmiglo Friendly Society, and the Stratheden Operative Mason Lodge.—In 1821, the population of the village was about 800, including the parish, 1842.

**STRATHMORE**, (or the **GREAT STRATH**,) a large valley or strath, stretching across Scotland from Stonehaven in Kincardineshire on the east, to the district of Cowal in Argyshire on the west. Its northern boundary is the Grampian mountains, and its southern the Sidlaw, Ochil, and Lennox hills. Strathmore is spacious and fertile, partaking of the soft and rich nature of the lowland vales to which it adjoins, and is interspersed with numerous town, villages, and elegant seats. The name of Strathmore is as frequently applied in a restricted sense, to that part of the vale which is bounded by the Sidlaws, extending from Methven in Perthshire to Laurencekirk in Mearns. This noble piece of country gives a title to the ancient family of Lyon. The seat of this noble family, the celebrated Glammis castle, is situated in one of the most beautiful spots throughout the whole territory, about six miles to the south-west of Forfar.

**STRATHMORE**, a Highland vale in the parish of Durness, Sutherlandshire, through which a stream flows in a northerly direction to Loch Hope, whose waters are emptied into Loch Eribole on the north coast.

**STRATHNAVER**, an extensive Highland vale in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, through which flows the river Naver from the loch of the same name.

**STRATHPEFFER**, a beautiful vale in Ross-shire, near the town of Dingwall. In this vale there is a mineral spring, now a place of resort as a watering place, and as such it has obtained a considerable celebrity in the north of Scotland.

**STRATHSPEY**, the vale of the river Spey, in the counties of Inverness and Moray. See **SPEY**.

**STRATHY**, a river in the parish of Farr, Sutherlandshire, flowing through a Highland vale in a northerly direction to the north coast, where it is disembogued at an inlet called Strathy bay. At its junction with the sea stands a small village named Strathy; and the headland, west of the bay, is entitled Strathy head.

**STRELITZ**, a small modern village in the parish of Cargill, Perthshire, at the distance of eight miles north of Perth, so named in honour of the late Queen Charlotte. It was built, in 1763, by the commissioners for managing the annexed estates as a place of residence for the discharged soldiers at the conclusion of the German war. It consists of a series of neat dwellings with gardens.

**STRICHEN**, a parish in the district of Buchan, Aberdeenshire, bounded by part of Aberdeen, part of Fraserburgh, and Rathen on the north, Lonmay on the east, and New Deer on the south. It is of an irregular figure, extending six miles in length from east to west. It is intersected by the river Ugie, to which the land inclines, and though generally hilly, is much improved, and beautified by plantations, especially west from the river. Here stands Strichen House; and on the east, or opposite bank of the Ugie, is situated the village of Strichen, at the distance of fifteen miles north-west of Peterhead.—Population in 1821, 1968.

**STRICKATHROW**, a parish in Forfarshire, bounded by Brechin on the south, and Menmuir on the south-west. On the north, it is separated from the parish of Edzel and Kincardineshire, by the West Water and the North Esk, to which it is tributary. It extends about seven miles in length, by from one and a half to two miles in breadth. This is a pleasing district, now considerably improved by planting, and otherwise. In its north-western part rises the conspicuous hill of Lundie. In the parish church-yard of Strickathrow, July 2, 1296, the unfortunate John Baliol resigned his sovereignty into the hands of King Edward.—Population in 1821, 580.

**STROMA**, a small island in the Pentland Firth, about two miles from the shore of the parish of Canisbay, Caithness, to which it belongs. It measures two miles in length, and one in breadth, and is partly arable and inhabited. See **PENTLAND FIRTH**.

**STROMAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, in the Sound of Harris.

**STROMNESS**, a parish and town in the mainland of Orkney. The parish of Stromness at present includes the parochial division of Sandwick, and lies on the western side of the island. Stromness is bounded on three sides by the sea, and on the north by the pa-

ishes of Stennis and Sandwick. Stromness has recently increased so much in population, that it has been resolved upon, at the death of the present incumbent, to disjoin from it the parish of Sandwick, and again to form the latter into an independent parish. In the parishes are several natural curiosities, especially the "hole o' Row" in Sandwick: there are also veins of lead throughout both parishes. Altogether, the united parish, which is of the usual hilly and pastoral character of Orkney, extends about nine miles along the western coast. The capital of the united parish, Stromness, is situated at its southern extremity, adjoining the Sound of Hoy, opposite Graemsay island, at the distance of fourteen miles west from Kirkwall, and thirty from Huna. On the east side of the town there is a small bay of the sea, which forms the harbour of the port; it is well sheltered from all winds, and affords safe anchorage for vessels of upwards of 1000 tons burden. The bay is not above a mile long, and half a mile broad; but it is one of the safest harbours in the northern parts of the kingdom. On the east side of the bay at its entrance it is defended by two small islands or holms. The harbour of Stromness is visited by the ships of the Hudsons bay company, and it is no uncommon thing, in the spring months, to see fifty large vessels on the way to the whale fishery, exclusive of casual visitors. The town of Stromness, at the beginning of last century, was very considerable, consisting only of half a dozen houses with slated roofs, and a few scattered huts; the first inhabited by two gentlemen of landed property, and two or three small traders, the last by a few fishermen and mechanics. Two small vessels of thirty tons each were all that belonged to it, and these were employed in catching cod and ling at Barra, and usually made a voyage once a year to Leith or Norway. The naturally excellent situation of the harbour for the admission of vessels proceeding to or from North America, however, gradually brought the village into notice and increased its trade. The prosperity of the port it seems immediately attracted the attention of the burgh of Kirkwall, which, like all corporations under like circumstances, endeavoured to crush the rising importance of the village, and to strip it of its trade. Founding on an obscure act of William and Mary, 1690, which declared



"that the exporting and importing of foreign commodities belonged only to freemen, inhabitants of royal burghs," and another act which ordained that such right might be granted by royal burghs provided the places so *favoured* contributed a portion of the cess, the burgh of Kirkwall endeavoured to exact from the village of Stromness a certain amount of taxation. A long litigation ensued in the Court of Session, which at last, in 1754, declared that "the burgh of Kirkwall had no right to assess the village of Stromness, but that the said village should be quit thereof and free therefrom in all time coming." From this decision the magistrates of Kirkwall appealed to the House of Lords, which in 1758 affirmed the judgment. By this important decision, the village of Stromness and all the villages throughout Scotland, became free and independent of royal burghs. Before this process was settled, the trade of Stromness had been almost ruined by the dependence on Kirkwall, but ever since its independence was secured, the traffic has increased, and now it is one of the chief resorts of shipping in the northern isles, besides owning a considerable number of trading vessels. Stromness is an exceedingly irregularly built town, its houses being erected quite close to the water, some being within flood-mark, and protected by bulwarks, quays, and jetties, which every individual has built as suited his own convenience and taste. This range of irregular building forms a narrow street seldom exceeding twelve feet in width. A very extensive warehouse has been erected at the north end of the town, and there is an excellent pier with eighteen feet water at spring tides. A very great source of wealth to the place is the touching of the vessels in the Greenland trade, who annually make up their crew here; these ships are also provided here with some necessaries for their voyage. The manufacture of straw-plait is carried on extensively, employing great numbers of females. Boat and shipbuilding is also carried on to a considerable extent. There is an annual fair on the first Tuesday in September, which continues for more than a week, and is attended by tradesmen with goods from Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other places. There are also two cattle markets or fairs in May and October. The town has been erected a burgh of barony, and is under the jurisdiction of two bailies and nine councillors.—In 1821 the population of

the parish of Sandwick was 930, of the parish of Stromness 708, and of the burgh and parish of Stromness, 2236.

STRONSAY, (or *Deceitful Island*), an island of Orkney, lying from six to eight miles north-east from the mainland. It is of a most irregular figure, being indented with deep arms of the sea on all sides so as to form the land into a series of peninsulæ. It measures about six miles each way at the broadest parts. This island is generally flat, and though much remains in a state of nature, agriculture has made considerable improvement, which will probably be aided by the discovery of a bed of limestone, a substance rarely found in Orkney. There are two safe harbours, namely Ling Bay on the west, sheltered by the holm of Ling, and Papa Sound, lying between Stronsay and Papa-Stronsay. The antiquities of this island are some Picts' houses, and a building at Lamb Head has very massy circular walls, containing small chambers within the thickness of the rude masonry. Tumuli occur here as elsewhere. Two promontories, Odness and Torness, are certainly named in honour of the northern deities, Odin and Thor. A small creek also bears the name of Gio-Odin, where the *Fucus palmatus* is supposed to be sanative.

STRONSAY and EDAY, a parish in Orkney, comprehending the islands of Stronsay, Eday, Papa-Stronsay, Faray, and nine holms or pasture islands.—Population in 1821, 1686.

STRONTIAN, a district in the West Highlands, in the parish of Ardnamurchan, Argyshire, possessing a village of the same name, with a lead mine in its neighbourhood. The village is situated on the north bank of Loch Sunart, near its inner extremity, at the distance of thirty miles south west of Fort-William. "Of Strontian," says Macculloch, "I have little to say; the country is wild and uninteresting, though there is grandeur in one scene, in a deep valley which is terminated by the fine form of Scur-Donald. The lead mine is the cause of a considerable population, and has caused much improvement of small lots of land that would otherwise have remained in pasture. On the mineralogy of this mine I may only say, that it has produced a great variety of the most rare calcareous spars, with splendid specimens of the staurolite, and that it was the first place where the carbonate of

Strontian, and indeed the peculiar earth which has been named from this village, was found. To the proprietors the value of this mine has been vacillating, and I believe that it never produced much profit, while for a long series of years past it was quite dormant. We must not, however, measure its value to the country by the profit which it has yielded. As a manufactory finding work and wages for a people which is but too often in want of both, it has been valuable, even when it merely paid its expenses. The village now possesses an excellent inn. In more recent years, Strontian has come into notice as a place for the manufacture of straw hats of different descriptions, an account of which, as follows, is given in the *Inverness Courier*, Oct. 22, 1828. "About twelve months ago, Sir James Riddell, proprietor of the district of Strontian, established a manufactory of straw hats as a means of improving the condition of the peasantry on his estate. Similar establishments have for years flourished in Orkney, where there are at present no less than 2000 persons engaged in this employment, the produce of which finds a ready market in Edinburgh and Glasgow. Following their example, the worthy baronet hoped, that with a little outlay and perseverance, aided by the assistance of experienced persons from the south, he would not only open up a source of profitable occupation for the young people, but introduce amongst them habits of cleanliness, order, and industry, which might be attended with the most beneficial results on their happiness and future prospects. The scheme has already far surpassed the expectations of its benevolent projector. Managers were provided, the villagers set to work, and orders keep pouring in on the little colony faster than they can be executed. Above fifty females are now happily engaged in preparing the *substratum* of gentlemen's silk hats, and plaiting the more ambitious structures of ladies' bonnets. Men are employed to dress and finish the hats, but their number is, of course, comparatively small, though there is every prospect of the establishment being speedily doubled. Each of the girls earns from five to six pounds per annum, and where there are two or three in a family, or even where there is but one, we need scarcely say how much these earnings tell upon the scanty income of the peasant. A complete moral change has also been introduced into the

village. Sir James and his lady insisted mainly on the article of cleanliness, both in and out of doors, and as the hand readily obeys what the heart dictates, the girls soon caught the spirit of the lesson, and were not only neat and tidy themselves, but carried the same principle into their fathers' homes. Dunghills were speedily displaced from their ancient prescriptive station in front of the door, *dubs* were filled up, light and air were not wholly excluded, besoms were in constant requisition, and in short the huts of Strontian, from being almost literally what Johnson called 'murky dens,' have become neat habitable abodes, almost rivalling the cottages of Goldsmith's beloved Auburn. The male population of Strontian are chiefly employed in cultivating some lead mines which abound in the country, and the introduction of such habits into the families of these men must be an incalculable blessing. Mr. Southey reckons that Wesley did more good among the colliers of Newcastle than in any other scene of his spiritual exertions; and perhaps philanthropy could not find a more favourable *location* than amidst the homes and families of miners. But the attention of the proprietor of Strontian has not been confined to the temporal wants and comforts of his dependents. Through his exertions, two churches from the Parliamentary grant have been erected in the district, and three of the Assembly's Schools, which are now raised, will in a few weeks be filled with the noisy 'younkers' of the glen. These are solid substantial blessings,—facts which speak for themselves. Nor is there in the above sketch the slightest tinge of exaggeration. Intelligent strangers passing through this lonely and rugged district, describe the scene as one infinitely more pleasing and gratifying than even the lakes and mountains they had travelled so far to visit."

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire united to Blair-Athole. See BLAIR-ATHOLE.

STROWAN, a parish in Perthshire, united to Monivaird. See MONIVAIRD.

SUDDY, a parish in Ross-shire, united to Kilmuir-Wester. See KNOCKBAIN.

SULISKER, a small insulated rock in the northern district of the Hebrides, about a quarter of a mile in circuit, lying four leagues east of the island of Rona, and thirteen leagues north-west of the Butt of Lewis. It is noted for its great abundance and variety of fowl.

**SUMBURGH-HEAD**, the southern promontory of the mainland of Shetland.

**SUMMER ISLANDS**, a group of islands on the north side of Loch Broom, on the west coast of the shire of Ross and Cromarty. The chief islands are Tanera More and Tanera Beg, under which head they are noticed. "Why they are called the Summer Islands," says Macculloch, "I know not, as they have a most wintry aspect, as much from their barrenness and rocky outlines, as from the ugly red colour and the forms of their cliffs."

**SUNART, (LOCH)** an extensive inlet of the sea on the west coast of Argyshire. It has one common entrance from the west with the Sound of Mull, the latter proceeding in a south-easterly direction, dividing Mull from Morven, and the former taking a north-easterly course, dividing Morven from Ardnamurchan. Loch Sunart is wide at its entrance, but it afterwards becomes irregular both in its breadth and in the direction which it takes. In general it varies from half a mile to two miles in breadth. It possesses a number of islands, and its banks are in many places picturesque. Near its inner extremity, on its north side, is the modern village of Strontian. From the head of Loch Sunart there is a vale called Glen Tarbert, which reaches almost betwixt it and Loch Linnhe.

**SUTHERLANDSHIRE**, a Highland county in the northern part of Scotland, situated between  $57^{\circ} 53'$  and  $58^{\circ} 33'$  north latitude, and between  $3^{\circ} 40'$  and  $5^{\circ} 13'$  west longitude from London. In figure it is a compact territory of five sides, that on the west and north being presented to the Atlantic and North sea; that on the east for a distance of thirty-seven miles and a half being bounded by Caithness; that on the south-east for a distance of thirty-two and a half miles by the Moray Firth; and that on the south and south-west by the Dornoch Firth, the Oickel and some lesser streams which separate it from the county of Ross. Altogether, Sutherlandshire is computed to contain 1,840,000 statute acres, deducting 32,000 for salt water lochs. This vast territory consists almost entirely of one uninterrupted succession of wild mountains, valleys, and morasses. The northern and western coasts are throughout deeply indented by inlets of the sea, variegated with bold promontories, among which Cape Wrath is pre-eminent, and numerous rocky islets. The in-

terior may be divided into three districts. The eastern is a level piece of land on the east coast, about a quarter of a mile broad, and is sheltered from the north by a ridge of mountains from 300 to 800 feet high. The middle district is occupied by the four straths of the rivers Helmsdale, Brora, Fleet, and Oickel. The western district, which borders on the Atlantic, is still more wild and mountainous, abounding in salt and fresh water lochs. The large extent of Sutherlandshire was the last district in Scotland which was subjected to the improvements of modern times. Till about the beginning of the present century, it was a country lying in nearly the same condition as it must have exhibited centuries before, and in many respects shut out from the progress of that civilization which had been so beneficially spread over the rest of Britain. The great barrier which lay in the way of improvement was the dangerous narrow firths to be crossed, and the total destitution of roads either along the shore or into the interior. The intercourse with other districts was hence exceedingly limited, while the intercourse between one part of the country and another was confined exclusively, or nearly so, to the exertions of those who could travel on foot; even this mode of communication, except to the natives who were brought up to such toil and exertion, was almost impracticable. Besides the fatigue of such an exertion, it was accompanied by considerable difficulty and danger to a person unaccustomed to this exercise, from the precipices to be passed, and the swamps to be struggled through. Being moreover, like all mountainous countries, intersected by deep and rapid rivers and numberless lesser streams, which although at one time nearly dry and easily fordable, are apt, in the course of a few hours, to be so swollen as to remain for days impassable; the adventurous traveller was also exposed to the chance of being cut off from all shelter, or subjected to the cold accommodation of a Highland hut. Such was the state of the local, as well as of the external means of communication enjoyed by the county of Sutherland. Subjected to such deluges and exposed to such risks, it is almost unnecessary to add, that few strangers were tempted to visit it, either for the purposes of curiosity or commerce. The intercourse of the natives themselves being limited to the narrowest bounds,



the most serious obstacles were opposed to every improvement, or rather, this district was deprived of every chance of melioration, so long as this state of things continued to exist. But it was not alone from these physical causes that Sutherlandshire remained so long in a backward condition. Certain moral causes concurred connected with the state of society in the district. The same arrangement of society, which distinguished the rest of the Highlands of Scotland, prevailed in this county, perhaps, however, to a greater degree than it ever did further south. In proportion as the seat of government was more remote, the power of the crown diminished, while that of the chief was augmented. This natural tendency of things was vastly increased, with respect to Sutherland, in consequence of the local situation of the district, cut off and separated, as it was, from the rest of the kingdom. For a very considerable part of the earlier period of the Scottish history, we perceive the Earls of Sutherland and Caithness taking but little concern in the general turbulence of the kingdom; though we find them engaged in their own particular contests, with all the fierceness and animosity which are the consequences of a near vicinage, and characteristic of rude times. They seem, accordingly, to have felt but slightly the effects of those disasters and revolutions which deluged the rest of the country with its best blood, and swept away many of its distinguished families. The increase of manufactures and fisheries, the abolition of heritable jurisdictions, the spread of the English language, emigration to the low countries, and other circumstances which tended to civilize the Highlands and introduce new systems of management, did not affect the county of Sutherland so rapidly or so effectually as other districts. Bound down by circumstances, from which they could not relieve themselves, the Earls of Sutherland continued to find, that the principal means by which they had to maintain that station in the country which their rank and descent entitled them to hold, was, by raising for the service of government, one of those corps, well known by the designation of a "family regiment." The consequence was, that the unhappy system of encouraging and fostering a superabundant population was persevered in. And the greater security of the times, and the absence of domestic feuds, with an accession

of people from the southern highlands, as they were from time to time converted into sheep-walks, promoted the increase, while it cut off the check to such an over-abundant population. The effect of this last circumstance was very important, and one which was, at the same time, very detrimental to the estate, as it not only increased the number of people in an unnatural manner, but did so with a population the least desirable in point of industry and exertion. The numbers of the people of Sutherland received also an occasional addition in a way still less likely to improve their habits. The county formed a receptacle for many of those tenants of Ross-shire and the adjoining counties, who escaped into it in order to avoid paying the rent they owed their landlord, as well as to many of those who were ejected from these counties for irregular conduct. Thus was the county of Sutherland kept in the same state it had been for ages, or rather, the evils of the system were infinitely increased at the very time that the rest of the country was rapidly advancing in the contrary direction. Such being, until very lately, the condition of the estate of Sutherland, the effect was to scatter thickly a hardy but not an industrious race of people up the glens and over the sides of the various mountains; who, taking advantage of every spot which could be cultivated, and which could with any chance of success be applied to raising a precarious crop of inferior oats, of which they baked their cakes, and of bear, from which they distilled their whisky, added but little to the industry, and contributed nothing to the wealth of the empire. Impatient of regular and constant work, all the heavy labour was abandoned to the women, who were employed occasionally even in dragging the harrow to cover in the seed. To build their hut, or get in their peats for fuel, or to perform any other occasional labour of the kind, the men were ever ready to assist; but the great proportion of their time, when not in the pursuit of game, or employed in illegal distillation, was spent in indolence and sloth. The introduction of the potato, in the first instance, proved no blessing to Sutherland, but only increased this state of wretchedness, inasmuch as its cultivation required less labour, and it was the means of supporting a denser population. The cultivation of this root was eagerly adopted; but being planted in places where man never

would have fixed his habitation but for the adventitious circumstances already mentioned, this delicate vegetable was, of course, exposed to the inclemency of a climate for which it was not suited, and fell a more ready and frequent victim than the oats and bear, to the mildews and early frosts of the mountains, which frequently occur in August. This was particularly the case along the course of the rivers, near which it was generally planted, on account of the superior depth of soil. The failure of this crop brought accumulated evils upon the poor people in a year of scarcity, and also made such calamities more frequent. For in the same proportion as it gave sustenance to a larger number of inhabitants, when the crop was good, so did it dash into misery, in years when it failed, a larger number of helpless and suffering objects. As often as this melancholy state of matters arose, and upon an average it occurred every third or fourth year to a greater or lesser degree, the starving population of the estate became necessarily dependant for their support on the bounty of their landlord; an appeal which was never made in vain. So long as the system just described remained in full force, no attempt could be made to improve or meliorate the situation of these poor people; and it would have been useless to dispossess the humble inhabitants of the soil, till there was a prospect of advantageously introducing better arrangements. Nothing but a great and well arranged effort could remove the obstacles, which thus on every side, and in every shape, presented themselves, arising as well from the moral as the physical circumstances in which the country was placed. Two powerfully moving circumstances at length brought about the introduction of efficient measures of reform. The first was the extraordinary and patriotic exertion made by the noble family of Sutherland and Stafford; and the second was the well-judged liberality of parliament, which agreed to advance a moiety of the expense to be incurred for certain roads and bridges in the Highlands. It may, perhaps, be serviceable, in this brief sketch, here to present the reader with a few particulars illustrative of the annals of the above noble family. We are informed by the best authorities, that the earldom of Sutherland is the most ancient subsisting title in Britain. While almost all the other titles of an old date have been changed in their des-

tinations by resignations and new patents, this has remained unaltered, and been transmitted through twenty generations, in the legal order of descent, to the present estimable possessor. The first who appears at the head of the family genealogy was Freskin, a personage of Flemish extraction, who came into Scotland during the reign of David I. (1124-53,) and obtained from that munificent prince the land of Strathbrock, in the county of Linlithgow. Soon after the insurrection of the men of Moray, in 1130, Freskin, who probably contributed, by his skill and bravery, to subdue these ancient people, acquired from the bounty of the same sovereign some of the most fertile districts in the lowlands of Moray. William, the eldest son and heir of Freskin, received additional grants of land; and his eldest son, Hugh, greatly raised the family dignity by acquiring the territory of Sutherland, forfeited by the Earl of Caithness on his rebellion in 1197. William, the eldest son and heir of Hugh, still further raised the dignity of the house by being created Earl of Sutherland about the year 1228, by Alexander II., for assisting in crushing the rebellion of one Gillespie, a potent barbarian in the north. From this period there was a regular succession of earls, either by immediate descent, consanguinity, or marriage with female heirs, until William, the seventeenth earl, who died in the year 1766. This nobleman left a daughter, Elizabeth, who became Countess of Sutherland; and in 1785 was married to the Right Hon. George Granville Leveson Gower, eldest son of Earl Gower; which earl being created Marquis of Stafford, on his death, in 1803, that title devolved on his lordship. Since George, the second Marquis of Stafford, thus acquired a right by matrimony to the vast estates of the Sutherland family, he and his lady, the Marchioness, have been unsparing in their endeavours to improve and civilize this long-neglected portion of the Highlands, and have effected wonderful alterations in its condition. In our article on the HIGHLANDS, pages 548, 549, 550, we have presented a correct account, from official documents, of those improvements by roads and bridges effected in Sutherlandshire by the commissioners of parliament, and we need not here repeat the description. It may only be stated, that it took about twenty years to effect the proposed changes in the county as to the system of tenantry which had long obtained. The removals

of the old possessors of the soil were completed about the year 1820, the greater part of the people settling on lots of land on the sea shores, and a number emigrating to America or the Lowlands. A similar process has taken place on the large estates of Lord Reay and others, as well as on those of the Marquis of Stafford. The latter nobleman, at Whitsunday 1829, acquired by purchase the large estates of Lord Reay; and having also bought the lands of some other proprietors, his lordship is now nearly the sole possessor of the shire. Instead of small cottars, the country is now under the tenantry of farmers, some of whom pay from two to three thousand pounds of rent, and have partly emigrated hither from the south of Scotland. These enterprising men took with them Lowland shepherds. We are told by Mr. James Loch, in his work descriptive of the improvements on the Marquis of Stafford's estates, published in 1820, that Sutherlandshire has not been indebted solely to the farmers of the Lowlands for its improved modes, as has been ordinarily supposed, "for," says he, "the bulk of the most active improvers of Sutherland are natives, who, both as sheep farmers and as skilful and enterprising agriculturalists, are equal to any to be met with in the kingdom. They have, with an intelligence and liberality of feeling which reflects upon them the highest honour, embraced with alacrity the new scene of active exertion presented for their adoption; seconding the views of the landlord with the utmost zeal, marked with much foresight and prudence. Out of the twenty-nine principal tacksmen on the estate, seventeen are natives of Sutherland, four are Northumbrians, two are from the county of Moray, two from Roxburghshire, two from Caithness, one from Mid-Lothian, and one from the Merse." Sutherlandshire may boast of one accommodation not generally enjoyed: on all its excellent roads there is not one toll-bar. When it was proposed to place turnpike-gates on the principal line, the noble proprietor said, "It will shut out the thoroughfare of passengers, of which we have too few; and regarding the tenantry, I see no benefit in lowering rents with one hand, while with the other I impose tolls upon them." Under the various improvements in store-farming, the country rears 200,000 Cheviot sheep, of which 20,000 are annually exported, besides 80,000 fleeces of wool. From the fishing stations on the coast the county an-

nually exports from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels of herrings, besides cod, ling, &c. While the breeding of sheep is the great staple business of Sutherlandshire,—and for which its sheltered straths, and finely swelling green hills, as well as its climate, which is superior to that of Caithness, eminently adapt it,—the business of tillage is not neglected. The agriculture of the shire is now equal to that of the Lothians; and the soil being of a sandy open-bottomed nature, it bears excellent crops of grain. The exports of farm produce, &c. have been much assisted by the erection of piers at Helmsdale, and other places on the coast, chiefly, if not altogether, at the cost of the Marquis of Stafford. Sufficient praise cannot be given to the Marchioness, who has encouraged the building of neat cottages in the English style, and introduced a taste for cleanliness and propriety of appearance, by premiums in money and a most becoming patronage in different ways. The building of houses, bridges, and other edifices, has been greatly assisted by an abundance of sandstone, limestone, and slate in the county.—Sutherlandshire contains only one town, which is a royal burgh, and the county town, namely, Dornoch; besides which it has the thriving modern villages of Golspie, Brora, and Helmsdale on the east coast, and some small villages on the north and west coast. Each of the modern villages have good inns. The shire has thirteen and a half parochial divisions. The old valuation of the shire is L.26,193, 9s. 9d. Scots.—In the year 1755, the population was 20,774; in 1821, it amounted to 11,088 males, and 12,752 females; total 23,840.

**SUTORS** of **CROMARTY**, two rocky promontories, one on each side of the opening of the Firth of Cromarty. See **CROMARTY FIRTH**.

**SUURSAY**, an islet of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

**SWINNA**, or **SWANEY**, or **SWINA**, (signifying **SWINE ISLAND**,) a small island of Orkney, lying on the north side of the Pentland Firth, betwixt South Ronaldshay and Hoy, opposite the entrance to Scalpa Bay. Near it are certain dangerous whirlpools, caused by the impetuous and conflicting tides of the Firth, and called the Wells of Swina. It is inhabited by a few families, and belongs to the parish of South Ronaldshay and Burray.



**SWINTON**, a parish in the district of Merse, Berwickshire, to which that of Simprin was united in the year 1761; bounded on the north-west by Foggo, on the north by Edrom and Whitsome, on the east by Ladykirk, on the south by Coldstream, and on the west by Eccles. It extends about four miles in length from west to east, by nearly three in breadth. The general appearance is a surface varied by gently sloping ridges with alternate flats, and for the most part of that fertile nature characteristic of the Merse. The lands have been much beautified by plantations. The parish is intersected by the small river Leet, the course of which has of late been much improved, and which also partly bounds it on the west. Near this streamlet on a road across the country, stands the neat village of Swinton, and at about a mile distant Swinton House, a modern edifice, the substitute of one of great antiquity. The family of Swinton is very ancient, having, it is said, first acquired their lands for their bravery in clearing the country of swine. They made a conspicuous figure in the reign of Malcolm Canmore, who confirmed to them the property of the whole parish, by one of the first charters granted in Scotland, and still preserved in the archives of Durham. Since that time, it appears that the Swintons have occupied the estate during a period of nearly 800 years. One of these barons sustained the original warlike character of the family by his strikingly brave conduct at the battle of Homildon Hill in 1402, an incident which has been dramatized by Sir Walter Scott, whose grandmother was the daughter of Sir John Swinton of Swinton. The small village of Simprin is situated near the south-east corner of the parish.—Population in 1821, 919.

**SYMINGTON**, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, bounded by Dundonald on the north and Monkton on the south, extending about four miles long and one and a quarter

broad. The surface presents an agreeably diversified landscape of gently rising grounds and sloping fields, with numerous enclosures, clumps of planting, and gentlemen's seats. The village of Symington is situated on the public road which proceeds north-westward by Dundonald. The lands in this district were held under Walter, the first Stewart, by Symon Loccard, from whom the place obtained its name. This Symon was the progenitor of the Lockharts of Lee, and of other families of that name.—Population in 1821, 744.

**SYMINGTON**, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, lying on the left bank of the Clyde; which river separates it from Lamington on the south, Culter on the south-east, and Libberton on the east. On the north the parish is bounded by Covington, and on the west by Wiston. It extends about three and a half miles from west to east, by an average breadth of nearly two miles. On the north-west quarter, adjacent to Tinto, the land is elevated, and declines from thence towards the enclosed and fertile banks of the Clyde. The parish received its appellation from the same Symon Loccard who gave a title to the preceding parish, and who obtained a grant of territory here during the reign of Malcolm IV. and William the Lion. The barony was held by the Lockharts, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries; and by the family of Symington of Symington from the reign of Robert I. till the seventeenth century, when it passed through several hands, and was purchased by Lockhart of Lee, a descendant of the original proprietor. About half way down the eastern ridge of Tinto on the south side, and within this parish, are the ruins of an ancient place of strength, called Fat-lips Castle. This tower, of which only the remains of two vaults can be seen, is said to have been built by one of the ancient lairds of Symington. The village of Symington is situated near the Clyde.—Population in 1821, 472.

**TAASKER**, a small island of the Hebrides, on the south coast of Islay.

**TAIN**, a parish in Ross-shire, extending along the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, a length of eight miles, by a breadth of two miles. The ground, in general, is flat, but

towards the west rather hilly. The sea shore is flat and sandy. The country is wooded, various, and pleasing.

**TAIN**, a royal burgh in the above parish, and the county town of Ross-shire, situated upon a declivity declining gently towards the

Firth of Dornoch, at the distance of about twenty-six miles north-east of Dingwall. Being in the very neighbourhood of a well cultivated and productive country, this is a prosperous and pleasant little town, though somewhat confined and ill-paved. In recent times it has been considerably improved, and extended towards the east. Being about a mile from the sea, it is not a sea-port. The ancient Gaelic name of the town is *Balduic*, signifying the town of St. Duthac, to whom the old church and a chapel in the parish had been dedicated. The church, we are told by Keith, was founded by Thomas, Bishop of Ross, "cum consensu capitali sui, ad instantiam Jacobi III. Regis, in honorem Sancti Duthaci Pontificis," for a provost, eleven prebendaries, and three singing boys, the 12th of September 1481, "ad instar ecclesiæ collegiatæ Beati Johannis Baptistæ de Corstorphin, Sancti Andree diocesis,"—that is to say, in the likeness of the collegiate church of Corstorphine.—See CORSTORPHINE. St. Duthac seems to have been a saint who enjoyed a considerable reputation in Scotland in the fifteenth century, as it is recorded by tradition that James IV. once made a pilgrimage on foot from Falkland in Fife to his shrine at the church of Tain, for the expiation of some offence; he travelled with unusual expedition, resting only a short time at the monastery of Pluscardine by the way. The church of St. Duthac is now in a ruinous condition, but the parish and town have been supplied with a place of worship, by the erection of a new church at the entrance to the town from Dingwall. Tain possesses a good jail, a good inn, and a good academy. It has likewise an excellent modern erection for assemblies and public meetings. Two bank agencies are settled; there is a reading room, and a bookseller and letter-press printer. There is no particular manufacture carried on in the town, and the trade is chiefly confined to domestic purposes. The markets on Tuesday and Friday are well supplied with abundance of fish and butcher's meat. There are six yearly fairs, namely, on the first Tuesday in January, the third Tuesday in March, the second Wednesday in July, the third Wednesday in August, the third Tuesday in October, and the Tuesday before Christmas. As a royal burgh, Tain is governed by a provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer and nine councillors. The burgh joins with Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Wick, in electing

a member of Parliament. The Firth of Dornoch, which is about four and a half miles broad opposite Tain, at the distance of three miles farther west, becomes narrow and straggling, and assumes the name of the Firth of Tain. There are several ferries across this arm of the sea, and near its head it is crossed by an iron bridge, along which the mail runs.—In 1821 the population of Tain was about 1500, including the parish, 2861.

TALLA, an islet in the lake of Menteith, Perthshire.

TALLA WATER, a small dull stream in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire, rising from a small lake called Gameshope Loch, on the confines of Dumfries-shire, and after a northerly course for a few miles, falling into the Tweed below Tweedsmuir kirk.

TAMINTOUL. See TOMINTOUL.

TANAR, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises at the foot of Mount Battock, and falls into the river Dee, near the church of Aboyne. It gives the name of Glentanar to the district through which it flows—now united to the parish of Aboyne.

TANERA-MORE and TANERABEG, two of the Summer Islands, one larger than the other, as the names import, lying on the north side of Loch Broom, on the west coast of the shires of Ross and Cromarty. Tanera-More is the largest of the group of islands, being about two miles in length and one in breadth, and it is the only one which is inhabited. It is bare and bleak, and above four hundred feet high; but like all the others, it is without picturesque beauty. Tanera-more, besides a farm, contains an extensive establishment, provided with a range of smoking houses, for the use of the herring fishery, but long since rendered useless by the desertion of the herring shoals. The pier is, however, still an occasional rendezvous for the herring vessels which visit this coast.

TANNADICE, a parish in the centre of Forfarshire, extending about twelve miles in length, and from four to eight in breadth, bounded by Cortachy on the west, Fern on the east, and Oathlaw and Kirriemuir on the south. Along parts of its western boundary, and intersecting its southern border, flows the South Esk river. The Noran Water runs along a portion of its eastern side. On the banks of these streams the land is finely enclosed, cultivated and planted, and exhibits a variety of

romantic scenes. The parish is otherwise chiefly hilly and pastoral. The village of Tan-nadice is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the South Esk.—Population in 1821, 1372.

TARANSAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying on the west coast of Harris, at the entrance to West Loch Tarbert. It is a high, rocky, and conspicuous island, measuring about four miles long and one broad. There is little or no soil on the whole island, and the occupation of the inhabitants is fishing and kelp burning. The island is said to exhibit the remains of two religious houses.

TARBAT, a parish partly in Ross-shire and partly in Cromartyshire, occupying the extremity of the peninsula formed by the Firths of Cromarty and Dornoch. On the south-west it is bounded by the parish of Fearn. It extends about seven and a-half miles in length and four and a-half at its greatest breadth. It has fifteen miles of sea coast, which for the most part is bold and rocky. At one place the coast is sandy, and affords a safe harbour at Port-ma-halmoch, on the north coast; and here there was formerly a pier. At the northernmost part of the coast also is a small creek called Castlehaven, from the ruins of a castle near it. The surface of the parish is irregular, but not hilly; and the soil is in general fertile. The only seat is that of Mr. Macleod of Geanies. There are several ruins of old castles, and remains of religious houses.—Population in 1821, 1625.

TARBATNESS, the north-eastern extremity of the above parish, being the point of land formed by the Firths of Cromarty and Dornoch.

TARBERT, or TARBET. There are a number of places in Scotland, chiefly in the West Highlands, with this name, which is applied to necks of land so narrow in their dimensions that boats may easily be carried across them from sea to sea. The following are the chief:

TARBERT, (EAST and WEST LOCHS) two inlets of the sea in Argyle-shire, which approximate on the east and west sides of the peninsula of Cantire, leaving a narrow neck of land between them. East Loch Tarbert is but a small islet off Loch Fyne, but West Loch Tarbert is an indentation from the west coast, projected in a north-easterly direction about ten miles. There is a good road between them, and it

is not unusual to carry boats between the two seas in carts, when circumstances, in the state of the herring fishery, render it convenient. The ground is too high to admit of a canal, except at an expense that would not be justified by the results; and indeed its advantages are superseded by the Crinan communication. From West Loch Tarbert there is a weekly packet to Isla. The navigation of the loch is exceedingly beautiful, without being strictly picturesque. The ground is neither high nor bold; but the shores are varied in form and character, often beautifully wooded, and in many places highly cultivated, while a considerable rural population, and some houses of more show and note, give it that dressed and civilized air which is by no means a usual feature on the shores of the Highlands.

TARBET, a place on the west side of Loch Lomond, about fourteen miles from its southern extremity, at which tourists disembark from the steam boats, and proceed by coaches across an isthmus to the head of Loch Long.

TARBET, (EAST and WEST) two arms of the sea respectively on the east and west sides of Harris, which approximate so near each other as to leave a neck of land of only about half a mile in breadth. At the head of West Loch Tarbet is situated the solitary village of Tarbet.

TARBET, (EAST and WEST) places respectively on the east and west sides of the western peninsula of Wigtonshire, near its outer extremity or Mull of Galloway, where the land is considerably narrowed.

TARBOLTON, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire, bounded by Monkton and St. Quivox on the west, and Mauchline on the east. It lies on the right bank of the river Ayr, and is computed to measure about seven or eight miles in length, and six in breadth. It is about five miles from the sea-coast; and its elevation above the level of the sea seems to exceed the middle height between the highest and lowest parts of the country. Its surface is varied by frequent inequalities, and was originally bare and heathy or marshy; but the land is now greatly improved, and is particularly pleasing and fertile adjacent to the Ayr river. The village of Tarbolton is distant from Ayr seven miles, from Kilmarnock eight, from Irvine twelve, and from Mauchline four.



It covers a considerable space of ground, and contains some very handsome houses. The church is a neat modern erection, with an elegant spire and clock. There is also a Burghers' chapel. Several benefit societies are carried on with success; and a subscription library affords instruction and recreation to its supporters. Burns at one time resided in the parish of Tarbolton, and his poetic farewell to its masons' lodge will here recur to the remembrance of his admirers. A fair is held on the first Tuesday in June, old style, and another in October; there is also a horse race in August.—Population of the village in 1821, 1350, including the parish, 2175.

**TARF**, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, which rises from a small lake called Loch Whinyeon, in the parish of Twynholm, and after a course of twenty-one miles through the centre of the parish of Tongland, at the southern extremity of that parish, unites with the Dee. Its banks are in many places adorned with natural wood and fertile meadows, and its waters abound with trout and salmon.

**TARF**, a small river in Athole, Perthshire, which rises at Carneilar, runs an easterly course of a few miles, and falls into the Tilt below the falls of Piltarf.

**TARFF**, (LOCH) a small lake in Inverness-shire, about three miles in circumference, in which are several beautiful wooded islets.

**TARFF**, a river in Inverness-shire, which issues from Loch Tarff, and, after a course of seven or eight miles, falls into Loch Ness, at a small distance from the estuary of the Oich, between which, on the point of land, is Fort Augustus.

**TARLAND**, a parish in the western part of Aberdeenshire, to which that of Migvie is united. This united parish is disjoined in its parts to a most inconvenient extent. It consists of four distinct portions; the two smaller, which are in the middle, being Migvie, and the two outermost being Tarland. The most western part of Tarland is enclosed by the parish of Strathdon; next is a part of Migvie, between Strathdon and Towie; the next part of Migvie is enclosed by Logie Coldstone; and the next portion of Tarland is east from Logie Coldstone, and north from Coul. These districts are chiefly hilly and pastoral. The last mentioned division contains the parish church and village. The latter is a burgh of barony, and has a weekly market.—Population of the united parish in 1821, 964.

**TARRAS**, a small river in Dumfries-shire, which rises in the parish of Ewes, and falls into the Esk three miles below the town of Langholm. It is remarkable for its rugged channel and romantic scenery; it is impetuous, and so much broken by falls, that any person whom it might sweep away would be dashed to pieces against its rocks before he could be drowned by its waters. The following old rhyme, celebrating the places in Liddisdale remarkable for game, may be noticed:

Bilhope braes for bucks and raes,  
Carit haughs for swine,  
And Tarras for a gude bull-trout,  
If it be ta'en in time.

The bucks and roes, as well as the swine, are now extinct, says Sir Walter Scott, in a note to the Lay of the Last Minstrel; but the good bull-trout is still famous.

**TARTH**, or **TERTH**, a small sluggish river in Peebles-shire, which rises in the parish of Kirkurd, and joins the Lyne a little below Drochil castle. It abounds with fine trout.

**TARVES**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Methlick on the north, Old Meldrum on the west, and watered in its eastern part by the Ythan river. It extends about nine miles long and six broad. The general appearance is flat, interspersed with some hills of small size. The soil is various, but generally fertile, and there are some fine plantations on the Ythan.—Population in 1821, 2093.

**TAY**, (LOCH) an extensive and beautiful lake in the Highlands of Perthshire, district of Breadalbane. It extends fifteen miles in length, by from one to two miles, though more generally one mile, in breadth, lying in the direction of north-east to south-west, it possesses a slight serpentine bend sufficient to take from it the appearance of a straight sheet of water. At its western extremity it receives the united streams of the Dochart and Lochy, and at its eastern end its waters are emitted by the river Tay. Its depth is from fifteen to a hundred fathoms, and it abounds with salmon, trout, pike, and other fish. Though Loch Tay is a spacious and splendid piece of water, and though the surrounding hills are lofty, and its margins are wooded and cultivated and enlivened by houses, it does not afford those fascinating landscapes which characterise Loch Lomond and some other large Scottish lakes. Though pleasing, it palls by the want of variety; leaving, after a transit of its whole length, along the north and beaten track of tourists, no recollection on which the traveller can dwell,

and affording no one picture which can be readily distinguished from another. This remark, however, must be confined to the northern bank, the ordinary route of travellers. It would have been far otherwise had the road been conducted at a lower level; at the level which the man of taste would have chosen, along the margin of the lake, and among the intricate and beautiful promontories and bays by which it is bounded. But Marshal Wade, who constructed the present line of road, having here, as elsewhere, adhered to a direct course, has produced a dull up and down road, with little to satisfy the tourist in search of the picturesque. It is far otherwise on the southern shore; since few roads offer greater temptations, or are more productive of a succession of picturesque landscapes. Nor is the cause of this difference difficult to be seen. While the northern road is continued on a nearly uniform, though undulating, level, high above the margin of the water, the southern frequently runs near the shore, and follows all the inequalities of the ground. It happens also that the declivity of the northern hills is not marked by much variety; while that of the southern is very intricate. Besides this, the bold outlines of the northern hills, including Ben Lawers, form the extreme distance of the views from the south side; while, to those from the northern bank, the southern hills present an uninteresting distance. It is the character of the landscapes on the southern side of Loch Tay, to be rich, and full, and various in the middle grounds, and to present also a great variety of foreground. The lake thus becomes rather a portion of the picture than the picture itself; and thus these views escape the appearance of vacuity, which forms the leading fault of our lake scenery. As these middle and foregrounds are produced, partly by the irregularity of the shore line, broken into bays and promontories of various character, and partly by the undulations of hills containing much irregular wood, and many fine and independent trees, there is a frequent change of scene, and as much variety as could well be, where the distance undergoes no very conspicuous alterations. Of the few objects on the northern side, a wooded island containing the remains of a priory, naturally attracts the first attention. This was an establishment dependent on Scone, founded in 1122 by Alexander I., whose queen Sybilla, the daughter of Henry I. is buried in it. It possesses

another kind of celebrity from having afforded a retreat to the Campbells in Montrose's wars. It was taken by General Monk in 1654. Being a picturesque object, it adds much to the beauty of this part of the lake. On the west, Loch Tay is bounded by the rich vale of Killin, and on the east it has the wooded valley of Kenmore or Strath Tay.

TAY, the largest of all the Scottish waters, and which pours into the ocean a greater quantity of fresh water than any other river in Britain, has its source in the western extremity of Perthshire, in the district of Breadalbane, on the frontiers of Lorn in Argyshire. At first its waters are entitled the Fillan; they descend in a winding course of eight or nine miles through a valley, to which it gives the name of Strathfillan, and fall into Loch Dochart; that is, the tract of the stream becoming level, its waters spread themselves abroad, so as to assume the form of a lake. Loch Dochart is about three miles in length. Issuing from its eastern extremity, the river retains the name of Dochart; and under that appellation flows in an easterly direction through the vale of Glendochart, a distance of about eight miles; when, again spreading out, but in a much more spacious scale, it forms Loch Tay, described in the foregoing article. Before entering this extensive lake, the Dochart receives the waters of Lochy, a small river which descends from the north-west. The river issuing from Loch Tay at the village of Kenmore assumes the name of its parent lake, which name it retains till it mingles with the waters of the ocean. The valley around it in this quarter may be considered as the paradise of the Highlands. On Loch Tay, and the river for some miles below it, the adjoining valley is richly cultivated, or covered with beautiful plantations, the whole overlooked and sheltered by mountains towering to the clouds; among which rises the lofty Ben Lawers. Here, near the village of Kenmore, is the beautiful and magnificent seat of the Earl of Breadalbane, called Taymouth. After leaving the lake, the Tay speedily receives a great augmentation by the river Lyon, which descends from Glen Lyon, and runs a course not a great deal shorter than the Tay itself. Its next great accessary is the Tummel, which falls into it on its left bank, joining it at the south-eastern corner of the parish of Logierait, about eight miles above Dunkeld. The Tummel bring

down the whole of the waters drained from a most extensive district, or series of vales, in the north and north-west part of the county, from the confines of Mar in Aberdeenshire, round to the borders of Appin in Argyleshire. Before reaching the Tay it receives these waters chiefly by the rivers Garry, Tilt, Bruar, and Tarff, from the north, and in its own course from the west it draws off the waters of Loch Lyddoch, Ericht, and Rannoch. Thus increased, the Tay becomes a river of uncommon size and beauty, and it now takes a direction more towards the south. Its waters frequently separate and unite again, forming several beautiful islands, and its banks are in general nobly wooded. Near Dunkeld the woods around it are deep and majestic, and at this place it receives an accession on its right bank by the beautiful river Bran. On leaving Dunkeld, the Tay flows through a territory more lowland in its character, and pursuing a direction towards the east, receives the waters of the Isla on its left bank. The Isla forms a considerable accession to its magnitude, as it is a stream which, besides draining the north-western part of Forfarshire, draws off the waters from the north-eastern division of Perthshire, by the rivers Ardlie, Shee, and Ericht. The Tay now takes a south-westerly course betwixt the parishes of Kinclaven and Cargill, and afterwards resuming a direction more towards the south, it receives on its left bank at Loncarty, the small river Shochie. About two miles farther south, on the same side, it receives the Almond, which adds considerably to the volume of its waters. Flowing onward towards the south, a noble stream of first rate proportions, the Tay passes through the beautiful vale and past the town of Perth, and now decreasing in speed it becomes fit for the navigation of small vessels. After passing between the woods and romantic hills of Kinnoul and Moncrieff, a short way below Perth, the Tay begins to assume the appearance of an estuary or firth; and at the foot of the rich flat vale of Strathearn it receives on its right bank its last great tributary, the Earn river, which brings down the waters of a most extensive Highland and Lowland district, including those of Loch Earn, whose sources are very near those of the Tay itself. Having now received the whole of the streams of Perthshire, great and small, with the exception of those falling into the Forth from the south west corner of

the county, the Tay gradually expands into an arm of the sea from a mile to three miles in breadth, though generally shallow; separating the carse of Gowrie and part of Forfarshire on the north, from Fife on the south. At Dundee the firth is contracted to about two miles in breadth, but it again widens, and about eight miles below that thriving sea-port, it expands into the bay of St. Andrews and the German ocean.

TEALING, a parish in Forfarshire, on the south side of the Sidlaw hills, bounded by Glamis on the north-west, Inverarity on the north-east, Murroes on the east, Mains on the south, and part of Caputh and Auchterhouse on the west. It extends nearly four miles in length and breadth at the broadest and widest parts. But this does not include a small patch lying west from the above part of Caputh, and enclosed by Auchterhouse. The surface slopes gradually from the mountains towards the south, where the district is bounded and watered by the small river Fithie, and is chiefly arable, and in some places well-planted.—Population in 1821, 725.

TEITH, or TEATH, a river in the south-west quarter of Perthshire, and one of the few rivers in that county which does not contribute its waters to the Tay. It originates in two distinct branches which unite at Callander. The northern branch rises at the western extremity of the parish of Balquhiddier, and running eastward some miles, it forms the small Loch Doine, and shortly after falls into Loch Voil, from which it issues near the Kirktown of Balquhiddier; then running eastward for a mile or two, it takes a southerly direction, and runs into Loch Lubnaig, from whence it issues at the south end, and taking a course south-east, joins the other branch at Callander. The southern branch takes its rise from Loch Katrine, from whence it runs in an easterly course through the small lochs of Achray and Vennachar, until it meets with the north branch. Both drain two extensive and contiguous vales or straths, lying betwixt Strathfillan on the north and the vale of the Forth on the south. The Teith, formed by the junction of these Highland streams, meanders beautifully round the meadows and harbours of Callander, as if unwilling to leave this delightful spot. Being at length forced to depart, it holds a rapid course for several miles, taking its course by the church of



Kilmadock, and passing the town and ancient castle of Doune, where it receives the waters of the Ardoch. After this it moves gently along the ornamented walks of Blair Drummond, and the grotesque pleasure grounds of Ochertyre, and joins the Forth at the Bridge of Drip. The river Teith is a clear and rapid stream, and is the most considerable tributary to the Forth. It abounds in salmon and trout, and at one period it yielded a valuable pearl fishery at Callander, from the quantity of muscles of a peculiar description which it contained. It is also useful in moving a variety of mills.

TEMPLE, a parish in the southern part of the county of Edinburgh, bounded on the north-west by Carrington, on the north-east by Borthwick, on the south-east by Heriot, on the south by Innerleithen, and on the west by Edleston and Pennycuik. Its greatest length is nine miles, and its greatest breadth five; but this does not include a small detached portion lying between the parishes of Newbattle and Borthwick. The parish of Temple is chiefly of a hilly nature, and contains much moorish and pasture land. The village of Temple occupies a secluded situation in a hollow on the banks of the Gladhouse water, which falls into the south Esk a short way below. This place was the seat of a body of Red Friars or Templars, established here by David I. and endowed with large possessions. At Ballantradoch, now called Arniston, the seat of the family of Dundas, in the near neighbourhood, these churchmen also had an establishment of a similar description. The old church of Temple is part of the ancient religious structure. The village lies ten miles south from Edinburgh.—Population in 1821, 1156.

TEONA, a small island of Inverness-shire, in the opening of the arm of the sea called Loch Moidart.

TERREGLES, a parish in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, stretching westward from the Nith, opposite the parish of Dumfries; bounded on the north-west by Irongray, and on the south by Troqueer. It measures five miles in length and three in breadth. The surface is level, and the soil is in general fertile. Here stands the old castle of Terregles, formerly the seat of the Earls of Nithsdale; and on the banks of the Nith, near where the

Cluden joins that river, are the ruins of the collegiate church of Lincluden. This establishment was originally a convent of Black or Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Malcolm IV. by Uthred, father to Roland, lord of Galloway. It was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas and lord of Galloway, into a college or provostry, because of the lewd and scandalous lives of the nuns. This alteration took place some time betwixt the years 1390 and 1406. At the Reformation, the religious body, consisting of a provost and twelve bedesmen, were turned adrift, the endowments confiscated, and the institution converted into a temporal barony, in favour of the Nithsdale family. Within these few years, the original buildings have been greatly dilapidated. See CLUDEN. A number of places in this part of the country have the name of College, as College Mains, &c. from this one important religious establishment.—Population in 1821, 651.

TEVIOT, or TIVIOT. See TIVIOR.

THANKERTON, a village in the parish of Covington, Lanarkshire, once the capital of the abrogated parish of Thankerton. It has its name from a Flemish settler named Tankard, who obtained a grant of land from Malcolm IV.

THORNHILL, a village in the parish of Morton, Dumfries-shire, situated in a most delightful part of Nithsdale, on the great road from Carlisle to Glasgow, by way of Dumfries, at the distance of fourteen miles from Dumfries, twelve from Sanquhar, and fifty-seven from Glasgow. Thornhill is a large modern village of a cruciform shape, with a cross in the centre, erected by the late Duke of Queensberry. Its trade is chiefly for domestic purposes. There are three places of worship, namely, the parish church, and a Relief and United Secession meeting-house. Fairs are held on the second Tuesday in May, the last Friday in June, the second Tuesday in August, the second Tuesday in November, and the first Tuesday in December, all old style. The country around Thornhill is extremely beautiful, the hills bounding in the scene as with an insurmountable wall. The vale of the Nith is here very spacious, and the hills rise up suddenly from the plain, at such a distance as to suggest no idea of sterility. From the rising ground, a little way up the

hills to the west of the village, the enormous square mass of Drumlanrig castle looks down upon the plain.—In 1821 the population of Thornhill was 750.

**THORNHILL**, a village in the parish of Kincardine, Perthshire, joined to the village of Norriestown, and situated ten miles west of Stirling, five south-east of Callander, and three north of Kippen.—In 1821 the population was about 750.

**THORNIE-BANK**, a flourishing village in the parish of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, about five miles south from Glasgow. Here a large cotton manufactory in all its branches, including calico printing, is established.—It has a population of 12 or 1500 inhabitants.

**THRAVE**, or **THREAVE**, an islet in the river Dee, Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, at the north-west corner of the parish of Kelton, and at the distance of eight miles from Kirkcudbright. This small island, which is surrounded by a desolate and moorish tract of country, contains the ruins of Thrave castle, once a most distinguished fortress belonging to the warlike Douglasses.

**THULE**, in ancient geography, one of the northern islands, the most remote that was known to the Romans. SEE articles **ORKNEY** and **SHETLAND**.

**THURSO**, a parish in the north-western part of Caithness, bounded by the Pentland Firth on the north, by Olrick and Bower on the east, Halkirk and Reay on the south, and Reay on the west. From the sea-coast it measures six and a half miles inland, by a general breadth of almost five. The land is for the greater part well cultivated, though of that bare character so common in this northern county. The sea-coast is rocky, but that of the bay of Thurso is a fine hard sand, sheltered on the west by Holburn-head, and on the east by Dunnet-head. The rocks to the west of Holburn-head exhibit astonishing scenes of natural grandeur.

**THURSO**, a town and burgh of barony in the above parish, situated at the head of a spacious bay, in a secure valley traversed by Thurso river, at the distance of 290 miles from Edinburgh, twenty north-west of Wick, and the same distance west from John O'Groat's house, to each of which there is an excellent road. Thurso is an irregularly built town, and looks dull and dirty. A new town, on a regular plan, has been feued out on the banks of the

river, towards the south-west, in a pleasant elevated situation. Here some handsome new houses have been erected, but no great progress of late years has been made in completing the plan. An elegant new church, from a plan by Burn of Edinburgh, and of sufficient dimensions to contain from 1600 to 1800 sitters, is at present in the course of erection. This modern structure will supply the place of an old Gothic edifice. A mason's lodge was erected some years ago, and a building in Sinclair Street, in which are public rooms for balls. The bay or harbour of Thurso, otherwise Scrabster roads, at spring tides, admits vessels drawing ten feet water, and after passing a bar, they are in perfect safety; but for want of a pier, they cannot load or unload, except at low water,—a circumstance which must discourage regular traffic. A good deal of grain is annually exported, as also fish to a considerable amount. For the convenience of trade, there is a branch of the Commercial Bank, and another of the Caithness Bank, which are of material advantage not only to the county, but also to the Orkney Islands. The town was created a burgh of barony by Charles I. in 1633, when it was endowed with the usual privileges of such institutions, including a right to hold a weekly market and five annual fairs, of which only two are kept. It is governed by a magistracy of two bailies and twelve councillors, elected by the superior, the Right Hon. Sir John Sinclair of Ulbster, and retained in office during his pleasure. The family seat of this venerable and patriotic baronet stands a short way east from the town, and is called Thurso East. This is an excellent aged building in good repair, and near it is a highly ornamental structure, which Sir John has built to the memory of Harold, Earl of Caithness, who was slain and buried on the spot upwards of six centuries ago. Thurso possesses some beneficiary institutions, among which is a public dispensary. The Quarter Sessions of the Justices are adjourned from Wick to Thurso, and *vice versa*, as occasion may require. The weekly market of the town is held on Friday. Besides the Established Church, there is a meeting-house of Independents.—In 1821 the population of the town was 2500, including the parish, 4045.

**THURSO**, a small river in the county of Caithness, which rises from some small lakes in the parishes of Halkirk and Latheron, and,

after a rapid northerly course through a fertile country in the parishes of Halkirk and Thurso, falls into the Pentland Frith at the above town of Thurso. There is a valuable salmon fishery on the river.

**TIBBERMUIR**, or **TIPPERMUIR**, a parish in Perthshire, bounded on the north partly by the river Almond, which separates it from Redgorton, and by Methven, on the west by Gask, on the south by Forteviot, Aberdalgie and Perth, and on the east by Perth, which separates it from the Tay. It extends about six miles from west to east, by nearly two in breadth. The surface, without being hilly, is considerably diversified. Towards the west it exhibits a gentle slope from north to south, and on the east it descends to the level plain on the banks of the Almond. The district is generally fertile, and is in some places finely planted. The parish is noted for the extensive print fields and bleach-fields which are established upon it, particularly those of Ruthven and Huntingtower. These are well supplied with water by an artificial canal from the Almond to the town of Perth, which is of great antiquity, having been formed previous to the year 1244, it being distinctly mentioned in charters of that date. This parish possesses an ancient castle, Huntingtower, which is entitled to attention, as being the ancient seat of the Gowrie family, and the place where James VI. was some time confined by the Earl Gowrie, and others, who had entered into a combination for taking the young king out of the hands of his two early favourites, the lately created Duke of Lennox and Earl of Arran. This enterprise has usually been called by our historians *the Raid of Ruthven*. After the forfeiture of the last Earl of Gowrie, this castle and the adjoining manor were bestowed by King James VI. upon the family of Tullibardine, now united by marriage to the family of Athole, in whose possession they still remain. Such has been the change of circumstances of the places, concurring with the genius of the times, that the same castle, in which the haughty Ruthven once confined his king as a prisoner, has been turned into a house for the reception of a colony of calico-printers. Tibbermuir has given its name to the first battle that was fought between the Marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, though the field of battle is perhaps as much, if not more, within the parish of Aberdalgie. It will be remem-

bered, that in this sanguinary engagement, the covenanting forces were completely vanquished.—Population in 1821, 1634.

**TIFTALA**, a small barren island belonging to Orkney, in the Pentland Firth, near which are several dangerous whirlpools.

**TILlicOUNTRY**, a parish in Clackmannanshire, extending six miles in length by about two in breadth; bounded on the north by Blackford, on the west by Alva, on the south by Clackmannan, and on the east by Glendevon and Dollar. The Devon, near its source, bounds the parish on the north, and again intersects it in the lower or southern part. The northern division of the district lies high, and is chiefly pastoral, but near the Devon the land is beautifully enclosed, cultivated, and planted. The minerals found are valuable, there being abundance of iron ore and coal. There are four villages in the parish, namely, Earlstoun, Coalsnaughton, Westertown, and Tillicoultry. The latter lies three miles east of Alva, and four west of Dollar, on the road from Stirling to Kinross. It carries on some woollen manufactories, for which it is well adapted, being seated at the foot of the Ochil hills, and well supplied with water. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The chief mansions in the parish are Tillicoultry-house and Harvieston.—Population in 1821, 1163.

**TILT**, a small rapid stream in Athole, Perthshire, which rises on the borders of Marr, and falls into the Garry near Blaircastle. In its course it forms several romantic falls.

**TINGWALL**, **WEISDALE**, and **WHITENESS**, a united parish on the mainland of Shetland, lying immediately north from Lerwick, and extending ten miles in length by five in breadth, though so much indented by bays or arms of the sea, that no part of the district is upwards of two miles from the coast. The principal harbours are the bays of Laxford and Scalloway, at the latter of which, on the western shore, is the ancient village of that name. Several small islands belong to the parish, particularly Oxna, Havera, Trondray, &c.—Population in 1821, 2309.

**TINNIS**, a small river in Roxburghshire, which joins its waters to the Liddel.

**TINTO**, a lofty mountain at the head of Clydesdale, lying on the boundaries of the parishes of Carmichael, Wiston, and Symington.



The word *Tinto* signifies "the hill of fire," and derives this appellation from its summit having, in an early age, been a place whereon the Druids lighted up their fires in heathen worship. From its isolated character and great height, *Tinto* may be seen from almost every part of Clydesdale and even Dumbartonshire. Its highest part rises like a great dome above the other eternal edifices of nature. Strangers often ascend to the top, in order to survey the surrounding country; and the authors of this work can testify that the labour of ascending is amply repaid by the pleasure of the survey. In clear days the Bass may be seen on one side of the island, and the firth of Solway on the other. There is a cairn of stones upon the summit, the top of which is elevated 2351½ feet above the level of the sea.

**TINWALD**, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, to which that of Trailflat was united in 1650; bounded on the north by Kirkmichael, on the east by Lochmaben, on the south by Torthorwald and Dumfries, and on the west by Kirkmahoe. The parish is of a triangular figure, each side of which is about four and a half miles in length. On the northern boundary is the small and pleasant river Ae. The greater part of the parish is arable. During the last century the district possessed some fine woods, but these have been almost entirely removed. Tinwald church and Tinwald house stand in the southern part of the parish, near the road from Edinburgh to Dumfries. Amisfield castle, which has been noticed under its own head, stands within the parish. The small village of Tinwald was the birth-place of Paterson, the projector of the Bank of England, and the planner of the disastrous Darien expedition.—Population in 1821, 1248.

**TIPPERLIN**, a hamlet situated about a quarter of a mile west of the modern suburban villas of Morningside, on the south-west of Edinburgh. It was formerly resorted to as a residence by the families of citizens during the summer months, but it is now comparatively unvisited and unknown.

**TIREE**, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, lying from fifteen to seventeen miles west from Mull, and with the adjacent islands of Gunna and Coll forming a parochial division. Tiree extends about thirteen miles in length and from three to six and

a half in breadth. Its name is derived from the words *Tir-I*, signifying "the land of I, or Iona," having formerly belonged to the religious establishment of that celebrated island. Tiree is not entirely flat, as the northern extremity is interspersed with low rocks; and there are three hills at the southern end of the island, which attain an elevation of three or four hundred feet. But the main part is completely flat; so low, indeed, and so level that travellers have been inclined to wonder why the sea does not drown it in gales of wind; as it is not much more than twelve feet above the high water mark. The island has unquestionably been produced, chiefly, from the gradual accumulation of sand banks, originally detained by a reef of low rocks. Thus the soil is almost everywhere a loose sand; consolidated, in some places, by the progress of vegetation and agriculture, and by the growth of peat; in other places protected with great difficulty, by a thin covering of turf, from the actions of those winds, which, once admitted, would soon again sweep the island to its original birth-place. So properly dreaded is this event, that it is not permitted to turn a turf in that large plain which forms its most striking feature. This is called the Reef, and it contains about 1600 acres; being as flat as the sea, and uninterrupted by any eminence, scarcely even by a plant or a stone higher than the general level; offering, thus, a specimen of verdure, alike singular and beautiful. Tiree is remarkable for its fertility; the soil, though sandy and light, being a mixture of calcareous or shell sand, chiefly, with vegetable and peat earth. Such a soil, which would in any dry climate be barren or poor, is here maintained in a state of constant fertility, by the equable moisture received in consequence of its position in this rainy sea. This is everywhere proved by the presence of the yellow Iris, Polygonum, water mint, and other aquatic plants, which are found flourishing in every corn field. Tiree can have no streams; but there are some pools of various sizes in different places, besides two small lakes; one of which affords water to turn a mill. Those parts of the island which are preserved for pasture, are surprisingly rich; producing, in particular, white clover, in such abundance as almost to exclude the grasses. Unfortunately it contains little peat; and this forms a considerable deduction from its value,

as the inhabitants are obliged not only to fetch this indispensable article from Mull in their boats, but to proceed thither at different times to cut and prepare the peat before it can be removed. There are no trees in the island, and it is almost as destitute of enclosures; hence, the gales sweep over it as freely as they do over the wide expanse of sea. At the northern extremity, it suffers considerably from the inundations of sand, as does the southern extremity of Coll; but elsewhere both islands are free from that plague. Although the want of enclosures might be lamented in a tract of such loose land and in so stormy a climate, it is pleasing to observe that the want of these as well as other inequalities is a chief cause of the fertility of this island, and the means of its very existence. In consequence of the level and unobstructed surface of the land, the sand is distributed over the flat parts in so equable a manner, as not only to raise it beyond the power of the sea, but to improve the whole by perpetually renewing its natural calcareous manure, and seldom accumulating in such a manner as to repel or suffocate vegetation. The reverse effect is very apparent at its northern extremity, as it is in Coll; where the rocky eminences scattered over the surface, by affording shelter, cause the sand to collect in such a way as to produce a barren desert. The beautiful marble of Tiree is well known. The quarry is still open, but the produce not being in fashion, it is little wrought. Tiree exports annually a considerable quantity of black cattle, the rearing of these animals and cows being a principal employment of the farmers. The feeding of poultry is also carried on to a great extent, and of the single article eggs it is calculated that there is an export of fifty tons annually. The island belongs to the Duke of Argyll. Tiree, and the small isles of Gunna and Coll, form a sort of chain of islands; being separated by a rocky sound, not much more than half a mile in breadth. Coll is the most northerly of the range.—In 1821, the population of the three islands, or parish of Tiree, was 5445, of which Coll had 1264, Tiree being thus the most populous island of the Hebrides, in proportion to its size.

TOBERMORY, a modern sea-port town in the island of Mull, situated near the northern extremity of the Sound of Mull, where it opens on Loch Sunart, at the head

of a sheltered bay, and opposite Calve island. This is the only town in Mull, or in the large district of the West Highlands and islands, and as such is a place of some interest. It was founded about forty years since, by the British Society for the encouragement of the fisheries, but though at times in a thriving condition, its success has not been any way remarkable,—proving once more that it is almost hopeless to coerce trade or manufactures. Tobermory, whose name implies “the well of Mary,” from a celebrated spring at the spot, comprises an upper and a lower town; the former being of a dingy appearance, and consisting of thirty or forty huts. The lower town, built near the water’s edge, is backed by a cliff which supports the upper town; and is disposed in the form of a crescent, containing some public buildings, and twenty or more slated houses. The public buildings include a custom-house, an inn, a post office, and a pier; and some of the houses used for coopers’ stores and other purposes, are of a larger size. A few boats are built here; but all the other business of Tobermory, which is very trifling, depends on its custom-house; as it is the place where the legal forms connected with the herring fishery must be complied with. It having been acknowledged that Tobermory has not fulfilled the anticipations of its projectors, the cause of its failure has been sought in the arrangement made for the new population that was enticed to it. The establishment included 2000 acres of land, and an allotment of it was made to each house, at a very low price, as an inducement to the settlers. Hence, the idle rather than the industrious, flocked to it; while the want of ambition and industry, too characteristic of the Highlanders, combined with their agricultural habits, made them bestow on their lots of land the little labour which they were inclined to exert; neglecting the fisheries and manufactures which were the objects in the contemplation of the Society. But there were other faults, consisting in the inconvenience of its position and its distance from the fishing grounds, which need not be minutely detailed. There is some coppice wood near Tobermory, which adds much to the beauty of the situation.—In 1821, the population of the town amounted to 1400.

TOFTINGALL (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Wattin, Caithness.

**TOMANTOUL**, a village in the parish of Kirkmichael, Banffshire. See **KIRKMICHAEL**.

**TONGLAND**, or **TONGUELAND**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, of a triangular figure, eight miles long, and four broad at its northern extremity, gradually decreasing in breadth to its southern extremity, where the rivers Tarff and Dee unite, the latter dividing it from Kelton on the east, and the Tarff from Twyneholm on the west, Balmaghie being its boundary at the north. The middle of the parish is occupied by a ridge of mountains running north and south. On the banks of the rivers the surface is level, and the soil a fertile loam; in the north end the surface is rocky, interspersed with many arable fields. Near the church are the ruins of the priory of Tongland, founded for monks of the Praemonstratensian order, by Fergus Lord of Galloway, in the 12th century. The revenues of this priory are included in those of the bishoprick of Galloway. Cairns and the remains of ancient encampments are frequently to be seen in this parish. A fine new bridge has been lately built across the Dee, two miles above Kirkcudbright, of one arch 110 feet span, and three small Gothic arches on each side.—Population in 1821, 890.

**TONGUE**, a parish in the northern part of Sutherlandshire, bounded on the north by the ocean, on the west by Durness, and on the east and south by Farr. It consists chiefly of a strath, having on the east the water of Torrisdale or Borgie, and a series of small lakes, and in the centre the extensive inlet of the sea called Kyle Tongue; altogether the parish measures seventeen or eighteen miles inland, by a breadth near the sea coast of eight miles, tapering to a point on the south. The district is hilly, but greatly improved of late years. Kyle Tongue is a fine expanse of water, which at its middle is narrowed to a small strait. Near the east side of this strait, sheltered by an eminence behind, and by some fine woods, stands Tongue house, and at a short distance the church of Tongue. There is now an excellent road round the north coast.—Population in 1821, 1736.

**TOROGAY**, one of the smaller Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

**TOROSAY**, a parish in the island of Mull, Argyshire, lying on the east side of the island, and extending twelve miles in length,

in every direction. The sea-coast is indented by several bays, which afford good anchorage, and at the south side of one of these, Loch Dow, is a place called Auchnacraig, from whence there is a regular ferry to Oban in Lorne, by the island of Kerrera. The parish is generally mountainous, heathy, and pastoral. On a lofty promontory, overhanging the Sound of Mull, at the south-east corner of the island and parish, stands Castle Duart, formerly the residence of the chief of the Macleans.—Population in 1821, 2288.

**TORPHICHEN**, a parish in the south-west part of Linlithgowshire, extending in a direction from north-east to south-west, a length of ten miles by an average breadth of two and a half miles; bounded on the north by Muiravonside and Linlithgow, and on the south-east by Bathgate. The Avon water bounds it partly on the side next Stirlingshire, and on the opposite side it has Barbauchlaw burn a part of its length. The general appearance is hilly, particularly on the south, but the parish has been greatly improved and beautified by plantations and enclosures, and is generally fertile. The village of Torphichen, which is small and straggling, lies in a sheltered plain, about five miles directly south from Linlithgow. Though now consisting of only a few cottages, and lying remote from all public roads, it was once a place of great distinction. Here the knights of St. John, a powerful body of military ecclesiastics arising out of the crusades, who finally possessed vast wealth as well as landed property in all the countries of Europe, had their chief Scottish preceptory. Fragments of old buildings of a massive and castellated appearance, scattered throughout the village, remain to attest the splendour of this settlement. The very stone fences in the neighbourhood have an air of antique dignity, having probably been erected by the former tenants of the place, or else constructed out of the ruins of their houses. The church of the preceptory, which was built in the reign of the first David, has suffered so much from time, or from more ruthless destroyers, that the choir and transepts now alone remain. The chancel and nave are entirely gone. Instead of the latter, which is said by the common people to have stretched to a great length, a plain modern building, of the size and appearance of an ordinary barrack, runs out from the choir, serving for the ~~barack~~



of the parish of Torphichen. What remains of the old building does not indicate either a very large or a very beautiful structure, though the four pillars which support the choir or central tower are rather fine, and the Gothic window of the southern transept still exhibits a sort of haggard grace. In the interior of the choir is shown the monument of Walter Lindsay, the second last preceptor, who died in 1538. The last of the preceptors, who held the office at the Reformation, was one of the Sandilands family, in whose favour the lands were erected into a temporal lordship, with the title of Torphichen. The baptismal font is also still shown within the walls of the choir, as also a strangely ornamented recess underneath the window already mentioned, said to have been the place where the bodies of the dead were deposited during the performance of the funeral service. The steeple, or belfry, to which there is an ascent by a narrow spiral stair, is now used in the respectable capacity of a dovecot. The preceptory of Torphichen, like some other religious buildings, not only could give protection to fugitive criminals within its sacred walls, but had a precinct possessed of the same privilege. The sanctuary of Torphichen extended a mile in every direction around the church. There still exists in the churchyard, near the west end of the present place of worship, a stone, like an ordinary mile-stone, with a cross carved upon its top, which marked the centre of the sanctuary; and a similar mark is said to have been placed at each of the four extremities corresponding with the cardinal points. Debtors flying from their creditors, or criminals seeking refuge from private resentment or from justice, were alike safe when they got within the circle described by these four stones.—Population of the village and parish in 1821, 1197.

**TORRISDALE**, a river in Sutherlandshire, which rises from Loch Laoghal, betwixt the parishes of Tongue and Farr, and after running in a northerly course, falls into the sea at the village of Torrisdale, where there is an indentation of the sea called Torrisdale Bay. The river is otherwise named the water of Borgeie.

**TORRY**, a small fishing village with a small harbour and pier, in the county of Kincardine, near Girdleness.

**TORRYBURN**, a parish at the south-

west corner of Fife, formed by the union of the baronies of Torry and Crombie, at the beginning, as is supposed, of the seventeenth century. It extends along the shore of the Firth of Forth, betwixt the parish of Dunfermline on the east, and that of Culross on the west, and measures from four to five miles in length, by about two in breadth. The land is generally cultivated and fertile. West from Crombie-point, a promontory on the Firth, stands the village of Torryburn, at the distance of nine miles west from North Queensferry, and two east of Culross. Betwixt it and Culross, within the boundary of the parish, is the village of Newmills.—Population in 1821, 1443.

**TORTHORWALD**, a parish near the foot of Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Tinwald on the north, by Lochmaben and Mousewald on the east, and separated on the west from Dumfries by the Lochar water. It extends six miles in length from north to south, by a breadth at the northern extremity of about two and a-half miles, tapering to a point on the south. The southern part of the district composes part of the extensive swampy and meadow land, called Lochar Moss. On the north the land is arable; and here is situated the village of Torthorwald, with the ruins of the ancient castle of Torthorwald in its vicinity, which is supposed to have existed since the thirteenth century: it was at one period the residence of a natural son of the Earl of Morton, created Lord Torthorwald by James VI., about the year 1590. On the road from Torthorwald to Dumfries stands the village of Roucan.—Population in 1821, 1205.

**TORWOOD**, a forest in Stirlingshire, in the parishes of Larbert and Dunipace, noted for having afforded shelter to Sir William Wallace after his defeat in the north, and for being the scene of some military exploits during the war of independence. The forest is now greatly limited and decayed.

**TOUGH**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, having Keig on the north, Monymusk and Cluny on the east, Lumphanan on the south, and Leochel and Alford on the west, extending five miles in length, and three in breadth. The surface is irregular, but the rising grounds are mostly arable.—Population in 1821, 698.

**TOWIE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded by Kildrummy on the north, Glenbucket, part of Migvie, and Logie-Coldstone on the west, by the latter on the south, and Cushnie and

Leochel on the east, extending eight miles in length, by four and a-half in breadth, except a stripe at the north-west. The general appearance is hilly. The central division is part of the vale of the Don, which river flows through it from west to east. On the south bank of the stream stands the church of the parish.—Population in 1821, 578.

**TRAILFLAT**, a parish in Dumfriesshire, united to Tinwald in 1650. See **TINWALD**.

**TRALIG, (LOCH)**, a small lake in Argyllshire, in the parish of Kilninver, which discharges its waters by the Oude into the Sound of Mull.

**TRANENT**, a parish in the western part of Haddingtonshire, lying with its northern extremity on the Firth of Forth, from which it extends inland nearly five miles, by a general breadth of two and a-half, bounded by Prestonpans on the north-west, Inveresk (or Musselburgh) on the west, Ormiston on the south, and Gladsmuir on the east. The land inclines with gentle slopes towards the sea-coast, and is generally flat and sandy. On the shore stand the villages of Cockenzie and Port-Seton, long the seats of the salt manufacture. The parish also contains the small village of Seton, at which stood the house of Seton, or chief baronial residence of the Earls of Winton. (See **PORT-SETON**.) Within the western range of the parish, and partly in the parish of Prestonpans, is the field on which the battle of Prestonpans was fought in 1745. At the south-western part of the parish is the extensive distillery of St. Clement's Wells. Near the southern boundary is the small village of Elphingston, and near it Elphingston tower, once a baronial residence. The lands in this parish are finely cultivated and enclosed.

**TRANENT**, an ancient town or village in the above parish, situated on the main road from Edinburgh to Haddington, at the distance of ten miles east from the former, and seven west from the latter. It stands at the head of an elevated ground, and derives its name, which was originally *Travernent*, from *Trev*, or *Treva*, and *Nent*, British words, signifying a hamlet on the ravine or valley. The town consists of a street pursuing the line of the public road from west to east, with a cross street; the houses are generally tiled, and the greater part have a decayed appearance. Tranent is one of the poorest looking towns in the three Lothians,

though in recent times it has shewn some signs of renovation; and its present spirited inhabitants, or chief managers, have just instituted a new weekly market for the sale of grain and other native produce, to which sellers and buyers have been invited, by all exemptions from customs. As the town occupies an exceedingly advantageous situation, half-way betwixt the agricultural district of East Lothian and the metropolis, there is a likelihood of this market being well supported. The inhabitants of Tranent are chiefly connected with the adjacent collieries, which have been wrought in this quarter from the very first discovery of coal in Scotland. The discovery of coal here, as we are informed by record, was made by the Monks of Newbattle, who owned possessions in this part of the country. The church of Tranent stands at the foot of the town, and is a modern erection. Besides it, there is a meeting-house of the United Secession Church.—Population of the town in 1821, 1600, including the parish, 3366.

**TRAPRAINLAW**, a conical conspicuous hill in the parish of Prestonkirk, Haddingtonshire. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

**TRAQUAIR**, a parish in the eastern part of Peeblesshire, lying on the south bank of the Tweed, opposite Innerleithen, bounded by Yarrow on the east and south, and Peebles on the west. It is of a very irregular figure, consisting of four districts, parted by intervening portions of Yarrow, or Selkirkshire, projected from the south, to or near the Tweed. The chief division is the vale of the Quair, which small river winds through it to the Tweed. Altogether, the parish comprehends 17,290 acres. It is almost wholly mountainous, the hills being devoted to sheep pastures, with arable fields on the Tweed and its tributaries. In recent times, those plains susceptible of improvement have been greatly improved by cultivation, planting, draining, and otherwise. The small hamlet of Traquair, with the mill, stands at the opening of the vale of the Quair, upon the plain of the Tweed. At a short distance south-west from thence, at the base of a hill, with an eastern exposure, is seen all that remains of the famed "Bush aboon Traquair," consisting of a few meagre birch trees, the melancholy remnant of a considerable thicket, once the seat of pastoral love, and as such consecrated in the strains of one of our best national melodies. It is likely that in a short

time even these memorials will be entirely gone.

At the head of a lawn fronting the Tweed, and surrounded by some trees, and ornamented grounds, stands the ancient house of Traquair, the seat of the earls of that title. It consists of a tower of a remote antiquity, to which considerable additions were made in the reign of Charles I. by John, Earl of Traquair, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland under that monarch. The interior is partly in an old fashioned, and partly in a refined modern taste, with a small chapel (the family being Roman Catholic,) in the upper flat. At the back, or south front, there is an old avenue leading to the house, exhibiting at its outer extremity a gateway ornamented with figures in stone of the bear, the cognizance of the family. The first of the house of Traquair was James Stewart, the illegitimate son of James, Earl of Buchan, who obtained a legitimation under the great seal, and in 1491 a grant of the lands of Traquair from his father. The fifth in the line of descent from this James, was Sir John Stewart, the above renovator of Traquair house, who was made treasurer by Charles I. and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Traquair in 1628. In the year 1631, his Lordship was elevated to the title of Earl of Traquair, Lord Linton and Caberstoun. This nobleman, who was a distinguished statesman in his time, died in extreme poverty in 1659, having suffered greatly by his adherence to the cause of fallen royalty. Luckily his Lordship was not attainted, and he bequeathed the Earldom and estates to his descendants, who still enjoy them. Recently, the south bank of the Tweed at this spot has been rendered accessible from its northern side, by a wooden bridge reared on strong timber piers, which gives an easy communication with the thriving watering place, Innerleithen. The word Traquair is obviously derived from *Trev*, or *Tra*, signifying a homestead or hamlet, and *Quair*, a winding stream. In old writings we perceive that the district was occasionally called *Strathquair*, and that it had been a seat of population of some importance is denoted by its having had a distinct sheriff from that of the rest of Peebles-shire. The present parish includes the greater part of the suppressed parish of Kailzie, which was on its western quarter. In this part are the pleasant grounds and mansions of Cardrona and Kailzie. —Population in 1821, 643.

**TREISHNISH ISLES**, a group of small islands of the Hebrides, belonging to Argyleshire, lying about two miles west of the island of Mull. They consist of Fladda, Linga, Bach, Cairnbulg, and the Little Cairnbulg, and form a sort of chain to the northward of Staffa. Excepting to a geologist, they are uninteresting. Cairnbulg is supposed to have been fortified by some strong works in the Norwegian times, but there are no traces of such erections now on it, except the remains of a wall with embrasures, skirting the cliff, which it is likely is of a much more modern date. In 1715 it was garrisoned by the Macleans, and was taken and retaken more than once during the civil war of that year. It had been attacked before by Cromwell's troops; and here, it is fancied, were the rescued books of Iona burnt.

**TRINITY-GASK**, a parish in Perthshire, in the lower part of Strathearn, composed of the ancient parishes of Kinkell and Wester Gask; bounded on the north by Maderty, on the east by Gask, on the south by Auchterarder and Blackford, and on the west by Muthill. It stretches for several miles along the river Earn, chiefly on its northern bank, the land rising principally to the north, and the rest of the parish being level and fertile. The whole is arable, and beautifully enclosed and planted.—Population in 1821, 679.

**TRONDA**, or **TRONDRAY**, a small island of Shetland, lying opposite the village of Scalloway, on the west coast of the mainland. It is about three and a half miles long, and from one to two broad.

**TROON**, an improving sea-port in Ayrshire, in the parish of Dundonald, is situated seventy-five miles west of Edinburgh, six from Ayr, six from Kilmarnock, thirty-one from Glasgow, and six from Irvine. Under the patronage of the Duke of Portland, this place is rapidly becoming one of some consequence; and, as it naturally possesses uncommon advantages in having a fine harbour in which shipping of considerable burden can safely enter, it will no doubt arrive, in the course of time, at considerable magnitude. His Grace has, within the last two or three years, built a fine wet dock with flood-gates, a dry dock for the repair of vessels, large storehouses, and a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour; in short, nothing has been omitted which could be expected from



the generous exertions of an opulent nobleman. A railway from the extremity of the harbour goes direct to Kilmarnock, on which immense quantities of coals are brought to be shipped for Ireland, &c. A large salt manufactory is also carried on here, with a rope work of some extent. Moreover, Troon, in the summer season, is visited by numerous families to enjoy the benefit of sea bathing. The place of established worship is a chapel of ease to the parish church at Dundowald, a small village about four miles distant. There is also a chapel of the Associate Synod.—In 1821, the population of Troon was 760.

TROQUEER, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying on the river Nith near its mouth, opposite the parish of Dumfries; bounded by Terregles on the north, Lochrutton on the west, and Newabbey on the south, extending seven and a half miles in length, and four and a half broad. The parish is partly flat and partly hilly, and comprises 5625 acres, of which the greater proportion is under tillage. Of late, there have been a variety of improvements, and none so prominent as those near the Nith opposite the town of Dumfries. Here, a small village called Bridge-end, from being situated at the western extremity of the bridge of Dumfries, has risen into some importance as a town and burgh of barony, under the modern appellation of Maxwelltown. It is now connected with Dumfries by two bridges. At one period this was the most disorderly and ill-regulated village in the kingdom, and some idea may be formed of its character from a saying of Sir John Fielding, the London magistrate; that whenever a delinquent got over the bridge of Dumfries into Maxwelltown, he was lost to all search or pursuit. In no instance have the good effects of creating a village into a burgh of barony been more conspicuous than in this case. The charter was obtained from the crown in 1810, and since that time it has been greatly improved in the value and extent of its houses and its trade. It is governed by a provost, two bailies, and councillors.—Population of the parish in 1824, 4301.

TROSACHS, a romantic vale, surrounded by stupendous masses of hills, and rocks, and woody eminences, in the parish of Callander, Perthshire, at the distance of about ten miles west from Callander. The word *Trosachs* signifies a bristled region, which is very descriptive of the scenery. The road

towards the Trosachs leaves Callander in a direction inclining to the south-west, and conducts the traveller along the banks of the two beautiful lakes, Loch Vennachar, and Loch Achray. Soon after passing Loch Achray, the traveller approaches the Trosachs; in the first place stopping and quitting his vehicle at the inn of Ardenrockran, which is situated at the eastern extremity of this celebrated district. To describe the Trosachs with a regard only to its *materiel*, it is simply a portion of the vale along which the traveller has hitherto been described as passing, but a peculiar portion of that vale, about a mile in extent, and adjoining the bottom of Loch Katrine, where, on account of a tumultuous confusion of little rocky eminences, all of the most fantastic and extraordinary forms, everywhere shagged with trees and shrubs, nature wears an aspect of roughness and wildness, of tangled and inextricable boskiness, totally unexampled, it is supposed, in the world. The valley being here contracted, hills rise on each side to a great height, and these being entirely covered with birches, hazels, oaks, hawthorns, and mountain ashes, contribute greatly to the general effect. The author of the *Lady of the Lake* has described it as “a wildering scene of mountains, rocks, and woods thrown together in disorderly groups.” After walking through this highly romantic district, which seldom fails to astonish the tourists who flock thither, the eastern extremity of Loch Katrine is gained; for a description of which we refer to that head.

TROSTRIE, (LOCH), a small lake in the parish of Twynholm, stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TROUP, a village in Banffshire on the sea-coast.

TRUIM, (implying *noisy* in the Celtic tongue,) a river in Badenoch, rising in the forest of Drumuachter, on the borders of Athole, and flowing in a northerly direction to the Spey, which it joins, after a course of about fifteen miles, four miles west of Pitmain. It gives a name to the glen through which it passes.

TROTTERNISH POINT, a headland on the north-west coast of the Isle of Skye.

TULLIALLAN, a parish in the southern detached part of Perthshire, lying on the Firth of Forth, betwixt Culross on the east, and Clackmannan on the west and north. It extends inland a length of four miles, by a breadth

of two. The land declines in gentle slopes towards the Forth, and is in a high state of cultivation and improvement. The district abounds in excellent sandstone. On the shore stands the town of Kincardine, already noticed under its proper head.—Population of the parish in 1821, 3558, of which Kincardine had 2500.

**TULLIBODY**, a village in the parish of Alloa, Clackmannanshire, and the capital of the parish of Tullibody, which was united to that of Alloa about the period of the Reformation. See **ALLOA**. The ancient kirk of Tullibody, which was unroofed on a remarkable occasion, noticed under the head Alloa, has been again covered, and recently fitted up as a place of worship for the use of this populous district.

**TULLIEBOLE**, a parish in Kinross-shire, united to Fossaway. See **FOSSAWAY** and **TULLIEBOLE**.

**TULLOCH**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Glenmuick and Glengairn. See **GLENMUICK**.

**TULLOCH-ARD**, a lofty mountain in the district of Kintail, Ross-shire. See **KINTAIL**.

**TULLYNESSLE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, united to Forbes. See **FORBES** and **TULLYNESSLE**.

**TULM**, a small island of the Hebrides, on the north coast of the Isle of Skye.

**TUMMEL**, a large river in the northern part of Perthshire, whose waters issue from Loch Rannoch, taking an easterly course through the district of Athole; they pass through Loch Tummel, a lake of little more than two miles in length, and proceeding in a direction tending southwards, fall into the Tay on its left bank, at the south extremity of the parish of Logierait. Its chief tributary is the Garry. The course of the Tummel is rapid and furious, forming everywhere the most romantic and picturesque cascades. One of its falls, near its junction with the Garry, though not so high as those of Foyers and Bruar, is particularly grand, on account of the greater quantity of water which is precipitated. The accompanying scenery is also remarkably fine; rugged rocks, wooded almost to the summit, but rearing their bald heads to the clouds, with distant mountains of the most picturesque forms, compose a view in which every thing that a painter can desire is contained. A little below the falls of the Tummel, the stream mixes its waters with the Garry. Near this junction is Faskally, the

seat of Mr. A. Butter, delightfully situated. After the Tummel unites with the Garry, its character seems entirely changed; before this it was a furious and impetuous torrent, tearing up every thing in its way, and precipitating itself headlong from rock to rock, as if regardless of the consequences; it now becomes a sober and stately stream, rolling along its banks with majesty. The banks of the Tummel below the junction are extremely rich, and the river meanders through a fine valley; now dividing its stream, and forming little islands; and now running in a fine broad sheet.

**TUNDERGARTH**, a parish in Dumfriesshire, in the district of Annandale, extending about nine miles in length, by a breadth of from one and a-half to two miles; bounded on the north and west by the Milk water, which separates it from St. Mungo's on the west, and Dryfesdale, and Hutton and Corrie on the north; on the south it has Middlebie and Hoddam. The surface is in general level, or inclining towards the Milk, but possessing various eminences sufficient to constitute picturesque beauty. It is both arable and pastoral. Along the banks of the pleasant river Milk, there are several gentlemen's seats. The conspicuous hill called Brunswark, overlooks the district from the south.—Population in 1821, 518.

**TURRIFF**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, lying on the right or east bank of the river Deveron, which separates it from Forglen. It has King-Edward on the north, Montquhitter on the east, Auchterless on the south, and Inverkeithnie on the west. It extends six miles in length, by from four to five in breadth. The district has been much improved and reclaimed from its original heathy condition, and is generally fertile. There are now also several considerable plantations.

**TURRIFF**, a town in the above parish, a free burgh of barony, and the seat of a presbytery, situated on a tributary of the Deveron, near that river, at the distance of thirty-four and a half miles north north-west of Aberdeen, and eleven south of Banff. Here was founded a religious hospital, in the reign of Alexander III., (1249-93,) for twelve poor men, by Alexander, Earl of Buchan, Lord Justice General of Scotland; and further endowed by Robert Bruce. The town was erected a burgh of barony by James IV., in the year 1511, in favour of Mr. Thomas Dickson, prebend of

**Turriff.** By this charter the inhabitants were formally entitled to hold a weekly market on the Sabbath-day, and three public fairs in the course of the year. Turriff is now a thriving industrious town, carrying on the manufacture of linen yarn, thread, and brown linens. There is also an extensive bleachfield. The town now holds five annual fairs. There is a venerable old church, a handsome new one, an episcopal chapel, and a school endowed by the Earl of Errol.—Population of the burgh in 1821, 750; including the parish, 2406.

**TURRET, (LOCH)** a small lake in the parish of Monivaird and Strowan, Perthshire; about a mile long, and one fourth of a mile broad. It discharges itself into the Earn, half a mile above Crieff, by a small river, which gives the name of Glenturret to a wild and romantic valley.

**TWEED,** a river in the south of Scotland, (deriving its name from the British word *Tuedd*, signifying “that which is on the border or limit of a country,”) distinguished as the fourth of Scottish streams; ranking after the Tay, Forth, and Clyde, though far inferior to these in point of commercial utility. The upper sources of the Tweed are found in the parish of Tweedsmuir, Peebles-shire, and in the lofty range of hilly territory, from the opposite side of which flow the slender rivulets which form the commencement of the rivers Annan and Clyde. A small fountain, usually considered “the head of Tweed,” at the base of a hill called Tweed’s Cross, and named *Tweed’s Well*, gives forth a small rivulet, which flows in a north-easterly direction, through the parish of Tweedsmuir, receiving on each side various tributary burns. Leaving this parish, the Tweed proceeds as a boundary betwixt the parish of Glenholm and Drummelzier, and after intersecting Stobo parish, at its north-eastern corner, joins its waters with the Lyne; a stream, by the way, equally entitled to be considered “the head of Tweed,” which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire. From a north-easterly direction, the river, now greatly enlarged, bends to an easterly course, which it ever afterwards, with few exceptions, maintains. Two miles below its junction with the Lyne, it receives the Manor Water, and proceeding a mile farther down, or thirty miles from its source, arrives at Peebles, having in that distance fallen a thousand feet, or

two-thirds of its total descent in a length of ninety miles. At Peebles, it receives the Edleston water; after which, proceeding onwards through the parish of Peebles, and separating the parishes of Innerleithen and Traquair, it next receives the Quair and Leithen waters. The Tweed soon after enters Selkirkshire, and, for some miles, is lost amidst a wild hilly district, from which it emerges at the Yair, or the opening of the vale of Melrose. It is next joined, on the right, by the Ettrick, (previously augmented by the Yarrow,) and next by Gala Water, on the left, when it enters Roxburghshire. Before leaving the rich vale of Melrose, it receives the Leader on its left bank, which is the only tributary of any note till it is increased by the Tiviot on the right, near Kelso. The Tiviot is the largest tributary of the Tweed in its whole course, and almost doubles it in size. Passing Kelso on the left, and flowing majestically onwards, it receives the Eden water, and soon after enters the beautiful district of the Merse, which it separates from Northumberland on the south. At Coldstream it receives the Leet on the Scottish side; and from two to three miles further down, on the English side, it is increased by the sluggish waters of the Till. Some miles further on, it receives the Whitadder, a large stream, previously augmented by the Blackadder; and shortly afterwards, passing the ancient town of Berwick on its left, its waters are emitted into the German Ocean. From head to foot it is computed to drain a superficies of 1870 square miles. The Tweed, owing to the quick flow of its current, is navigable in no part of its course. Though falling only five hundred feet betwixt Peebles and Berwick, a distance of sixty miles, and though occasionally flowing placidly through flat verdant haughs, it would be almost an impossibility to make it serve the purposes of navigation to any great distance inland, even by flat-bottomed boats, for it frequently runs in a rapid manner, over broad banks of sand or gravel, over which no boat could proceed. It is, however, ferried in many places by boats, and affords, for considerable distances, a sufficiency of water for the sailing of *trows*, or small flat vessels, used in salmon fishing. Being thus undisturbed by traffic on its surface, and unadulterated by the liquid refuse of manufactories, as well as possessing, in general, a clean gravelly bottom, its



waters are remarkably clear and sparkling in appearance. For a long period of time the Tweed was crossed by only two bridges, the one at Berwick and the other at Peebles; but it has now several stone bridges, besides one of wood, and three of the chain construction. The lengthened district through which the river passes is usually styled the Vale of Tweed; in general, it is of a pleasing sylvan character, the hills being never far from its banks, and the eminences and lower lands frequently clothed by woods and plantations. As the ground recedes from the stream, except in the lower part of the river, the country becomes wild and pastoral, and rises into such elevations as equally to shut out the district of Lothian on the north, and Cumberland and Dumfries-shire on the south.

**TWEEDALE**, the popular name of Peebles-shire. See **PEEBLES-SHIRE**.

**TWEEDEN**, a small rivulet in Roxburgh-shire, which joins the Liddel a little below New Castletown.

**TWEEDSMUIR**, a parish in the south-western corner of Peebles-shire, formerly a part of the parish of Drummelzier, but erected into a separate parish in 1643. It is about nine miles long, and, in some places, of the same breadth; bounded by Drummelzier on the north, Megget on the east, Moffat in Dumfries-shire on the south, and Crawford in Lanarkshire on the west. The district is hilly and pastoral, and, in its central part, consists of the upper part of the Vale of Tweed, which river rises from the heights in the south-western extremity. Within its bounds the Tweed receives an accession from the waters of Fruid and Talla. There are several ancient castles, or rude strengths, in the parish.—Population in 1821, 265.

**TWYNHOLME**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, united with that of Kirkchrist in forming a parochial charge. It extends nine miles in length, and two in breadth, along the west side of the Dee and Tarf, which separate it from Kirkcudbright and Tongland on the east. On the west it has Borgue and Girthon, and on the north Balmaghiellan. The surface is mostly elevated, rising into many small hills, partly arable, and having many small and fertile valleys interspersed. The soil is fertile. There are some small lakes in the district. The great road from Edinburgh to Portpatrick passes

through the parish. The land is much improved, and, near the Dee and Tarf, beautified by gentlemen's seats. Of the extensive woods with which this part of Gallo-way formerly was covered, the only remains are around the old castle of Cumstone, a building pleasantly situated on an eminence high the junction of the Dee and Tarf.—Population in 1821, 783.

**TYNUILT**, a small village in Argyleshire, on the south coast of Loch Etive, about two miles from Bunawe.

**TYNDRUM**, a small village in Breadalbane, in Perthshire, upon the western military road, about twelve miles from Dalmally, and nearly twenty from Killin. At Tyndrum a road branches off to Glenco, noted for the dreariness of its appearance. Pennant mentions that it is the highest inhabited land in Scotland; but in this has been completely misled, as there are many inhabited places much higher.

**TYNE**, a small river in Haddingtonshire, which rises within the south-eastern boundary of Edinburghshire, and after a north-easterly course of nearly thirty miles, passing the town of Haddington on its north side, falls into the Firth of Forth at Tynningham. It flows placidly through a rich agricultural district, and is affected by the tides for the distance of about a mile from its mouth. It is liable to sudden overflows of its banks, but these occur only during high floods, and are partly averted by the improvement of the sides. One of the greatest inundations is noticed under the head **HADDINGTON**. What appears at the mouth of the Tyne to be a considerable estuary, during the height of the tides, is left at their recess a vast plain of quicksands. *Tyne Sands*, as they are called, have proved the grave of many a brave vessel, as well as of those unwary passengers who attempt to cross them without a knowledge of the localities.

**TYNNINGHAM**, a parish in Haddingtonshire, united in 1761 to that of Whitekirk, under which title the district is now known. (See **WHITEKIRK**.) The name Tynningham has, however, been perpetuated as the title of a magnificent domain, belonging to the Earl of Haddington, and comprising the chief part of the abrogated parochial division. The estate of Tynningham is celebrated in this part of Scotland for the extent and beauty of its woods, which were principally planted up-

wards of a century ago by one of the earls of Haddington; (see HADDINGTONSHIRE,) and are nearly all of the hard timber species. The trees have been tastefully planted in radiated figures or in avenues, thus affording most extensive walks and rides beneath their exuberant and lofty branches. Besides these delightful shady groves, there is a series of stupendous holly hedges, planted also in avenues or double rows, and offering pleasant sequestered walks, with the advantage, in fine weather, of being open above. One of these hedges is no less than twenty-five feet high, and thirteen feet broad, and has a most massive appearance. Tynningham house, the seat of the noble proprietor, is delightfully situated amidst these woods and walks, at the head of a park or lawn sloping gently southward to the Tyne, near its mouth. Tynningham house was, till lately, an antique edifice, to which each of the ten Earls of Haddington had made a point of adding a piece; the present Earl, however, has gone far beyond his predecessors in the extent of his alterations, having taken down the old walls and rebuilt them in the Old English manor-house style, but leaving the interior nearly in its original form. The building has thus been renovated in an excellent manner, at a considerable expense; but being built with the dull red freestone of the district, the appearance will always be unpleasant. On the bank in front of the house there is a clump of planting shrouding the burial ground of the family, now all that remains to mark the site of the former parish church, and the earliest seat of Christian worship in this part of the country. The small village of Tynningham, which is inhabited by a limited agricultural population, and possesses a saw-

mill, is situated at a short distance to the west of the enclosed grounds. Here stands the neat mansion of the very respectable factor, Mr. Buist, to whose active and judicious management this beautiful estate has been much indebted.

**TYNRON**, a parish in the western part of Dumfries-shire, lying betwixt Penpont on the north and north-east, and Glencairn on the south, extending nine miles in length by a breadth of from two to three. It consists chiefly of the vale of the Shinnel, a tributary rivulet of the Scarr, whose waters fall afterwards into the Nith. The district is hilly and chiefly pastoral. Along the banks of the Shinnel, there is some pleasing and romantic scenery. Near the eastern extremity of the parish rises the Doon of Tynron, a conspicuous pyramidal hill, on the top of which is an ancient castle. The church of Tynron stands farther up the vale on the left bank of the stream.—Population in 1821, 518.

**TYRIE**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, bounded on the north-west by Aberdour, on the north by Pitsligo, on the east by parts of Fraserburgh, Aberdour and Strichen, and on the south by New Deer. It extends about ten miles in length by four and a half in breadth. The surface is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, heath, moss, meadow, corn and grass parks. A considerable extent of land on the estates of Pitsligo and Strichen has been much improved. The late Sir William Forbes founded, in the southern part of the district, a village, called New Pitsligo, at which there is a bleachfield. On the northern verge of the parish stands the small village and the church of Tyrie.—Population in 1821, 1584.

**UDDINGSTONE**, a small village in the parish of Bothwell, Lanarkshire, situated seven miles south-east of Glasgow, and four north-west of Hamilton. The road from Glasgow to Carlisle passes through it.

**UDNEY**, a parish in Aberdeenshire, extending about five miles each way; bounded on the north and north-west by Tarves, on the west by Bourtie, on the south-west by Keithhall, on the south by New-Machar, on the south-east by Belhelvie, on the east by Fove-

ran, and on the north-east by Logie-Buchan and Ellon. The general appearance is pretty flat, with small eminences or hills covered with grass. The soil is generally fertile, and the land enclosed and cultivated.—Population in 1821, 1328.

**UDRIGILL-HEAD**, a promontory on the west coast of Ross-shire.

**UGIE**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises about twenty miles from the sea, in two different streams, called the waters of Strichen

and Deer, from passing the villages named; the former has its rise in the parish of Tyrie; the latter in that of New Deer. The two branches unite about five miles from the sea, and then take the name of Ugie; from thence it continues a smooth and level course till it falls into the ocean at Peterhead. It is navigable for a mile and a half from its mouth.

UIG, a parish in Ross-shire, situated in the isle of Lewis, on its west coast, and rendered partly peninsular by two arms of the sea, to wit, Loch Roag on the north and Loch Resort on the south. It is otherwise much indented by inlets, one of which is called Uig bay. The parish extends fifteen miles in length; but following the windings of the coast, it is sixty miles. The coasts only are level and cultivated; the interior is bleak and hilly, and interspersed with small lakes. Near the small village of Calarnish on Loch Roag, there is an entire place of Druidic worship, consisting of a circle and a great number of stones or obelisks, in an upright posture.—Population in 1821, 2875.

UIST, (NORTH, an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying between the district of Harris on the north, and Benbecula on the south, from which latter it is separated by a strand dry at low water. It is of a triangular shape, about twenty miles long, and from twelve to fifteen broad, containing, along with its dependencies, 60,000 acres. Like Benbecula and South Uist, it is greatly cut up by indentations of the sea, especially on the east coast, and in the interior there is an endless series of fresh water lakes scattered about in all directions. The inlets on the east, especially Loch Maddie, form good natural harbours. Along the east coast, around these harbours, the ground is barren, hilly, and almost uninhabited, presenting a scene of savage wildness. The west and north parts of the island are low and level for about a mile and a half from the sea, where the surface also becomes moorish, with hills of small height, covered with heath. The cultivated part is pleasant and agreeable in summer, yielding in favourable seasons luxuriant crops of oats and barley, and the richest pasture; but, as there are no trees to afford shelter during the inclemency of winter, the appearance is then greatly changed, and verdure is scarcely to be seen. Agriculture is still in an unimproved condition. Kelp is or was lately manufactured to a

considerable extent. The whole island is the property of Lord Macdonald. The island forms a parochial division, including the adjacent isles of Borera, Oronsa, Valay, Hyae-ker, Kirbost, Ileray, Grimsay, and several small holms.—Population in 1821, 4971.

UIST, (SOUTH) an island of the Hebrides, belonging to Inverness-shire, lying south of Benbecula, which intervenes betwixt it and North Uist. It extends twenty-one miles, by a breadth of from eight to nine. This island is an epitome of all the rest of the range of islands, being a strange collection of sands, bogs, lakes, mountains, and sea-lochs, or inlets. The western shore is flat, sandy, and arable, and nothing can exceed the dreariness of its appearance after the crops have been removed. It is followed by a boggy brown tract of flats and low hills, interspersed with lakes, which is again succeeded by high mountains; and these descending to the sea on the east side, are intersected by inlets so studded with islands, that a person is often at a loss to know whether land or water predominates. The principal harbours of the island are Loch Skipport, Loch Eynort, and Loch Boisdale. The rearing and export of cattle, and the manufacture of kelp, form the chief means of subsistence. South Uist forms a parish, including the adjacent islands of Benbecula, Rona, Griskay, and several islets.—Population in 1821, 6038.

ULLAPOOL, a sea-port village on the west coast of Ross-shire, (within a district belonging to Cromartyshire,) situated on the north side of an extensive islet of the sea called Loch Broom, at the distance of sixty-one miles west by north of Inverness. It was begun to be built under the auspices of the British Fishery Society in 1788, and has been gradually increasing since that period. It possesses a spacious and excellent harbour, and there is a good quay for the use of vessels. Ullapool has neither the trade nor the fishery that was once hoped, but it is not dormant; and were the herrings again to return to the coast, or the Scottish cod and lobster fishery more actively pursued than they have been, it might become a place of more importance. A small river rising in the alpine region behind, also called Ullapool, here falls into Loch Broom. One of the Parliamentary churches has been erected in the village.

ULVA, a small island of the Hebrides,



lying on the west coast of Mull, from which it is separated by Loch Tua on the north, and Loch-na-keal on the south. On the west it is separated from Gometra by a very narrow strait. The island extends about two miles in length, and is inhabited. It exhibits the same kind of basaltic columns as Staffa; but they are inferior in size and regularity. The island has been greatly improved in recent times, and forms an agreeable place of summer residence to its proprietor.

UNST, the most northerly of the Shetland islands, extending twelve miles in length by from three to four in breadth, and being considered the most fertile and pleasing of the whole group of islands. Unst may be considered level; but its surface is diversified by several extensive ridges of hills, some of considerable height. The most remarkable of these are Vallafeld, extending along its western border for the whole length of the island; Laxaforth, towards the north, elevated 700 feet above the sea level; Crossfield rises near the middle, and Vord hill runs parallel to the east coast. Amongst these hills there are many level tracts interspersed, and several fresh water lakes of considerable extent, of which Loch Cliff, the largest, is about two and a half miles long and one broad. The shores of Unst are remarkably indented by bays and creeks, having many small islands and pasture holms scattered around. The two principal harbours are Uya Sound on the south, sheltered by the small island of Uya, and Balta Sound on the east, sheltered by the holm of Balta. Around the coast are a variety of natural caves, some of which penetrate at least 300 feet under ground. The soil is, upon the whole, tolerably fertile, even under the worst mode of culture; and the pasture grounds are mostly covered by a short tender heath, affording excellent feeding for sheep. Hogs are fed in considerable numbers, and rabbits are exceedingly abundant, particularly on the two holms of Balta and Hunie. Seals and otters also inhabit the shores in great numbers. The fishery is an important branch of the industry of the inhabitants. A considerable quantity of fine woollen stockings are manufactured here. Unst abounds in ironstone, and possesses many large veins of serpentine, some specimens of which are beautifully variegated with black and green shades and spots. Rock crystals of great beauty have

sometimes been found. Sandstone of various kinds is abundant, and a vein of limestone was some time ago discovered. Marble of an inferior quality is found in several of the lochs; and in one or two places there are found small pieces of petriolic schistus, and other bituminous substances, indicative of coal. Unst forms a parochial division, which in 1821 contained 2598 inhabitants.

UPHALL, a parish in Linlithgowshire, bounded by Kirkliston on the north-east and east, Mid-Calder on the south, Livingston on the west, and Linlithgow and Ecclesmachan on the north. It is of an irregular figure, extending, when broadest, about three and a half miles each way. Though the district is chiefly of an upland character, it is under the best processes of agriculture and enclosure, and possesses some large plantations. It is intersected from west to east by the road from Glasgow to Edinburgh, on which stands an inn or stage called Uphall. It is watered by a rivulet called Broxburn, on which and the public road stands the village of Broxburn. At this spot the road and the district generally is intersected by the Union Canal from Edinburgh. The parish abounds in coal, sandstone, limestone, and ironstone.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1016.

UPLAMOOD, a small village in Renfrewshire, in the parish of Neilston.

URCHAY, or URQUHAY, a river which rises on the borders of Perthshire, near the source of the Tay, and after a course of ten or twelve miles through the beautiful vale of Glenorchay, falls into Loch Awe.

URIE, or URY, a considerable river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Strathbogie, and after a course of twenty-four miles, being joined by the Gadie, the Shevock, and the Lochter, falls into the Don at the royal burgh of Inverury.

URQUHART, a parish in the county of Moray, extending about four miles long and three broad, lying on the coast of the Moray Firth, between the rivers Spey and Lossie; bounded on the east by Speymouth, on the south by Birnie, and on the west by St. Andrews-Lhanbryd. That part of the parish which lies to the north-west is flat and low, rising a few feet only above the level of the sea; the rest is a much more elevated, and of an unequal waving surface. The sea coast is low and sandy. There is a small lake

in the parish called the Loch of Cotts, and another lake forming the boundary betwixt the parish and that of St. Andrews-Lhanbryd. The district has undergone great improvements, and sends out a considerable quantity of grain. The Earl of Fife is chief proprietor; and the house of Innes, situated near the Loch of Cotts, is one of his seats. Here was formerly situated the Benedictine monastery of Urquhart, founded by David I. in honour of the Blessed Trinity, in the year 1124. While it remained it was a cell or dependency of Dunfermline. Its site is now converted into a corn field, and the abbey well is the only memorial of it which now remains.—Population in 1821, 1003.

**URQUHART** and **GLENMORISTON**, a parish in Inverness-shire, extending about thirty miles in length, from eight to twelve in breadth; bounded on the north by Kiltarlity, on the south-east by Loch Ness, which separates it from Boleskine, and on the west by Kilmanivaig. The surface is very mountainous, comprehending the two valleys of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, which extend in a westerly direction from Loch Ness, parallel to, and separated from each other by a ridge of lofty mountains, the highest of which is Mealfourvhone. The scenery of the two valleys is uncommonly grand, beautiful and picturesque, presenting at once a fine variety of landscape, of hill and dale, bare rocks and wooded precipices, lofty crags, and level and fertile plains. The soil of Urquhart is in general a rich, though not a deep loam, and uncommonly fertile; that of Glenmoriston is sandy, and rather inferior in fertility. The rivers are the Moriston, Enneric, and Coiltie, all of which fall into Loch Ness.—Population in 1821, 2786.

**URQUHART** and **LOGIE WESTER**, a united parish, partly in Ross-shire, and partly in Nairnshire, extending nine or ten miles in length, and from three to four in breadth, lying along the head of the Frith of Cromarty, where the river Conon discharges itself into that arm of the sea. The surface is pretty level, and the appearance pleasant, being diversified by fertile fields and verdant pasture lands, and sheltered by plantations. In this parish lies the barony of Ferintosh: see **FERINTOSH**.—Population in 1821, 3822.

**URR**, a parish in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, lying chiefly on the left or east

bank of the river Urr, extending thirteen miles in length and six in breadth; bounded on the north by Kirkpatrick Durham, on the north-east by Lochrutton, on the east by Kirkgunzeon, by Colvend on the south, and by Buittle and Crossmichael on the west. The surface is pretty level, few of the hills being of great height. The soil is in general light and productive. Within the parish, and situated on the banks of the river, about a mile below Urr church, is the celebrated Moat of Urr, an artificial mount rising from the centre of elevated circles, and used in primitive times as a seat for courts of judicature by the petty chiefs of this district of Galloway. The village of Dalbeattie stands on the eastern boundary of the parish, on a tributary of the Urr.—Population in 1821, 2862.

**URR, (LOCH)** a small lake within the northern boundary of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, bordering on the parishes of Glencairn, Dunscore, and Balmaclellan.

**URR**, a river in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, issuing from the above lake, and after a course of nearly thirty miles, falling into the Solway Frith, at the creek opposite Hestan Island, midway on the coast, betwixt the Nith and Dee. It is navigable for a short distance inland. It flows through an interesting and well wooded strath, having a number of elegant country residences on its banks.

**URRAY**, a parish composed of the united parishes of Urray and Kilchrist, lying for the most part in the county of Ross, with a small portion in Inverness shire. It extends about seven miles in length, from the Beaully to the Conon, and its breadth varies from three to six miles. A small portion is insulated in the parish of Contin, and lies in the bosom of the mountains, at the distance of eighteen or twenty miles. The face of the main district in general presents a picturesque landscape, in which are seen corn fields, barren moors, rapid streams, natural woods, and gentlemen's seats. Besides the two rivers which form its north and south boundaries, it is intersected by the Orrin, the Garv, and the Lichart, all of which contain abundance of trout and salmon.—Population in 1821, 2731.

**USABREST**, an islet of the Hebrides, on the north-west coast of Islay.

**USAN**, a small village on the sea-shore of Forfarshire, three miles south-east of Montrose.

UYA, a small pasture island of Shetland, which covers a safe harbour of the same name on the north coast of the Mainland.

UYA, a small island of Shetland, about a mile square in extent, lying on the south coast of the island of Unst.

VAAKSAY, one of the smaller Hebrides in the sound of Harris.

VAILA, a small island of Shetland, lying at the entrance of a creek on the west coast of the mainland, called from it Vaila Sound.

VALAY, an island of the Hebrides, lying to the north of North-Uist, from which it is separated by a narrow sound, dry at low water.

VATERNISH, a promontory on the north-west coast of the isle of Skye.

VATERSA, or WATERSA, an island of the Hebrides, lying to the south of the island of Barra, and north from Sanderay. "This island," says Macculloch, "consists chiefly of two green hills, united by a low sandy bar, where the opposite seas nearly meet. Indeed if the water did not perpetually supply fresh sand to replace what the wind carries off, it would very soon form two islands; nor would the tenant have much cause for surprise, if, on getting up some morning, he should find that he required a boat to milk his cows. The whole island is in a state of perpetual revolution, from the alternate accumulation and dispersion of sand-hills; which at least affords the pleasure of variety, in a territory where there is none else but what depends on the winds and weather. I had here an opportunity of imagining how life is passed in a remote island, without society or neighbours, and where people are born and die without ever troubling themselves to inquire whether the world contains any other countries than Vatersa and Barra. The amusement of the evening consisted in catching scallops for supper, milking the cows, and chasing rabbits; and this, I presume, is pretty nearly the round of occupation. The whole group of the southern islands is here seen from the southern part of the island, forming a maritime landscape which is sufficiently picturesque. They are all high, and some of them are single hills rising abruptly out of the water. They are inhabited by small tenants and fishermen; and, except a small quantity of grain cultivated by the people for their own use, are appropriated

to the pasture of black cattle." Vatersa belongs to the parish of Barra.

VENNACHOIR, or VENNACHAR, (LOCH) a lake in the south-west part of Perthshire, between the parishes of Port-Menteith and Callander, about four miles long, and in general about one broad. The banks are very pleasant, covered with wood, and sloping gently to the water. It is one of the chain of lakes formed by the southern branch of the river Teith.

VENNY, or FINNY, a rivulet in Forfarshire, which rises in the neighbourhood of Forfar, and joins the Lunan near the Kirk of Kinnell. It is a fine trouting stream.

VIGEANS, (ST.) a parish in Forfarshire lying on the sea-coast, and surrounding Arbroath on the east, north, and south-west, bounded by Inverkeilor on the north. That portion lying on the south-west of Arbroath is small and quite detached from the great body of the parish, which, independent of it, measures seven miles in length by from three to four in breadth. The surface is pretty level, rising on both sides from the small river Brothock, which divides it into two sections. The district has been greatly improved, and is now beautifully planted, cultivated, and enclosed. The coast for about a mile east from Arbroath is flat and sandy; at the end of this plain it rises abruptly, and becomes high, bold, and rocky, excavated into numerous caverns of great extent. On the shore near the eastern boundary of the parish is the small fishing village of Auchmithie. The parish possesses a number of excellent country residences, and includes a considerable portion of Arbroath on the north-eastern side of the town.—Population in 1821, 5583.

VOIL, (LOCH) a lake in the south-western part of Perthshire, parish of Balquhider, about three miles long and one broad, the source of the river Balvag, one of the principal branches of the Teith.

VOTERSAY, a small island of the Hebrides, in the sound of Harris.

VRINE, (LOCH) a small lake in Ross-



shire, about three miles long and one broad, which discharges its waters by a rivulet of the same name into the head of Loch Broom.

VINAY a small islet on the south-west coast of Skye.

WALLACETOWN, a thriving and populous village in the parish of St. Quivox, Ayrshire, adjoining the town of Newton-upon-Ayr. It originated last century by the feuing of grounds belonging to the late Sir Thomas Walker of Craigie.

WALLS and FLOTA, a parish in Orkney, comprehending a part of the island of Hoy called Walls or Waas, the island of Flota, and the small islands of Fara, Cava, &c.—Population of the parish in 1821, Walls 949—Flotta and Faray 297.

WALLS and SANDNESS, a parish in Shetland, composed of the districts of Walls and Sandness, lying in the western part of the Mainland, with the adjacent islands of Papa-stour and the distant island of Fowla. The district on the Mainland extends eleven miles long and nine broad, and partakes of the usual Shetland character, sufficiently described in that article.—Population in 1821, 1991.

WALSTON, a parish on the eastern bound of Lanarkshire, bounded by Dolphinton on the east, Dunsyre on the north, Libberton on the west, and Biggar on the south. In figure it is a square of about three miles each way. On the northern side it is watered by the small river South Medwin. The surface is uneven, and in the higher parts heathy. About two-thirds are arable, and the remainder kept as pasture for sheep and cattle. In the northern part of the parish is the small village of Walston, and on the southern, on the road from Glasgow to Peebles, is the village of Elsridgehill, or Elsrickel.—Population in 1821, 392.

WAMPHRAY, a parish in Dumfriesshire, extending five miles in length, and three in breadth; bounded by Moffat on the north, Hutton and Corrie on the east, Applegarth on the south, and on the west by the Annan river, which separates it from Johnstone and Kirkpatrick-Juxta. The banks of the river, for about a mile, are level and fertile; but towards the north, the surface becomes hilly and mountainous, affording excellent sheep pasture. The church and small village are romantically

situated in a deep and woody recess on the banks of the small river Wamphray, which winds through the parish, falling into the Annan after forming a variety of cascades. There are considerable tracts of wood, chiefly around the old castles of Wamphray and Lochwood, the latter the old family seat of the Lords of Annandale. The name of the parish is derived from the Scoto-Irish, *Wamp-fri*, signifying the den or deep glen in the forest.—Population in 1821, 554.

WANLOCK, a small river on the borders of Dumfriesshire and Lanarkshire, which has its rise at the lead mines in that elevated district, and after running a few miles, joins the Crawick at the same place as the Spango on the west.

WANLOCKHEAD, a considerable village in the upper part of the parish of Sanquhar, Dumfriesshire, about a mile south-west from Leadhills, and situated on the above mentioned stream. It stands on the road up the Minnick water from Sanquhar towards Edinburgh. Like their neighbours of the village of Leadhills, the industrious inhabitants of Wanlockhead have established a subscription library for their edification and amusement. The mines here yield lead ore of divers kinds, on a profitable scale.—In 1821, the population of the place was 706.

WARD, a small fishing village in Aberdeenshire, near the Bulls of Buchan.

WARTHOLM, a small island of Orkney, near South Ronaldshay.

WATERSA. See VATERSA.

WATTEN, a central parish in the county of Caithness, bounded on the north by Bower, on the east by Wick, on the south by Latheron, and on the west by Halkirk. It is of a square figure, measuring from seven to eight miles each way. The surface is flat, like the greater part of the same county, and is generally arable. In the north-west part of the parish there is a fine sheet of water, about three miles in length, called Loch Watin, from which issues a branch of the river of

Wick. The road from Wick to Thurso passes through the parish, which has now a number of substantial farm houses, and is yearly improving and rising in value.—Population in 1821, 1158.

WAUCHOPE, a small river in Dumfriesshire, in the parish of Langholm; it is augmented by the Laggan burn, and after a course of some miles in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Esk at the town of Langholm. It gives the name of Wauchopedale to the vale through which it flows.

WEEM, an extensive Highland parish in Perthshire, in the district of Breadalbane, consisting of various detached portions adjacent to Loch Tay, and so mixed up with the neighbouring districts that no accurate idea can be given of its extent or boundaries. The surface is mountainous and rugged, watered by the rivers Tay, Lyon, Lochay, and Dochart. Near the church of Weem is Castle Menzies, a handsome edifice surrounded by fine plantations, gardens, and orchards.—Population in 1821, 1354.

WEMYSS, a parish in Fife, lying on the shore of the Firth of Forth, bounded by Dysart on the west, by Markinch on the north, and by Scoonie and Markinch on the east. Its greatest length from south-west to north-east is about six miles, and its breadth about one and a half. The district takes its name from the various Weems (Uamh, Gaelic,) or caves on the sea shore; it abounds in valuable seams of coal, which are wrought to a great extent. The land has a quick descent to the shore, and is generally precipitous, with a bold rocky beach, but from the head of the acclivities it spreads away to the northward in fine arable and pasture fields, interspersed with plantations, all in the best order; there is, however, much diversity of soil and surface. There are four considerable villages on the coast, viz. Wester Wemyss, Easter Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methill, and in the eastern part of the parish on the Water of Leven, is situated the extensive manufacturing establishment of Kirkland. A short way to the eastward of West Wemyss, on a cliff about 40 feet above the level of the sea, and surrounded on the land side by beautiful plantations and pleasure grounds, is Wemyss Castle, an old and magnificent edifice, celebrated as the place where Queen Mary had her first interview with Darnley. At a little distance to the eastward of East Wemyss, on

an eminence close to the shore, stands the ancient castle of Macduff, supposed to have been built in the year 1057 by Macduff, who was created Earl of Fife by Malcolm Canmore. Two square towers, and part of the outer defences alone remain of this large and massive structure. The lady of Macduff is said to have held out the castle until she saw the Thane safely in the boat by which he made his escape from Macbeth. Near this spot are several natural caves—one of these of large dimensions runs below the castle; there is another called the Court Cave, from king James the 4th having once in a frolic joined a band of gipsies, who were making merry in it, and through which, it is said, the king was brought into a serious affray. Another extensive cave to the east of Wemyss Castle was occupied about 100 years ago by a Glass Company from England, but it was soon given up in consequence of the bankruptcy of the tacksmen. The family of Wemyss is amongst the most ancient in the country, having sprung from Hugo, second son of Gillmichel, fourth Earl of Fife; and great-grandson of Macduff the first Earl; the elder branches of the family of Macduff having become extinct, the Earl of Wemyss is now the representative of the illustrious Thane. The family was raised to the peerage in 1628, in the person of Sir John Wemyss, by the title of Lord Elcho; he was elevated to an earldom in 1633. Lord Elcho, son of James, the 4th Earl, having been attainted for his concern in the insurrection in 1745, the Earl conveyed his paternal estate of Elcho in Perthshire, to his second son, whose grandson, Francis Earl of Wemyss, is now in possession of it, and bequeathed his estates in Fifeshire, including the whole parish of Wemyss, to his third son, whose grandson, Captain Wemyss, R.N. now enjoys them.—Population in 1821, 4157.

WEMYSS, (EASTER.) A small neat village in the above parish, about one mile east from West Wemyss, and about the same distance west from Buckhaven. It is situated on the coast, but has no harbour. The inhabitants are principally employed in weaving, and there is an extensive brewery. A Sabbath School has recently been erected by Lady Emma Wemyss; the boys are taught by a regular teacher appointed by her Ladyship, and the girls by four young ladies belonging to the village and neighbourhood, superintended

occasionally by the amiable foundress herself. The parish church is situated at the village.

**WEMYSS, (WESTER.)** A sea-port town and burgh of barony, in the above parish, one mile and a half east of Dysart, and one west of East Wemyss. It is governed by two bailies, a treasurer, and council. It consists of one chief street, has a tolerably good harbour, and possesses some vessels. Salt still continues to be made here, but the exportation of coals, which is carried on to a considerable extent, forms the principle trade. A few only of the inhabitants are engaged in weaving. Of late years the town has been much improved, with the exception of the town-house, which has fallen into decay, and presents a perfect picture of ruin and desolation. A Sabbath School has also been recently erected in this town by Captain Wemyss of Wemyss.

**WESTER-KIRK**, a parish in the district of Eskdale, Dumfries-shire, bounded by Eskdalemuir on the west, Ewes on the east, and Langholm and Tundergarth on the south. It extends ten miles in length, and from five to six in breadth. The district is hilly and pastoral, resembling the adjacent border parishes, and consists of the vales of the waters of Megget and Stennis, and of that of the Esk.—Population in 1821, 672.

**WESTER**, a river in Caithness, which arises from some springs and lochs in the parish of Bower; after an easterly course of several miles, it flows through the loch of Wester, and empties itself into Keiss bay.

**WESTERN ISLANDS**, a series of islands on the west coast of the Highlands of Scotland. See **HEBRIDES**.

**WESTERTOWN**, a small village in the parish of Tillicoultry, county of Clackmannan.

**WESTMOINE**, a district of Sutherlandshire, situated in the north-west corner of the county.

**WESTRAY**, one of the islands of Orkney, and among the largest of the northern cluster. It is separated from the mainland and the island of Rousay by a broad gulf called Westray firth. The island is of an irregular figure, and measures about ten miles in length, by a breadth of from one to four. A range of moderately high hills skirts its west side, and terminates in magnificent precipices, the resort of innumerable sea fowl. The rest of the island is nearly level, or gently sloping from its centre. The island has generally a rich soil,

and much of what is left in a state of nature, is capable of improvement; but it labours under the serious disadvantage of a great deficiency of peat for fuel; and this necessary article is, with much risk and labour, carried from the neighbouring island of Eday. It has two havens; one of which affords indifferent anchorage, the other is tolerably safe. The shores produce kelp, and the manufacture of this article, with the cod fishery, employs a considerable number of the inhabitants. Much fine land has been overwhelmed by sand blowing; and a great many graves, with stone coffins, and warlike instruments, have been exposed. The island possesses a solitary monumental stone of considerable height, concerning which tradition is silent. The old castle of Noltland is a spacious structure in the northern part of the island. A small cavern in the high cliffs of Rapness, of dangerous access, was the refuge of several Orkney gentlemen, who, in 1745, espoused the luckless cause of the house of Stewart. Here they were concealed for several months, while a vigilant search was made for them through the islands by a party of the king's troops. They endured much hardship in the interval; their food was daily supplied by a faithful female, without whose aid they would have starved. Their houses were burnt; but this proved eventually fortunate; for government, afterwards ashamed of this circumstance, not only granted them indemnity, but gave them better houses than those which had been destroyed. Westray forms a parochial division, including Papa-Westray on the north. In 1821, the population of the parish was 1977, of which Papa-Westray had 297.

**WESTRUTHER**, a parish in Berwickshire, bounded by part of Cranshaws on the north, Lauder on the west, Greenlaw and Longformacus on the east. The northern half of the parish is hilly, being a portion of the elevated Lammermoor district; but the other half is level or finely inclining fields, and under the best processes of husbandry. Roads from Lauder to Dunse, Greenlaw, and Kelso, pass through the parish. The village of Westruther lies on the first mentioned. There are other two small villages, namely, Huntslow and Wedderly, in the district.—Population in 1821, 870.

**WHALSAY**, an island of Shetland, lying on the east coast of Mainland, and in the



parochial division of Nesting. It extends about four miles in length, by from one to two in breadth. The land is of the usual hilly and bleak nature of Shetland. On this island, the proprietor, Mr. Bruce, has reared, at a great expense, a large and elegant mansion, built of fine freestone imported for the purpose; but the edifice is singularly ill placed, and is utterly thrown away on an island of this description. A parliamentary church has been built at Sandwick on the west coast. Whalsay contains several hundreds of inhabitants, but the returns being included in Nesting, the exact number cannot be specified.

**WHINYEON, or WHINNYAN, (LOCH)** a small but beautiful lake in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, lying between the parishes of Girthon and Twynholme.

**WHITEBURN, or WHITBURN,** a parish in the southern part of Linlithgowshire, bounded on the north by Bathgate, on the east by Livingstone, by West-Calder on the south, and Shotts on the west. It extends about six miles in length from west to east, by a breadth of four at its west end, from which it tapers to a point on the east. The district lies chiefly betwixt the Almond on the north, and the Brieck water, one of its tributaries, on the south. The parish lies high, and contains much moss and pasture land, but in the lower division it is arable, and finely planted and enclosed. The south road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes directly through the northern part of the parish, and on this road stand the villages of Whitburn and East Whitburn, the former twenty-one miles west from Edinburgh, and twenty-three from Glasgow. It is regularly built, and is in a thriving condition; the inhabitants, amounting to 750 in 1821, being mostly employed in the cotton manufacture. It possesses meeting-houses of the United Associate, of the Original Seceders, and of the Original Burgher Associate Synods. A handsome school was some years since erected by the trustees of the late Mr. Wilson, who bequeathed a considerable part of his property for the erection and support of charity schools in the neighbourhood. Two public libraries are supported by the inhabitants. On the road south from Whitburn to Wilsontown is the small village of Longridge.—Population of the parish in 1821, 1900.

**WHITEHILLS,** a considerable fishing village in the parish of Boyndie, Banffshire,

situated on the sea-coast, about half way between the towns of Banff and Portsoy.

**WHITEKIRK,** a parish in Haddingtonshire, including the abrogated parochial division of Tynningham, which was united to it in 1761; bounded by the sea or mouth of the Firth of Forth on the east, North Berwick on the north-west, Prestonkirk on the west and south-west, and Dunbar on the south. It extends nearly six miles from south to north, and four from east to west. The land is nearly altogether flat or composed of fields finely inclining to the Pepper Burn and the Tyne, both of which intersect it from west to east. The only rising ground is a low hill on the north side of the parish church, in the northern part of the parish, from whence an extensive view of the lower part of the vale of East Lothian and the Firth of Forth may be obtained. The parish church is an old, plain, substantial edifice in the Gothic style, with a square turret, and the interior fitted up in a rude manner. On the building are still seen some ornamental remains of an age of misplaced piety. This church was at one time the object of pilgrimage to devotees, and it will be remembered, that under the pretence of a pious expedition thither, in order to perform a vow for the safety of her son, the widow of James I. contrived to deceive Chancellor Crichton, and carry off James II. in a chest to Stirling; an incident well known in Scottish history. Immediately behind the church there is a large house, now converted into a granary, which seems to have pertained to the religious establishment. In 1356, when Edward III. invaded East Lothian, the sailors who attended him broke into the church of Whitekirk, and despoiled the image of the Virgin Mary, a crime which was punished afterwards, says Fordoun, by a storm at sea. The district of Whitekirk and Tynningham, it may be safely conjectured, thus engrossed the notice of the religious, in times prior to the Reformation, from having been a place consecrated by the residence of the pious St. Baldred, the apostle of Christianity in this part of the kingdom, who flourished at the end of the sixth and beginning of the seventh century. See the article **BASS**, for some notices of this distinguished man. The district of Whitekirk, besides including the abrogated parish of Tynningham, has incorporated the small and ancient parochial division of Aldham, vulgarly Adam, which lay

on the sea-coast, to the north. Here, almost opposite the Bass, and a short distance east from Tantallan Castle, are still seen the desolated ruins of the hamlet, and doubtless the religious edifices of Aldham, now converted into outhouses to a farm-yard. Proceeding eastward along the coast, which is here bold and rocky, the traveller successively arrives at the modern mansion of Sea-cliff, and the ruin of Old Scougal. The rocks of Scougal on the beach beneath are noted for the number of wrecks of vessels which they have caused. A promontory of land, still farther east, is called Whitberry Point. The united parishes now under notice are under the very best processes of agriculture, and Tynningham is richly clothed with wood. See **TYNNINGHAM**. — Population in 1821, 1048.

**WHITENESS**, a parish in Orkney, united to Tingwall. See **TINGWALL**.

**WHITEN-HEAD**, a promontory on the north coast of Sutherland, in the parish of Durness.

**WHITHORN**, a parish in Wigtonshire, occupying the outer extremity of the eastern peninsula of that county; bounded by Glasserton on the west, and Sorbie on the north. It extends nearly eight miles in length, and is from two to four in breadth. The sea-coast is generally bold and rocky. The most southerly point is Burrow-head, and on the east is Port-Yarrochhead. Port-Yarroch is a harbour on the northern side of the headland. Betwixt Port-Yarroch and Burrow-head is the small isle of Whithorn, contiguous to the coast. The surface of the parish is variegated by hills and valleys, the soil is fertile, and the land is generally enclosed and cultivated. There are many thriving plantations on the estates of Castle-Wig and Tonderghie, on which are also excellent residences. On the isle of Whithorn there was once a chapel, the ruins of which are still extant. There was another chapel which stood on the lands of Octoun or Aughton; both were subordinate to the mother church mentioned in the following article.

**WHITHORN**, or **WHITHERN**, a royal burgh in the above parish, situated at the distance of eleven miles south from Wigton, thirty-two from Stranraer, eighteen from Newton-Stewart, and forty from Portpatrick. Whithorn may boast of a most remote antiquity. It was originally a town of the Novantes,

a tribe of Britons who possessed the district, and is understood to have been the place mentioned by Ptolemy under the name *Leucophibia*. St. Ninian built a church here in the fourth century, which Bede mentions as the first which was erected of stone, and which, from its appearance, was called, in the Roman language, *Candida Casa*, or the White House. This appellation, however, did not fall into popular use, and was translated into the Saxon term *Hwit-ærn*, which has the same meaning, and in a modern age it has been refined into *Whithern*. The place was the seat of the bishops of Candida Casa during the eighth century; and it continued the seat of the bishops of Galloway on the revival of that bishopric, in the twelfth century. Besides the cathedral of the diocese, there was a priory of great eminence in Whithorn, founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, who flourished in the reign of David I. and constituted the dean and chapter of the cathedral, the monks of the establishment. These churchmen were of the order of Praemonstratenses. The priory of Whithorn derived great celebrity from its possessing some of the relics of St. Ninian, who it seems was buried in the church which he had himself erected. For many centuries previous to the Reformation, the bones of St. Ringan, as he was called, were the fond object of adoration of devotees from all parts of the country, and as we are gravely informed, were most efficacious in the working of miracles for the benefit of the faithful. It is discovered from the registers of the great seals, and the royal treasurer's accounts, that many Scottish kings, queens, and other royal personages, visited Whithorn on pilgrimages. In 1425, James I. granted a general protection to all strangers coming into Scotland, in pilgrimage, to visit the church of St. Ninian. In the summer of 1473, Margaret, the queen of James III. made a pilgrimage thither with six ladies of her bed chamber, as her attendants, who got new livery gowns on the occasion. Among other articles furnished at the same time, were "four panzell crelis (panniers) to the queen, at her passage to St. Ninians, viii<sup>sh</sup>." James IV. throughout his reign made frequent pilgrimages to the shrine of St. Ninian, generally once, and frequently twice, a year; on which occasions, he appears to have been accompanied by a numerous retinue, and among others, by his minstrels. At Whithorn,

he made offerings in the churches, at the altars, and at the relics of St. Ninian, giving also donations to priests, minstrels, and pilgrims. James V. also appears to have made pilgrimages to the same places in 1532 and 1533. These pilgrimages were so rooted in the practice of the people, that they continued for some time after the Reformation, notwithstanding all that preachers could inculcate, or Sir David Lindsay could write; and they did not finally cease till they were made punishable by act of parliament, in 1581. The demolition of the religious structures, the flight of the monks, the seizure of their possessions, and the stoppage of the traffic in pilgrimage, conspired to ruin Whithorn, which had grown wealthy from the money spent by the devotees. After the period of the Reformation, it is seldom mentioned in public transactions, and seems to have sunk into obscurity. From successive kings it received various charters, constituting it a burgh of barony. It is now a royal burgh, though we have not seen the period of its creation stated. It consists chiefly of one street, running from north to south, with diverging alleys. Nearly in the centre, it is intersected by a small stream, across which a bridge is thrown for the accommodation of the inhabitants. The trade of the town is inconsiderable. It possesses a small port, two and a half miles to the south, at the isle of Whithorn. As a royal burgh, the town is governed by a provost, two bailies, and fifteen councillors, one of whom is the treasurer; and it joins with Wigton, Stranraer, and New Galloway, in electing a member of parliament. The parish church at the town is a neat and spacious edifice, built partly on the ruins of the priory, which still, in their decay, are remarkably grand and imposing. A Saxon and some Gothic arches continue standing, sculptured with the royal arms of Scotland, and the armorial bearings of the Bishops of Galloway. Besides the parish church, there are meeting-houses of the United Associate and the Reformed Presbyterian Synods.—In 1821, the population of Whithorn was 1000, including the parish, 2361.

WHITSOME, a parish in Berwickshire, including the abrogated parochial district of Hilton; bounded by Edrom on the west and north, Hutton on the east, and Ladykirk and Swinton on the south. It extends four and a half miles in length, by two and a half in breadth, and is wholly arable, being part of the beautiful and rich district of the Merse. The

village of Whitsome is small, and is situated at the centre of the district.—Population in 1821, 661.

WHITTADDER, a river in Berwickshire, which has its rise in the hilly district of Lammermoor, county of Haddington, and flowing in a southerly course through the Merse, falls into the Tweed about five miles above Berwick. Its chief tributary is the Blackadder, which falls into it on its right bank.

WHITTINGHAM, an extensive parish in Haddingtonshire, reaching from the borders of Berwickshire, a length of eleven miles northward, into the rich agricultural district of East Lothian, by a breadth of about six at the south end, and about four at the north, but very narrow in the middle. The parish of Garvald is chiefly on the west. The greater proportion lies in the hilly district of Lammermoor, and is devoted to pasturage. In the northern division are the beautiful pleasure grounds and plantations around the fine mansion of Whittingham. The small village of Whittingham stands in the neighbourhood, at the distance of six miles east from Haddington.—Population in 1821, 750.

WICK, a parish in the eastern side of the county of Caithness, lying on the sea coast betwixt Bower on the north, and Latheron on the south. On the west is the parish of Watten. Wick parish extends twenty miles in length, and from five to eight in breadth. On the side next the sea it is projected to a point called Noss-head, which is the most distinguished promontory on the coast. The ruins of old castles are scattered about on all the high part of the coast difficult of access. The remains of Aldwick, Girnogie, and Castle Sinclair are still of great size. The district is flat and uninteresting in appearance, a great part of it being still uncultivated and covered with heath and moss. The waste lands are however rapidly improving, and agriculture is now conducted on modern and beneficial principles. Small farms have been gradually extended into those of a larger size; a class of intelligent farmers has been introduced, and substantial farm houses have been built. The river Wick intersects the parish, and falls into the sea at Wick Bay.

Wick, a royal burgh in the above parish, situated on the sea coast or bay of Wick, at the distance of twenty-one miles from Thurso, seventy-three from Tain, sixty-four from Dornoch, 119½ from Inverness, and 276½ from



Edinburgh, by way of Perth and Dunkeld. It takes its name from the Danish word *wick*, which signifies a bay or inlet. The town, which lies low and is irregularly built, is composed of the royal burgh of Wick, and the suburbs of Louisburgh and Pulteney-town. Of late years it has been considerably improved and extended, but it still retains much of the dirty and slovenly appearance of the smaller Scottish towns. Wick is the principal seat of the northern herring fishery; and during the fishing season, when the harbour is filled with vessels, and thousands of boats are continually floating across the bay and the surrounding sea, it presents an animating and bustling appearance. Many thousands of fishermen, curers, and women, employed in gutting and packing the herrings, are then congregated from all parts of the sea coast of Scotland, and from the remotest parts of the Highlands. The herrings, when cured, are principally exported to the Baltic ports, and to Ireland. There are no manufactories, but various distilleries, rope, and shipping companies, &c. have lately been established. The refuse of the herrings are found to be valuable as manure, and is purchased at a high price by the neighbouring farmers; it has been of great use in bringing a vast quantity of waste land under cultivation. In consequence of the estates by which the burgh is surrounded being entailed, its improvement and extension has been much cramped. Wick is the county town of Caithness, and seat of the sheriff court, &c. A handsome county hall, jail, &c. have lately been erected. It was erected into a royal burgh in the year 1589, and the Earls of Caithness were constituted its superiors. The superiority is now the property of the Stafford family, and the power it is supposed to confer is still exercised by a direct interference in the election of magistrates. The burgh is governed by a provost, two bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and seven councillors. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting house of the United Secession Church, and another of the Independents. The inhabitants support a subscription library, and some local institutions. A market is held every Friday, and there are four annual fairs.—In 1821, the population of the town was 2900, including the parish 6713.

WICK, a river in the foregoing parish, which rises in the high grounds in the parish of Latheron. In its course it is augmented

by two streams; one from the loch of Toftin-gal, and the other from the loch of Watten: it discharges itself into the sea at the town of Wick. It is not navigable, but is valuable from its salmon fisheries.

WIG, a safe bay in Loch Ryan, Wigtonshire, nearly opposite to the village of Cairn.

WIGTONSHIRE, a county occupying the south-western extremity of Scotland, forming the western part of the ancient district of Galloway. It is bounded on the east by the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, or Eastern Galloway, also by Wigton bay; the Irish sea limits it on the south and west; and it has Ayrshire on the north. It lies between  $54^{\circ} 36' 45''$ , and  $55^{\circ} 3' 40''$  north latitude; and between  $4^{\circ} 15' 50''$  and  $5^{\circ} 7' 10''$  longitude west from Greenwich. The shire extends between 28 and 29 miles from north to south, and between 30 and 31 miles from east to west. In this extent is comprehended the large bay of Luce, which indents it throughout an extent of 15 miles on the southern side; and Loch Ryan, an arm of the sea, indents it on the northern side  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles. The bay of Luce, by so deeply indenting the land, forms two peninsulæ, and these projections have been long known by the Celtic name of *the Rhinns of Galloway*. The peninsula on the east receives the local name of *the Machers*. The superficial contents (taking a medium calculation betwixt Ainslie and Arrowsmith,) may be deemed 484 square miles, or 309,760 statute acres.—At the epoch of the Roman intrusion into North-Britain, the ancient British tribe of the Novantes inhabited the whole site of Eastern and Western Galloway; having Leucophibia, or the modern Whithorn, for their principal town, and Rerigionium, or Loch Ryan, for their principal port. The Anglo-Saxons overran the district in the sixth century, and Oswie, the Northumbrian king, settled at Whithorn the episcopate of Candida Casa, which had its commencement in 723, and its close in 790. The anarchy which had prevailed in the Northumbrian kingdom, towards the end of the eighth century, gave a shock to the Saxon power in this quarter. The country on the west was overrun by the *Cruithne*, or Picts from Ireland and the Isle of Man, during the ninth and tenth centuries, and hence the name of Galloway, or the county of the Gael, was conferred on the territory; and hence the rude usages which so long charac-

terised this portion of Scotland. A sketch of the history of GALLOWAY being given under that head, it need not be further repeated here. —The shire of Wigton rests upon a southern exposure; and its waters generally descend to the Irish sea. The climate is moist, with winds from the south-west, which prevail during the greatest part of the year, and usually bring with them rains; yet when proper attention is used by the agriculturist, the moisture of the climate is but seldom injurious to the products of the earth. Snows seldom lie long; and frosts are not usually severe, or of long endurance. This shire is one of the lowest districts in Scotland; and its diminutive hills are generally pretty free from the obtrusion of rocks. The best lands lie near the shores; the inland divisions being more elevated and largely mixed with heath and moss. The shire has no considerable rivers. The chief are the Cree, the Bladenoch, and the Tarf, with a few of smaller size. The greatest part of the soil of the district is of a hazel colour; and is of that species, which is sometimes termed a dry loam, though often it inclines to a gravelly nature. It principally lies upon a bed of *schistus*, and primary strata. In the northern part of the Rhinns, sandstone occurs. Quarries of slate have been found of different qualities. There is no coal, at least for any useful purpose; and although there is plenty of iron ore, it is of little value from the absence of coal. Lead mines were formerly wrought with the greatest success. In early times this district of Galloway, like the greater part of the country, was covered with woods. From the uncultivated nature of the original Novantes, and the more civilized colonists of the middle ages, we may easily infer, that the usual progress of agricultural economy from rudeness to refinement, took place in Wigtonshire. Under the mild management of the Baliols, lords of Galloway, husbandry began to prosper. Even during the year of conflict and conquest, 1300, the English armies found more wheat in Galloway than the mills of Galloway could manufacture. But ages of warfare, waste, and local tyranny succeeded, and it is inferred, that here, as in Kirkcudbright stewardry, the country was much better cultivated in 1300 than in 1708. The era of the revival of agriculture was about the year 1760, when the Earl of Selkirk began to improve, upon syste-

matic principles, his estate of Baldoon, under the management of an intelligent agriculturist of the name of Jeffray. His example was soon advantageously followed. Wight, the celebrated agriculturist, visited Wigtonshire in 1777, and he found the Earl of Galloway actively engaged in the improvement of his farms. The next great improver was the Earl of Stair, who, by his influence and example, effected a total change in the parish of Inch, near Stranraer. It is told, that during twenty years, his Lordship annually planted at least 20,000 trees. The salutary improvements which now took place among the landholders, were no doubt greatly owing to the vigorous efforts of the agricultural society of Dumfries, conducted, as it was, by the genius and talents of Mr. Craik. The spirit and practice of husbandry, gradually emigrated from Dumfries-shire to Kirkcudbright; and travelling westward, they pushed their career of melioration into Wigtonshire. Since that period rents have risen rapidly, and corn and other products of husbandry, black cattle, sheep, wool, and swine are now largely exported. Wigtonshire is under a very limited number of proprietors, in comparison to the adjacent districts. Recently there was one estate above L.30,000 of real rent, one above L.10,000, two from L.5000 to L.10,000, thirteen from L.1000 to L.5000, twelve from L.500 to L.1000, eighteen from L.100 to L.500, and thirty under L.100. The shipping trade of Wigtonshire has also been greatly enlarged. At the epoch of the Revolution of 1688 the shire had just four boats; in 1819 it had 99 vessels of the aggregate burden of 460 tons. Wigtonshire comprehends seventeen parishes, and three royal burghs, Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraer, with several thriving villages and burghs of barony, as Newton-Stewart, Garliestown, Glenluce, Port-Patrick, &c. It has a number of small sea ports or natural harbours, chiefly in the western peninsula. It likewise possesses a number of splendid mansions, the seats of its nobility and gentry.—In 1821, the population was 15,837 males and 17,603 females, total 33,240.

WIGTON, a parish in the above county, lying on the west side of the mouth of the Cree, or Wigton Bay, and extending five and a half miles in length, by four in breadth, bounded on the north-west and north by Penningham, and on the south and south-west by

Kirkinner. The Bladenoch water is its southern boundary. It has several eminences throughout, but is generally flat and fertile, and derives additional beauty from the finely planted lands of Baldoon in the adjacent parish of Kirkinner.

WIGTON, a royal burgh, and seat of a presbytery in the above parish, is pleasantly situated near the north side of the Bladenoch water, at its junction with the Cree or bay of Wigton, at the distance of 105 miles from Edinburgh, fifty-eight from Dumfries, twenty-nine from Stranraer, and seven and a quarter from Newton-Stewart. Wigton rose into existence during the middle ages from the erection of a castle on the spot by a band of successful Saxon invaders, who conferred on it the name of *Wig*, from the place having been contested in battle,—the word *wig* signifying a conflict of this nature in the Gothic tongue; the adjunct *ton*, or town, was afterwards given when the town arose. The castle of Wigton was subsequently a royal residence. The town of Wigton is not once mentioned in the *Diplomata Scotiae*; and it first became conspicuous during the reign of David II., or David Bruce, (1329-32,) when it gave the title of Earl to the respectable family of Fleming, in the person of Malcolm Fleming, who had been the instructor, as well as the protector of the infant son of the restorer of the Scottish monarchy. Besides being benefited by the castle, Wigton derived some support, the favour of royalty, and not a little importance, from having a religious establishment. A convent of Dominican friars was founded in 1267, by Devorgille, the munificent daughter of Alan, the lord of Galloway, the wife of John Baliol of Bernard Castle, and the mother of John Baliol, King of Scots. This convent stood on the south-east side of the town, and was governed by a prior. We learn that Alexander III. granted to these friars a large portion of the *firms* coming to him annually from the town. They also received frequent gratuities from James IV., on his many pilgrimages to St. Ninians at Whit-horn. On such occasions, the king usually lodged at their convent, as the most commodious inn. They likewise received temporary grants of the fishery in the Bladenoch from James III., James IV., and James V., in consideration whereof, the prior and friars were obliged “to sing daily, after evensang, *Salve Regina*, with a special orison for the king’s fa-

ther and mother, and predecessors and successors.” The possessions of the friars, after being spoiled by “the auld laird of Garlies,” and others, were annexed to the crown. The old parish-church was a rectory, and was dedicated to St. Machute, a British saint who died in the year 554. From its situation in a remote part of the country, away from the course of thoroughfare, Wigton is unnoticed in the history of the last three or four centuries. In the year 1581, it was specified as one of the king’s free burghs. It has the tideway of the bay of Wigton, or the estuary of the Cree on the east, and the Bladenoch water on the south. The principal street is a parallelogram, of which the internal space is laid out in shrubberies, and enclosed by a rail. At the upper end of the innermost space, which is used as a bowling-green, the ground has been formed into the shape of a circular stair, upon the verdant steps of which the citizens recline, in the fine summer evenings, to witness the sports of the bowl-players below. At the lower extremity there is a remarkably fine and very intricate dial. All round the bowling-green there are shady walks, which the contemplative may traverse without being seen from without. This is altogether a wonderfully fine thing, and quite unexampled in Scotland. Its merit must be doubly appreciated by the stranger, when he is informed that the space which it occupies was once the site of the great common dunghill of the people of Wigton. An amusing anecdote is told in regard to the former use and purpose of the place. Upon the occasion of an election, when it was found impossible to clear the ground of its vast stercoraceous incumbrance in proper time, boards were thrown over it, and upon these were erected tables, at which a great body of honest burghers, and wily politicians, sat down to a public dinner. Perhaps so many “honourable men” were never before known to *dine upon a dunghill*! At the upper extremity of the parallelogram, without the rails, stands the market cross, a fabric of singular elegance, composed of a species of grey granite, very common in this part of the country. At the other extremity is the town-house. The church, a very plain building, is situated between the town and the sea. The church-yard contains the tombs of two women, who, in the persecuting times, were drowned in the tide at the mouth of the river Bladenoch. Besides several other “martyrs’ stones,” it



contains a number of monuments remarkable for their antiquity. It is a peculiarity, however, common to all Galloway, that the burial grounds contain more ancient tomb-stones than are to be found anywhere else in Scotland. Some of the houses in the town of Wigton have the appearance of considerable antiquity. The town is decidedly a dull one; yet such as it is, with the country around, it supports a branch of the British Linen Company's Bank. It carries on a small export trade in corn, &c; the number of its vessels in 1819 was forty-three, all employed in the coasting traffic. It possesses a brewery and distillery. The inhabitants support a public subscription library and a printing press. As a royal burgh, Wigton is governed by a provost and ten bailies, and fifteen councillors, one of whom is treasurer. Besides the parish church, there is a meeting-house of the United Associate Synod. The fast-day of the church is the Thursday before the third Sunday of June.—In 1821, the population of the town was 1500, including the parish, 2042.

**WIGTON BAY**, an inlet of the sea of considerable extent, projected inland betwixt the county of Wigton on the west, and the stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the east. At its inner extremity, it receives the waters of Cree and Bladenoch. It affords safe places of anchorage, and has some good harbours.

**WILLIAM, (FORT)** a fortress in the West Highlands, in the shire of Inverness, situated on the east side of Lochiel, and the south side of the small river Nevis, where it falls into that inlet of the sea, at the distance of sixty-one miles south-west of Inverness, and twenty-nine and a-half south-west of Fort-Augustus. It is of a triangular form, with two bastions mounting fifteen twelve-pounders. The fort was originally built during the usurpation of Cromwell, by General Monk, and occupied much more ground at that time than it does at present, accommodating no fewer than 2000 men. It was then named "the garrison of Inverlochy," from the ancient castle of that name in the neighbourhood. In the time of William III., it was rebuilt on a smaller scale, with stone and lime instead of earth; and received its name in honour of that monarch. In the year 1745, it stood successfully a siege of five weeks, but is by no means a place of strength. It is now garrisoned by a governor, fort-major, and company of soldiers.

**WILSONTOWN**, a village in the upper part of Lanarkshire, in the parish of Carnwath,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west of Edinburgh, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  N.E. of Lanark, erected by Messrs. Wilsons of London, to accommodate the workmen at their extensive iron-foundry. The work is excellently situated in respect of materials; for on the very ground where the blast furnaces are erected, there are coal, ironstone, limestone, and fireclay; and perhaps no work in Britain has all these materials so near and in so great abundance. Yet this establishment has not prospered, whether from the distance from a sea-port, or the lack of skill, capital, and enterprise, we have not heard. The works, after having been for some years at a stand, are now again employed.

**WILTON**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on the left bank of the Tiviot, opposite the parishes of Hawick and Cavers, and bounded on the north by Minto. It measures nearly five miles along the Tiviot, by a breadth of about three miles. The surface is irregular, but in general fertile, and well cultivated. The grounds adjacent to the river are beautiful. The only residence of note is that of Wilton Lodge.—Population in 1821, 1661.

**WINCHBURGH**, a small village and inn eleven miles from Edinburgh on the road to Glasgow, by Falkirk. See **KIRKLISTON**.

**WINTON**, a small village in the parish of Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire; it formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Seton; near it is the elegant house and grounds of Winton.

**WISP**, a hill in the parish of Cavers, Roxburghshire, 1836 feet in height.

**WISTOUN**, a parish in the upper part of Lanarkshire, to which in 1772, that of Robertson was united. The united parish lies on the left or north bank of the Clyde, extending five miles in length, by from three and a-half to four and a-half in breadth; bounded by Lamington on the opposite side of the Clyde, Symington on the east, Carmichael on the north, and Douglas on the west. The surface is hilly, the ground rising from the Clyde towards the northern border, where the lofty and conspicuous hill of Tinto forms the boundary. On the banks of the Clyde, and two small tributaries, the lands are finely cultivated and enclosed, and in some places shell

tered and beautified by plantations. The parish contains three villages,—Wistoun, Robertoun, and Newton of Wistoun. Wistoun takes its names from a settler here of the name of *Wice*, who held the territory of *Wice-ton* in the reign of Malcolm IV. In the charters, the place is sometimes called *Villa Wicii*. Robertoun took its name from a settler named

Robert, also in the reign of Malcolm IV.—Population in 1821, 927.

WOODHAVEN, a small village in the parish of Forgan, Fifeshire, situated on the coast of the firth of Tay, opposite Dundee. Between the two places there is a regular ferry. See DUNDEE.

WRATH, (CAPE). See CAPE WRATH.

YARROW, a hilly pastoral parish in Selkirkshire, of extensive dimensions, comprising the whole of the vale of the river Yarrow, and the lower part of the vale of Ettrick. It measures about eighteen miles in length and sixteen in breadth at its widest part. It is bounded on the west by Megget, on the north by Peebles and Traquair, on the north-east by Selkirk, and on the south by Ettrick. It has been already mentioned under the heads SELKIRKSHIRE and ETTRICK, that the county is in a great measure composed of the two vales of Ettrick and Yarrow, the first of which has been already sufficiently described. In travelling from Selkirk in a south-westerly direction, the vale of Yarrow parts off from the plain of Philiphaugh towards the right, that of Ettrick towards the left. In its lower division, the vale of Yarrow is agricultural and richly clothed with wood, among which stands the house of Bowhill, a seat of the Duke of Buccleugh. The higher part of the district, is hilly and wild, and chiefly adapted to sheep pasture. The river Yarrow, which gives its name to the district, rises at a place called Yarrow Cleugh, very near the sources of the Moffat water, and running east a few miles, forms a small lake called the Loch of the Lowes, which discharges itself into St. Mary's Loch, and being emitted from thence, after a course of about sixteen miles, falls into the Ettrick, two miles above Selkirk. Yarrow, partly from a certain melancholy event which occurred on its banks, but more perhaps from its adaptation to rhyme, has been the subject of ballads, songs, and poems innumerable. The last distinguished verses written upon it were those of Wordsworth, called "Yarrow Unvisited," and "Yarrow Visited;" the first composed eleven years before the poet had seen the vale, the last immediately on having seen it. Both compositions refer

throughout to the poetical charm thrown over the locality by the ballads of which it has been the subject, particularly that by Hamilton of Bangour, beginning,

Busk ye, busk ye, my bonnie bonnie bride,  
Busk ye, busk ye, my winsome marrow;

but without being aware of it, the poet of the lakes has more than doubled the charm that previously existed. The incident which gave occasion to this profusion of verse, is said to have been a duel fought betwixt John Scott of Tushielaw, and his brother-in-law, Walter Scott, third son of Robert Scott of Thirlstane, in which the latter was slain. The alleged cause of dispute was the knight of Thirlstane having proposed to endow his daughter with half of his property, upon her marriage with a warrior of such renown. The residence of the youthful husband, or lover, as he is sometimes represented, was Oakwood Castle in Ettrick. The combat took place on a muir a little way west from Yarrow Kirk, opposite to a pass in the hills by which the duellists might have come over from Ettrick to fulfil their deadly purpose; and two tall unbewn stones stand at the distance of a hundred yards from each other, commemorating the fatal scene. There is something highly *peculiar* in Yarrow. There is more than natural silence on *those hills*, and more than ordinary melancholy in the sound of *that stream*. There is a dolefulness instead of a joy in the summer wind, and the sternest winter here mingles with the withering breeze of autumn. But the dejected loneliness of the place is described to perfection in the term applied by the old ballad-writer to the dim recesses of the vale. Newark Castle, the ancient mansion in which Anne Duchess of Buccleugh and Monmouth is made to listen to the Lay of the Last Minstrel, rears its grey massive form at the mouth of the Vale, and, with the dark

wooded hills rising closely around on both sides, has an appearance truly striking and romantic. Throughout Selkirkshire, as in this case, every opening or pass in the hills has been commanded by a fortress, the ruined and haggard forms of which generally survive, like the ghosts of sentinels haunting their old favourite posts, and which, it is easy to see, must have been originally used as the means of robbing and depressing, as well as protecting the country. It is a huge square tower, now roofless, with a half-demolished barbican, forming a courtyard, and having its lower story formed into one centre vault for the keeping of cattle. It stands upon an eminence overhanging the Yarrow, opposite to the farm of Foulshiels, where Mungo Park, the celebrated African traveller, first saw the light. About a mile above Newark, the handsome modern mansion of Broad-meadows, (John Boyd, Esq.) occupies a conspicuous situation, and commands a delightful view of the lower part of the vale. Still farther up is the little village of Yarrowford; near which formerly stood the strong and venerable castle of Hangingshaw, one of the possessions of the outlaw Murray, and of his descendants till a late generation. The next object of interest occurring in the vale of Yarrow is the church, a neat edifice, which stands on the public road on the left bank of the stream. Between Yarrow kirk and St. Mary's Loch there is no object of particular interest, except Mount Bengier, the residence of James Hogg, more commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd, whose poetical genius requires here no eulogium. St. Mary's Loch, lying at the head of the vale, is a beautiful sheet of water, extending about three miles in length, by from half a mile to a mile in breadth. This lake lies in the very bosom of the southern Highlands. The hills around are of that sombre rueful description so common in the north. They resemble the Highland hills in form, although not so high; and this may altogether be termed a fine specimen of mountain scenery. Dryhope castle, a ruin near the eastern extremity of the loch, was the residence of Mary Scott, the flower o' Yarrow, renowned in song, and who having been married to Elliot of Minto, became the ancestress of the ingenious lady who wrote "the Flowers of the Forest." On a rising ground further up the vale, on the north shore of the lake,

the ancient burying ground of St. Mary's kirk is still extant, though the church has long disappeared. The whole scene around this singular burial-place is bold and lovely in the extreme. Of late, there have been considerable improvements in the roads of this district, and tourists may pass from the head of the vale of Yarrow round to that of Ettrick, or proceed westward to Moffat.—Population in 1821, 1249.

YELL, an island of Shetland, lying north from the Mainland, to which it is second in point of size, and south from Unst. On the east it is divided from Fetlar by Colgrave sound. It extends about twenty miles in length from north to south, by a general breadth of seven. The coast is bold and rocky. In the interior the land is pretty level, with several small lakes, which are the sources of a few rivulets. The only arable land is on the coast. Towards its north end it is indented on the west by Whalforth Voe, and on the opposite coast by Refirth Voe, leaving an isthmus between. The island is divided into two parishes,—North Yell, united to Fetlar in forming a parochial division; and the united parishes of Mid and South Yell.—Population of Mid and South Yell in 1821, 1729—of North Yell and Fetlar, 1586.

YESTER, a parish in the county of Haddington, bounded on the west by Bolton and Humble, on the north by Haddington, on the east by Garvald, and on the south by the heights of Berwickshire or Lammermoor. It extends upwards of four miles in length, by three in breadth on an average. With the exception of the southerly hilly and pastoral district, it is a beautiful agricultural parish, finely enclosed, and clothed with woods. The pleasant village of Gifford, already noticed under its own head, and which may be styled the capital of the parish, lies four miles south from Haddington. In the immediate neighbourhood is Yester house, the elegant seat of the Marquis of Tweeddale, embosomed in noble old woods. The more ancient seat of Yester was a castle farther up the rivulet which here descends from the Lammermoor hills, the remains of which are still to be seen on a sort of peninsula formed by a junction of two streams. The old castle of Yester was built by Hugh Gifford, the supposed enchanter of the Colstoun pear, who died in 1267. That singular personage, whose necromantic powers are still



the object of popular superstition, is said to have used his magical art in constructing a vault under his castle, which the common people term Bo-Hall, or Hobgoblin Hall. The reader will not require to be reminded of the figure which Gifford and Bo-Hall make in Marmion.—Population in 1821, 1100.

**YETHOLM**, a parish in Roxburghshire, lying on its eastern side, close on the borders of Northumberland, having Morbattle on the south and south-west, and Linton on the north and north-west. It is of a triangular figure, four miles in length, by two in breadth, at its northerly or widest extremity. It is intersected by the small river Bowmont, which after flowing through it enters Northumberland. The surface is hilly, but green in appearance, and excellently adapted for pasturage. There are some considerable haughs on the banks of Bowmont, and the land is in this quarter under cultivation. The parish possesses two villages, or a village in two parts; the largest, called Town-Yetholm, lies on the west side of the Bowmont, and the other, designated Kirk-Yetholm, is situated about half a mile distant on the other side of the stream and of the haugh which it flows through. Both are humble in appearance, especially the last, which is chiefly inhabited by gipsies, a race formerly remarkable for their disorderly and idle lives, and now greatly distinguished by peculiarity of habits or character from their fellow townsmen. The close proximity to the border most likely induced the settlement of the gipsies in this locality. An idea may be formed of the humbleness of Yetholm from the fact, that the church is not slated, but, according to a primitive fashion, covered

with thatch. Yetholm lies in a valley, which being surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, seems completely sequestered from the rest of the world—alike inaccessible from without, and not to be left from within. The valley has, however, more than one outlet. The road to Kelso leaves it on the north side by a circuitous opening in the hills. Hard by the right hand side of this path is the mansion of Cherrytrees, remarkable on account of the celebrated adventure which procured for David Williamson, a persecuted presbyterian clergyman, afterwards minister of St. Cuthberts at Edinburgh, the nick-name of Cherrytrees Davie. Yetholm stands eight miles south from Kelso. It possesses two annual fairs of some note—on the 5th of July and the 31st of October.—Population in 1821, 1280.

**YICH-KENNISH**, a small island of the Hebrides, lying between North Uist and Benbecula.

**YOHIN**, a small river in Dumfries-shire, tributary to the Nith.

**YOCKER**, a village with some manufactories, on the borders of the parish of Renfrew, on the north bank of the Clyde.

**YTHAN** or **ITHAN**, a river in Aberdeenshire, which rises in the hills of the parish of Forgue; after a south-easterly course of about thirty miles, being augmented about twelve miles from its mouth by the Gight, it falls into the sea at the small village of Newburgh. The parish of Foveran is on its south bank, and that of Slains on the north at its estuary. It is navigable for three miles, as far as Ellon; and vessels of 100 or 150 tons burden can proceed a mile up. It possesses a valuable salmon fishery.

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**ZETLAND ISLES**; see **SHETLAND**.

# APPENDIX.

## POPULATION OF THE DIFFERENT PARISHES IN SCOTLAND ACCORDING TO THE PARLIAMENTARY CENSUS OF 1831.

	Population.		Population.
Abbey St. Bathans . . . . .	122	Ardrossan . . . . .	3494
Abbotshall . . . . .	4206	Arngask . . . . .	712
Abdie . . . . .	870	Arroquhar . . . . .	559
Aberbrothock . . . . .	6660	Ashkirk . . . . .	597
Abercorn . . . . .	1013	Assynt . . . . .	3161
Aberdalgie . . . . .	434	Athelstaneford . . . . .	931
Aberdeen, New . . . . .	32,912	Auchindoir and Kearn . . . . .	1030
—, Old . . . . .	25,107	Auchinleck . . . . .	1662
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>58,019</b>	Auchterarder . . . . .	3182
Aberdour (Aberdeen) . . . . .	1548	Auchterderran . . . . .	1590
Aberdour (Fife) . . . . .	1751	Auchtergaven . . . . .	3417
Aberfoyle . . . . .	660	Auchterhouse . . . . .	715
Aberlady . . . . .	973	Auchterless . . . . .	1701
Aberlerno . . . . .	1079	Auchtermuchty . . . . .	3225
Aberlour . . . . .	1276	Auchtertool . . . . .	527
Abernethy (Elgin) . . . . .	1258	Auldearn . . . . .	1613
Abernethy (Perth) . . . . .	1776	Avendale . . . . .	5761
Abernyte, . . . . .	254	Avoch . . . . .	1956
Aboyne and Glentanar . . . . .	1163	Ayr . . . . .	760
Airly . . . . .	860	Ayton . . . . .	1602
Airth . . . . .	1825		
Alford . . . . .	894	Ballantrae . . . . .	1506
Alloa . . . . .	6377	Baldernock . . . . .	805
Alness . . . . .	1437	Balfron . . . . .	2057
Alva . . . . .	1300	Ballingry . . . . .	392
Alvah . . . . .	1278	Balmaclellan . . . . .	1013
Alves . . . . .	945	Balmaghie . . . . .	1416
Alvie . . . . .	1092	Balmerino . . . . .	1055
Alyth . . . . .	2888	Balquhider . . . . .	1049
Ancrum . . . . .	1454	Banchory-Davenick . . . . .	2588
Annan . . . . .	5033	Banchory-Ternan . . . . .	1972
Anstruther Easter . . . . .	1007	Banff . . . . .	3711
—, Wester . . . . .	430	Barr . . . . .	941
Anwoth . . . . .	830	Barra . . . . .	2097
Applecross . . . . .	2892	Barrie . . . . .	1682
Applegarth . . . . .	999	Barvas . . . . .	3011
Arbirlot . . . . .	1086	Bathgate . . . . .	3593
Arbuthnot . . . . .	944	Beath . . . . .	921
Ardchattan and Muckairn . . . . .	2420	Bedrule . . . . .	309
Ardclach . . . . .	1270	Beith . . . . .	5117
Ardersier . . . . .	1268	Belhelvie . . . . .	1615
Ardnamurchan and Sunart . . . . .	5669	Bellie . . . . .	2432

	Population.		Population.
Bendochy	780	Cathcart	2282
Benholm	1441	Cavers	1625
Berwick, North	1824	Ceres	2762
Biggar	1915	Channelkirk	841
Birnie	408	Chapel of Garioch	1873
Birse	1476	Chirnside	1248
Blackford	1918	Clackmannan	4266
Blair-Athole and Strowan	2779	Clatt	535
Blairgowrie	2644	Cleish	681
Blantyre	3005	Closeburn	1680
Boharm	1385	Clunie (Perth)	944
Boleskine and Abertarff	1829	Cluny (Aberdeen)	959
Bolton	332	Clyne	1711
Bonhill	3874	Cocksburnpath	1143
Bonkle and Preston	748	Cockpen	2025
Borgue	894	Coldingham	2668
Borrowstounness	2809	Coldstream	2897
Borthwick	1473	Collace	730
Bothkennar	905	Collessie	1162
Bothwell	5545	Collington	2232
Botriphnie	721	Colmonell	2212
Bourtie	472	Colvend and Southwick	1358
Bowden	1010	Comrie	2622
Bower	1615	Contin	2023
Boyndie	1501	Corstorphine	1461
Bracadale	1769	Cortachy and Clova	912
Brechin	6508	Coull	767
Bressay, Barra and Quarff	1699	Covington	521
Broughton, Glenholm and Kilbucho	911	Coylton	1389
Buchanan	787	Craig	1152
Buittle	1000	Craigie	824
Burntisland	2366	Craignish	892
		Crail	1824
Cabrach	978	Crailing	733
Cadder	3048	Cramond	1984
Caerlaverock	1271	Cranshaws	136
Cairney	1796	Cranston	1030
Calder	1184	Crathy	1808
——, Mid	1489	Crawford	1850
——, West	1617	Crawfordjohn	991
Callander	1909	Crichton	1325
Cambuslang	2697	Criech (Fife)	419
Cambusnethan	3824	Criech (Sutherland)	2562
Cameron	1207	Crieff	4786
Campbelltown	9472	Crimond	879
Campsie	5109	Cromarty	2901
Cannibay	2364	Cromdale	3234
Cannoby	2997	Cross, Burness and Lady	1839
Caputh	2303	Crossmichael	1325
Caraldston	252	Croy	1664
Cardross	3596	Cruden	2120
Cargill	1628	Cullen	1593
Carluke	3288	Culross	1488
Carmichael	956	Culsalmond	138
Carmunnock	692	Culter	497
Carnylie	1153	Cults	903
Carnbee	1079	Cumbernauld	3080
Carnock	1202	Cumbrays	894
Carnwath	3503	Cummertrees	1407
Carriden	1261	Cumnock, Old	2763
Carrington	561	——, New	2184
Carsphairn	542	Cupar-Fife	6473
Carstairs	981	Cupar-Angus	2615
Castletown	2227	Currie	1883



	Population.		Population.
Dailly	2074	Durindeer	*1488
Dairsie	605	Durness	1153
Dalgetty	1300	Durris	1035
Dalkeith	5586	Duthil and Rothiemurchus	1895
Dallas	1153	Dyce	620
Dalmeny	1291	Dyke and Moy	1438
Dalry (Ayr)	3739	Dysart	7104
Dalry (Kirkcudbright)	1246		
Dalrymple	964	Eaglesham	2372
Dalserf	2680	Earlstoun	1710
Dalton	730	Eastwood	6854
Dalziel	1180	Eccles	1885
Dalmellington	1056	Ecclesmachan	299
Daviot	691	Echt	1030
Daviot and Dunlichty	1788	Eckford	1148
Deer, Old	4110	Edderachylis	1965
—, New	3525	Eddertown	1023
Delting	2070	Edenkeillie	1300
Denino	383	EDINBURGH	
Denny	3843	Canongate	10,175
Deskford	828	College Church	4244
Dingwall	2124	Grey-Friars, Old	4345
Dirleton	1384	—, New	4536
Dollar	1447	High Church	2614
Dolphington	302	Lady Yester's	2890
Dores	1736	New North Church	1350
Dornoch	3380	Old Church	1952
Dornock	752	St. Andrew's	7339
Douglas	2542	St. Cuthbert's	70,887
Drainy	1296	St. George's	7338
Dreghorn	688	St. Mary's	6587
Dron	464	St. Stephen's	5772
Drumblade	978	Tolbooth	3256
Drummelzier	223	Tron Church	3009
Drumoak	804		
Drymen	1690		136,294
Dryfesdale	2283	North Leith	7416
Duddingstone	3862	South Leith	18,439
Duffus	2308	Total	†162,156
Duirinish	4765	Edlestone	836
Dull	4590	Ednam	637
Dumbarney	1162	Edrom	1435
Dumbarton	3623	Edzell	974
Dumblane	3228	Elgin	6130
Dumfries	11,606	Ellon	2304
Dun	514	Ely	1029
Dunbar	4735	Errol	2992
Dunbog	197	Erskine	973
Dundee	45,355	Eskdalemuir	650
Dundonald	5579	Essie and Nevay	654
Dunfermline	17,068	Ettrick	530
Dunkeld and Dowally	2037	Evie and Rendall	1381
Dunkeld, Little	2867	Ewes	335
Dunlop	1043	Eyemouth	1181
Dunnet	1906		
Dunnichen	1513	Fala	437
Dunning	2045	Falkirk	12,743
Dunnotar	1852	Falkland	2658
Dunoon and Kilmun	3143	Far	2073
Dunrossness	4405		
Dunscore	1488		
Dunse	3469		
Dunsyre	335		

\* The return here is probably incorrect: the population in 1821 was 1601.

† There is a slight difference in the amount here stated and the sum of the different parishes added together—it is so in the Return.

	Population.		Population.
Fearn	1695	Glenbucket	539
Fenwick	2018	Glencairn	2068
Fern	450	Glencorse	652
Fernell	582	Glendevon	192
Ferry-port-on-Craig	1529	Glenelg	2874
Fettercairn	1637	Glenholm	259
Fetteresso	5109	Glenisla	1129
Fintray (Aberdeen)	1046	Glenmuick	2279
Fintry (Stirling)	1059	Glenorchay	971
Firth and Stennis	1200	Glenshiel	715
Flisk	286	Golspie	1149
Fodderty	2232	Gordon	882
Foggo	433	Govan	5677
Forbes and Tullynessle	778	Graitney	1909
Fordice	3364	Grange	1492
Fordoun	2238	Greenlaw	1442
Forfar	7949	GREENOCK	
Forgar	1090	East Parish	4672
Forgandenny	917	Middle Parish	7371
Forglen	820	West Parish	15,528
Forgue	2286	Total	27571
Forres	3895	Guthrie	528
Forteviot	624	Haddington	5883
Fortingal	3067	Halkirk	2847
Fossaway and Tullibole	1576	Hamilton	9513
Foulden	424	Harray and Birsay	2387
Foulis-Wester	1680	Harris	3900
Foveran	1609	Hawick	4970
Fraserburgh	2954	Heriot	327
Fyvie	3252	Hobkirk	676
Gairloch	4445	Hoddam	1582
Galashiels	1534	Holme	*47
Galston	3655	Holywood	1066
Gamrie	4094	Houstoun and Killallan	2745
Gargunnoch	1006	Hownam	260
Gartly	1127	Hoy and Graemsay	546
Garvald	914	Humbie	875
Garvoek	473	Huntly	3545
Gask	428	Hutton	1099
Gigha and Cara	534	Hutton and Corrie	860
Girthon	1751	Inch	2521
Girvan	6430	Inchinnan	642
Gladsmuir	1658	Inchture	878
Glamis	1999	Innerkip	2088
Glassford	1730	Innerleithen	810
GLASGOW		Innerwick	987
Blackfriars	7569	Insch	1338
High Outer	9137	Inverary	2133
St. Andrew's	5923	Inverarity	904
St. David's	6263	Inveravon	2648
St. Enoch's	7921	Inverbervie	1137
St. George's	15,242	Inverchaolain	596
St. James'	8217	Inveresk	8961
St. John's	11,746	Inverkeilor	1655
St. Mungo's	10,295	Inverkeithing	3189
Tron	7529	Inverkeithny	589
Barony	77,385	Inverness	14,324
Gorbals	35,194	Inverury	1419
Total	202,426	Irvine	5200
Glass	932		
Glassary or Kilmichael	4054		
Glasserton	1194		
Glenbervie	1248		

\* This is probably a typographical error: the return in 1821 was 773.

	Population.		Population.
Jedburgh	5647	Kilwinning	3772
Johnstone	1234	Kincardine, (Pern)	2456
Jura and Colonsay	2205	————— (Ross)	1887
Keig	592	Kincardine o' Neil	1936
Keir	1084	Kinclaven	890
Keith	4464	Kinfauns	732
Keith-hall and Kinkell	877	Kingarth	746
Kells	1128	King Edward	1966
Kelso	4939	Kinghorn	2579
Kelton	2877	Kinglassie	938
Kemback	651	Kingoldrum	444
Kemnay	616	Kingsbarns	1023
Kenethmont	1131	Kingussie	2080
Kenmore	3126	Kinloch	402
Kennoway	1721	Kinloss	1121
Kettins	1193	Kinnaird	462
Kettle	2071	Kinneff and Caterline	1006
Kilbarchan	4806	Kinnell	786
Kilbirny	1541	Kinnellar	449
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan	2833	Kinnettles	547
Kilbride	2656	Kinnoul	2957
———— East	3789	Kinross	2917
———— West	1685	Kintail	1240
Kilbucho	353	Kintore	1184
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry	3488	Kippen	2085
Kilchoman	4822	Kirkaldy	5084
Kilchrenan and Dalavick	1466	Kirkbean	802
Kilconquhar	2540	Kirkcolm	1896
Kildalton	3065	Kirkconnel	1111
Kildonan	257	Kirkcudbright	3511
Kildrummy	678	Kirkden	1039
Kilfinan	2004	Kirkgunzeon	652
Kilfinichen and Kilviceuen	3819	Kirkhill	1715
Killarow	4898	Kirkinner	1514
Killean and Kilchenzie	2866	Kirkintilloch	5888
Killearn	1206	Kirkliston	2265
Killearnan	1479	Kirkmabreck	1779
Killin	2002	Kirkmahoe	1601
Kilmadan	648	Kirkmaiden	2051
Kilmadock or Doune	3752	Kirkmichael, (Dumfries)	1226
Kilmalcolm	1613	———— (Ayr)	2758
Kilmalie	5566	———— (Perth)	1568
Kilmanivaig	2869	———— (Banff)	1741
Kilmany, (Fife)	707	———— (Cromarty)	
Kilmarnock	18,093	Kirknewton	1445
Kilmaronock	999	Kirkoswald	1951
Kilmartin	1475	Kirkowen	1374
Kilmaurs	2130	Kirkpatrick-Durham	1487
Kilmeny, (Argyle)	2207	———— Fleming	1666
Kilmorack	2709	———— Irongray	912
Kilmore and Kilbride	2836	———— Juxta	981
Kilmory	3771	Kirkton	294
Kilmuir	3415	Kirkurd	318
———— Easter	1551	Kirkwall	3721
Kilninian and Kilmore	4830	Kirriemuir	6425
Kilninver and Kilmelfort	1072	Knapdale (North)	2583
Kilpatrick New	3090	———— (South)	2137
———— Old	5879	Knockandow	1497
Kilrenny	1705	Knockbain	2139
Kilspindie	760	Ladykirk	485
Kilsyth	4297	Laggan	1196
Kiltarlity	2715	Lairg	1045
Kiltearn	1605	Lamington and Wandel	382



	Population.		Population.
Lanark	7672	Madderty	713
Langholm	2676	Mains of Fintry	156
Langton	443	Makerston	326
Larbert	4248	Manor	254
Largo	2567	Markinch	4967
Largs	2848	Marnoch	2426
Lasswade	4252	Maryculter	960
Latheron	7020	Marykirk	2032
Lauder	2063	Marytoun	419
Laurencekirk	1886	Mauchline	2232
Lecropt	443	Maxton	462
Legerwood	565	Maybole	6287
Leochel and Cushnie	1077	Mearns	2814
Lerwick	3194	Meigle	873
Leslie (Aberdeen)	473	Meldrum	1790
Leslie (Fife)	2749	Melrose	4339
Lesmahago	6409	Menmuir	871
Lessudden	701	Mertoun	664
Leswalt	2636	Methlick	1439
Lethendy	306	Methven	2714
Lethnot and Navar	404	Middlebie	2107
Leuchars	1869	Midmar	1074
Libberton	773	Minniegaff	1855
Liberton	4063	Minto	481
Liff and Benvie	4217	Mochrum	2105
Lilliesleaf	781	Moffat	2221
Linlithgow	4874	Monedie	1028
Linton (Peebles,)	1577	Monifieth	2635
Linton (Roxburgh,)	462	Monikie	1322
Lintrathen	998	Monimail	1230
Lismore and Appin	3365	Monivaird	531
Livingstone	1035	Monkland, East	9867
Lochalsh	2433	West	9580
Lochbroom	4615	Monkton	1818
Lochcarron	2136	Montquhitter	2004
Lochgailhead and Kilmorich	1396	Montrose	12,055
Lochlee	553	Monymusk	1011
Lochmaben	2795	Monzie	1195
Lochrutton	750	Moonzie	188
Lochs	3067	Morbattle	1055
Lochwinnoch	4515	Mordington	301
Logie (Stirling,)	1945	Morham	262
Logie (Fife,)	430	Mortlach	2633
Logie Buchan	684	Morton	2149
—— Coldstone	910	Morven	37
—— Easter	934	Moulin	2022
—— Pert	1359	Mouswald	786
Logierait	3138	Moy and Dalarossie	1089
Longforan	1638	Muckart	617
Longformacus	425	Muiravonside	1541
Longside	2479	Muirhouse	657
Lonmay	1798	Muirkirk	2816
Loth	2214	Muthill	3234
Loudon	3959	Nairn	3266
Luce, New	628	Neilston	8046
—— Old	2180	Nenthorn	380
Lumphanan	957	Nesting	2103
Lunan	298	Newabbey	1060
Lundie and Foulis-Easter	778	Newbattle	1882
Luss	1181	Newburgh	2642
Lvne and Megget	156	Newburn	418
Machar, New	1246	Newhills	2552

	Population.		Population.
Newlands . . . . .	1078	Rhynie and Essie . . . . .	1018
Newton . . . . .	2274	Riccarton . . . . .	2499
Newton upon Ayr . . . . .	4020	Roberton . . . . .	1268
Newtyle . . . . .	904	Rogart . . . . .	1805
Nigg (Kincardine) . . . . .	1684	Ronaldshay South . . . . .	2354
— (Ross) . . . . .	1404	Rosemarkie . . . . .	1799
Northmaven . . . . .	2386	Roseneath . . . . .	825
Oathlaw . . . . .	533	Rosskeen . . . . .	2916
Ochiltree . . . . .	1562	Rothies . . . . .	1709
Oldhamstocks . . . . .	720	Rothessay . . . . .	6084
Olrick . . . . .	1127	Rothiemay . . . . .	1228
Ordiquhill . . . . .	655	Rousay, Egilshay, Weir, and Enballow	1262
Ormiston . . . . .	838	Row . . . . .	2032
Orphir . . . . .	996	Roxburgh . . . . .	962
Orwell . . . . .	3005	Rutherglen . . . . .	5503
Oxnam . . . . .	676	Ruthven . . . . .	363
Oyne . . . . .	796	Ruthwell . . . . .	1216
		Rynd . . . . .	400
Paisley, Burgh . . . . .	31,460	Saddel and Skipness . . . . .	2152
— Abbey Parish . . . . .	26,006	St. Andrews (Fife) . . . . .	5621
Panbride . . . . .	1268	St. Andrews (Orkney) . . . . .	889
Parton . . . . .	824	St. Andrews Lhanbryd . . . . .	1087
Peebles . . . . .	2750	St. Cyrus . . . . .	1598
Pencaitland . . . . .	1166	St. Fergus . . . . .	1334
Penningham . . . . .	3461	St. Leonards . . . . .	482
Pennycuik . . . . .	2255	St. Madoes . . . . .	327
Penpont . . . . .	1232	St. Martins . . . . .	1135
PERTH		St. Monance . . . . .	1110
East Church . . . . .	7188	St. Mungo . . . . .	791
West Church . . . . .	4406	St. Ninians . . . . .	9552
Middle Church . . . . .	5238	St. Quivox . . . . .	5289
St. Paul's Church . . . . .	3184	St. Vigeans . . . . .	7135
Total ———	20,016	Saline . . . . .	1139
Peterculter . . . . .	1223	Salton . . . . .	786
Peterhead . . . . .	6695	Sandsting and Aithsting . . . . .	2194
Pettinain . . . . .	461	Sandwick . . . . .	973
Petty . . . . .	1826	Sanquhar . . . . .	3268
Pitsligo . . . . .	1439	Scone . . . . .	2268
Pittenweem . . . . .	1317	Scoonie . . . . .	2566
Polmont . . . . .	3210	Selkirk . . . . .	2833
Polwarth . . . . .	288	Shapinsay . . . . .	809
Port-of-Menteith . . . . .	1664	Shotts . . . . .	3220
Port-Glasgow . . . . .	5192	Skene . . . . .	1677
Portmoak . . . . .	1554	Skirling . . . . .	358
Port-Patrick . . . . .	2239	Slains . . . . .	1134
Portree . . . . .	3441	Slamannan . . . . .	1093
Premnay . . . . .	625	Sleat . . . . .	2957
Prestonkirk . . . . .	1765	Smailholm . . . . .	628
Prestonpans . . . . .	2322	Small Isles . . . . .	1005
		Snizort . . . . .	3487
Queensferry . . . . .	684	Sorbie . . . . .	1412
		Sorn . . . . .	1253
Rafford . . . . .	992	Southdean . . . . .	839
Rathen . . . . .	2100	Southend . . . . .	2120
Ratho . . . . .	1313	Speymouth . . . . .	1476
Rathven . . . . .	6484	Spott . . . . .	612
Rattray . . . . .	1362	Sprouston . . . . .	1384
Rayne . . . . .	1484	Spynie . . . . .	1121
Reay . . . . .	2881	Stair . . . . .	737
Redgorton . . . . .	1866	Stenton . . . . .	686
Renfrew . . . . .	2833	Stevenston . . . . .	3544
Rerrick . . . . .	1635	Stewarton . . . . .	503
Rescobie . . . . .	808	Stirling . . . . .	340

	Population.		Population.
Stitchell and Hume	834	Traquair	643
Stobo	440	Trinity Gask	620
Stonehouse	2359	Troqueer	4665
Stonykirk	2966	Tulliallan	3550
Stornoway	5422	Tundergarth	530
Stow	1448	Turriff	2807
Strachan	1039	Tweedsmuir	288
Strachur	633	Twynholm	871
Straiton	1377	Tynron	493
Stranraer	3329	Tyrie	1613
Strath	2962	Udny	1309
Strathblane	1033	Uig	3041
Strathdon	1683	Uist, North	4603
Strathmartin	855	— South	6890
Strathmiglo	1940	Unst	2909
Strichen	1802	Uphall	1254
Strickathrow	564	Urquhart (Elgin)	1019
Stromness	2832	— (Ross)	2864
Stronsay, Eday, and Faray	1827	— and Glenmoriston	2942
Swinton	971	Urr	3098
Symington (Ayr)	884	Urray	2768
Symington (Lanark)	489		
		Walls (Orkney)	1067
Tain	3078	— and Sandness (Shetland)	2143
Tannadice	1556	Walston	429
Tarbat	1809	Wamphray	580
Tarbolton	2274	Watten	1234
Tarland and Migvie	1074	Weem	1209
Tarves	2232	Wemyss	5001
Tealing	766	Westerkirk	642
Temple	1255	Westray	2032
Terregles	606	Westruther	830
Thurso	4679	Whitburn	2075
Tibbermuir	1223	Whitekirk and Tynningham	1109
Tillicoultry	1472	Whithorn	2415
Tingwall, Weisdale, and Whiteness	2797	Whitsome	664
Tinwald	1220	Whittingham	715
Tiree	4453	Wick	9850
Tongland	800	Wigton	2337
Tongue	2030	Wilton	1866
Torosay	1889	Wistoun and Robertoun	940
Torphichen	1307		
Torryburn	1437	Yarrow	1221
Torthorwald	1320	Yell, North, and Fetlar	1689
Tough	828	— South	1812
Towie	728	Yester	1019
Tranent	3620	Yetholm	1289



# INDEX

OF PLACES, PERSONS, &c. NOT INCLUDED IN THE ALPHABETICAL  
ARRANGEMENT

## A.

Abbeycraig, 951  
Abercairney, 450  
Achieson's Haven, 789  
Addiston, 879  
Advocateship Lord, 343  
Affarie, Loch, 587  
Aikerness-loch, 869  
Aikwood, 414  
Ailnach Water, 672  
Ainort, Loch, 936  
Aird Linn, 934  
Airds, 736  
Airly Castle, 23, 24  
Aithwards, 557  
Aldernan Water, 204  
Aldham, 82, 1003  
Aldwick, 1005  
Alford, Battle of, 25  
Allan, Port of, 941  
Alloway Kirk, 193  
Alorburn, 216  
Altnaharrow, 548  
Amisfield, 521  
Amulree, 108, 203, 252  
Anandale's, (Marquis of) Beef  
Stand, 412  
Aquhorties College, 595  
Arbigland, 807  
Arbuthnot, Dr. 49  
Ardencrook Inn, 991  
Ardincaple, 538  
Ardmore Point, 627  
Ardmaddie, 918  
Ardoch, 634  
Ardwhillary, 748  
Argyle, Execution of, 303  
Arienas Loch, 791  
Arkaig Loch, 587  
Armisdale, 937  
Arnprior, 953  
Arthur's Seat, 201, 271  
Ashley, Loch, 185, 587  
Askaig, Port, 628  
Auchanass Castle, 677  
Auchencairn Bay, 885

Auchindrain, 761  
Auchindune Castle, 789  
Auchlossen, Loch, 750  
Auchmuir Bridge, 652, 722  
Auchtertyre, 779, 851, 982  
Aughton, 1004  
Auldeamus, 151  
Auldeathy, 183  
Auldfeld, 868  
Auldham, 82, 1003  
Auldhouse Burn, 268  
Auld Wife's Lift, 74  
Auniston, 582  
Aven, Ben, 5  
Avon, Loch, 120  
——— Water, 942  
Aylort, Loch, 418  
Ayr Bank, 67

## B.

Baberton House, 178  
Bach, 990  
Back Water, 597  
Badenoch, Wolf of, 409  
Badenyon, 497  
Bagimont's Roll, 355  
Bagusty Strath, 434  
Balahulish Slate Quarry, 723  
Balbedie Hill, 718  
Balbegno, 426  
Balbinning, 718  
Balbrogy, 177, 412  
Balcail House, 500  
Balclutha of Ossian, 25, 206  
Baldoon, 1007  
Baldowie, Loch, 73  
Baldred's Cradle, 82  
Baldridge Colliery, 240  
Balfour Castle, 755  
Balgavies, Loch, 440  
Balgonie Castle, 755  
Balgowan, 771  
Balgownie, Bridge of, 17  
Balhousie, 858  
Balintore, 424  
Ballagan, Spout of, 101  
Ballancrief, 19  
Ballangeigh Road, 958  
———, the Gude Man  
o', 953  
Ballantradoch, 982  
Ballindalloch Cotton Mills  
74, 489  
Ballindean, 572  
Balloch, 578, 634  
Ballochniel, 674  
Baltebun, 910  
Balveny Castle, 789  
Balweary, 656  
Bambriech Castle, 437  
Bankbrae, 620  
Bankton House, 876  
Barcosh, 668  
Bargeny, Lords of, 74  
Barholm, 671  
Barmure, 757  
Barnbogle Castle, 183  
Barnera, Loch, 455  
Barns, 836  
——— East, 226  
Barnwell, 161  
Baron-bridge, 411  
Barrel of Butter, 134  
Barrhead, 80, 805  
Barrisdale, 555  
Barrogil Castle, 131  
Barry Hill, 763  
Barskimming, 750  
Batties Den, 833  
Battleby, 880  
Battock Mount, 443, 644, 977  
Bay of Martyrs, 560  
Beatoun, Cardinal, 35  
——— James, 463  
———'s Mill, 816  
Beattie, James, 9, 700  
Beg Water, 924  
Beindoran, 502  
Beinima, 55  
Beinnturk, 55  
Bellcraig, 776

Belmont Castle, 762  
 Bemerside, 770  
 Benaburd, 5  
 Benanambran, 55  
 Benarty Hill, 653, 718  
 Ben Aven, 5  
 Benchonzie, 779, 849  
 Bencleugh, 147, 819  
 Beneaton, 55  
 Bengloa, 849  
 Ben Laoi, 502  
 Bennahna, 55  
 Ben-na-cailich, 936  
 Benvie, 727, 728, 746  
 Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, 771  
 Bethelmy Hill, 763  
 Bield, 836  
 Big Island, 924  
 Bighouse, 548  
     — Bay, 880  
 Bigsetter Voe, 913  
 Binarty Hill, 653, 718  
 Bining, West, 809  
 Birkhill Inn, 935  
 Birnam Hill, 258  
 Birse, Licking the, 921  
 Bishopmill Village, 410  
 Black Agnes, 221  
 Black Dwarf, 754  
 Blackhall, 900  
 Black Larg Hill, 211, 215  
 Black Loch, 939  
 Blackshaws, 737  
 Black-Water, 184, 712  
 Blainslee, New, 901  
 Blair, Rev. Robert, 57  
     — Castle, 851, 984  
 Blairantibert, 910  
 Blair-Drummond, 851, 982  
     — Moss, 645, 849  
 Blairgiebeg, 458  
 Blairs, College of, 5, 544  
 Blaven Hills, 937  
 Blednoch Water, 662, 668  
 Bloody Field, 79  
 Bluther Water, 171  
 Blytheswood, 885  
 Bold Tower, 836  
 Boece, Hector, 11  
 Bo' Hall, 1012  
 Boise, Forest of, 427  
 Bona, 588, 806  
 Bonar Bridge, 411, 550  
 Bonjedworth, 900  
 Bonnington, 879  
 Bonniton Linn, 150, 690, 715  
 Bored Stone, The, 79  
 Bothgowan, 589  
 Bowhill, 414, 1010  
 Bowling Bay, 129, 637  
 Braal Castle, 527  
 Brabster Castle, 181  
 Bracklin-bridge, 124  
 Braemar, Castletown of, 503

Braeriach, 5  
 Brandy, Loch, 440  
 Branxholm, 415, 532  
 Branxton, 577  
 Brawn Burn, 771  
 Breich, Water, 123, 275, 728, 1002  
 Bridge End, 628  
 Bridge of Dee, Battle of, 8  
 Bridge of Weir, 556, 620  
 Brisbane House, 695  
 Broadford, 936, 938  
 Broadhurst, 527  
 Broadlee, 900  
 Broadmeadows, 1011  
 Brockloch, 761  
 Brodick Bay, 55, 621  
 Broichin Castle, 878  
 Broomhill, 651  
 Broughton Water, 457  
 Brow, 909  
 Broxmouth, 114, 227, 907  
 Bruce, Michael, 652  
     — Robert, 56, 147, 195, 242  
     — Sir William, 172  
 Brunt Hill, 943  
 Buccleuch, 414  
 Buchalch, 808  
 Buchan, Earl of, 200  
     — Countess of, 94  
 Buchanan, George, 34, 102, 629  
     — House, 951  
 Bucket Water, 497  
 Buckholmside, 454  
 Buck Stane, 117  
 Burglow, Loch, 91  
 Burleigh Castle, 718, 826  
 Burness, 169, 684, 889  
 Burnet, Bishop Gilbert, 12, 911  
 Burns, Robert, 29, 71, 217, 256, 674, 758  
 Burn-weel, 887  
 Burrowhead, 1004  
 Bushburn, 639  
 Bussbay, 712  
 Byron, Lord, 9, 17

## C.

Caberstone, 836  
 Cademuir, 844  
 Cadyou, 527  
     — Castle, 61  
 Cairn, Little, 990  
 Cairnbulg, 651, 879, 990  
 Cairndoon Lead Mine, 630  
 Cairness House, 747  
 Cairney Islands, 141  
 Cairnkinnow, 214, 846  
 Cairns, 275

Cairntable Hill, 68  
 Cairnyflappet Castle, 968  
 Calarnish, 996  
 Caldian Hill, 79  
 Calder Iron Works, 23  
 Caldron-Linn, 188  
 Caldsheels Hill, 900  
 Callander House, 951  
 Calton Hill, 271  
 Calve Island, 986  
 Cambus Burn, 631  
 Cambuskenneth, 1, 951, 955  
 Cambus-Wallace, 198  
 Campbell House, 650  
 Campsie Linn, 134  
 Campstone Castle, 994  
 Camustown, 778  
 Cameron, Richard, 23  
     — Jenny, 26  
 Cannor Loch, 501  
 Canty-Bay, 83  
 Carbet Water, 441  
 Cardaine, 891  
 Cardrona, 836, 990  
 Cardross House, 781  
 Carglom, Little, 816  
 Carham, 99  
 Car Hills, 778  
 Carlinrig, 145, 692  
 Carlings Loups, 134  
 Carmel Water, 596, 634  
 Carnegie of Findhaven, 443  
 Carneilar, 979  
 Carpow Island, 141  
 Carrick Water, 84  
 Carron-Burn, 902  
 Carron-Craig, 892  
 Carronshore, 106  
 Carruthers, 771  
 Carter Fell, 146, 903  
 Carter Hill, 599  
 Carterhaugh, 414  
 Carls Dyke, 509  
 Cartside Mills, 604  
 Casken, 910  
 Cassillis, Countess of, 761  
 Castle-Duart, 794, 987  
 Castlefern Water, 497  
 Castle Finlay, 588  
     — Grant, 587, 787  
     — Gray, 851  
 Castle Haven Creek, 978  
 Castle Hill Quarries, 143  
 Castle Huntly, 851  
 Castle Kennedy, 965  
 Castle Lyon, 746  
 Castle Menzies, 1001  
 Castle of Gloom, 191  
 Castle-Semple, Loch, 741  
 Castle Sinclair, 1005  
 Castle Stewart, 496, 814, 865  
 Castle Tioram, 934  
 Castle Tirim, 776

Castletown, 820  
 Castle Wig, 1004  
 Catfirth Voe, 503, 806  
 Catrail, 900  
 Catterline, 651  
 Caverhill, 836  
 Cessnock Water, 886  
 Chapel, 901  
 Chapeltoun, 122  
 Chattie Water, 99  
 Charteris, Colonel, 30  
 Cheildhells Chapel, 901  
 Cherrytrees, 1012  
 Chesterlee, 901  
 Chesters, Hamlet of, 439  
 Chesters House, 904  
 Chisamil Castle, 80  
 Chisbinny Island, 141  
 Chisholm, Estates of, 552  
 Chon, Loch 19, 448  
 Christ's Kirk, 617  
 Chur Water, 964  
 Clachandysart, 736  
 Clach-na-bane Hill, 644  
 Clachshank, 964  
 Clackmae, 901  
 Clans, badges of, 553  
 Claverhouse, 61, 101, 106,  
 305, 753  
 Claypotts Castle, 113  
 Cleghorn, 689  
 Clerkington, 521  
 Cliff Loch, 997  
 ——— Sound, 117, 555  
 Clunai Loch, 789  
 Clunie, 943  
 Clunnie Loch, 411  
 Clutchart-Crag, 2  
 Coates, East, 125  
 ———, West, 125  
 Cockspart, 900  
 Coldham Village, 177  
 Colgrave Sound, 531  
 College Mains, 982  
 Colmkill Loch, 937  
 Colstoun, 521  
 ——— Pear, 1011  
 Compensation Pond, 498  
 Comyn, Assassination of, 119  
 Cona Water, 497  
 Con-Fion, (hill of Fingal)  
 498  
 Conglas Water, 77  
 Connachen Hill, 623  
 Connel Ferry, 413  
 Conveth, 639, 700  
 Cope, Sir John, 157  
 Copehouse, 900  
 Cora Linn, 150, 690  
 Corehouse Falls, 150, 715  
 Corrah, 668  
 Correen Hill, 5  
 Corrie Water, 201, 560  
 Corryhabbie Hill, 78  
 Corsineon, 817, 914

Corstoun, 967  
 Coruisk, 916, 937  
 Cotts, Loch of, 998  
 Coull Castle, 160  
 Court of "the four Burghs,"  
 585  
 Cousland, 163, 891  
 Cowdailly Castle, 137  
 Cowdenknowes, 266, 701  
 Craigdarroch Water, 497  
 Craig-David, 92  
 Craigdow, 673  
 Craigend Loch, 807  
 Craigends, 619  
 Craigfoodie Hill, 179  
 Craighforth, 951  
 Craigiehall, 183  
 Craigindarroch Hill, 501  
 Craig Leith, (Stirlingshire),  
 29  
 Craigmiller Castle, 273, 727  
 Craignethan, 717  
 Craigowl, 443  
 Crawford Priory, 173, 430  
 Cree, Ferry town of, 814  
 Creachbein, 55  
 Creich Loch, 937  
 Crichton, the admirable, birth-  
 place of, 149  
 Criffel, 157, 661, 663, 807  
 Croe, 654  
 Croiskeworwarre, 194  
 Cromal, 588  
 Crombie, 988  
 Cromlix, 210  
 Cromwell, Oliver, 70, 227, 299  
 Cromwell Park, 861, 880  
 Crook Burn, 150  
 Crookstane, 539, 701, 805,  
 964  
 Cross Water, 749  
 Crossfield Hill, 997  
 Crosslee, 556  
 Crossraguell, 674  
 Cruachlussa Hill, 55  
 Crugleton, 941  
 Cruick Water, 425, 441, 769  
 Cruicks, 583  
 Culfargie, 424  
 Culhorn, 965  
 Cullelo quarry, 431  
 Culzean, 673, 674  
 Cumberhead hill, 717  
 Cumberland, Duke of, 60  
 Cumberley, 903  
 Cunningsburgh, 256, 913

D.

Dalarossie, 792  
 Dalavich, 496, 622  
 Dalcross, 169  
 Dalhousie Castle, 152, 273  
 Dalmahoy, 159, 673, 879  
 Dalmahoy hill, 271, 282

Dalmean, 411, 457  
 Dalmenock bay, 909  
 Dalquhurn House, 134  
 Dalswinton, 671  
 Dalmally, 502  
 Dalzell, Sir Thomas, 2  
 Damhead, 652  
 Darnaway Castle, 262  
 Darnley, marriage and death  
 of, 292  
 Dawick, Easter, 836  
 ——— Wester, 836  
 Dawstane-burn, 900  
 Deadwater, 901  
 Deal Voe, 187  
 Dean-burn, 820  
 ——— Castle, 632  
 Deanston Cotton-works, 198,  
 489  
 Dear water, 164  
 Deloraine, 414  
 Demyat hill, 819  
 Den-Fenella, 426  
 Deskford, 790  
 Deuch water, 616, 663  
 Devil's Beef Stand, 41  
 ——— Steps, 116  
 ——— Mill, 188  
 Dhu, Loch, 19  
 Dippool Water, 136, 792  
 Dirrington laws, 746  
 Dod, 900  
 Dodcleugh hill, 900  
 Doine Loch, 76, 981  
 Dolphingston mill, 599  
 Don, Loch, 794  
 Donan, Castle of, 654  
 Doon hill, 226  
 Doreholm, 925  
 Douglas, Bishop Gavin, 19,  
 251  
 Douglas family, 96  
 Dovecote, 800  
 Dow, Loch, 987  
 Dowally, 250, 743  
 Dowl, Loch, 189  
 Draphane Castle, 717, 806  
 Dreva, 836  
 Drimmie, Snobs of, 746  
 Drimmie house, 746  
 Drip bridge, 982  
 Dripping well, 168  
 Drochil castle, 751, 813, 980  
 Dronach-haugh, 771  
 Drumclog, 61, 748  
 Drummerieff, 776  
 Drumcultran, 668  
 Drumellie loch, 650  
 Drummorie, 581, 876  
 Drumore bay, 671  
 Drummond Castle, 802, 850,  
 851  
 Drumuachter Forest, 991  
 Dryburgh Abbey, 701, 901  
 Dryburn-bridge, 577



Drygrange, 904  
 ——— bridge, 701, 904  
 Dryhope castle, 1011  
 Dry, Loch, 186  
 Dubbo, 894  
 Dubh, Loch, 934  
 Duddingstone house, 183  
 Duff house, 78  
 Duich, Loch, 587, 654  
 Duinicoich hill, 577  
 Dullan water, 790, 942  
 Dullater bog, 639  
 Dulsie bridge, 435  
 Dumbenan, 558  
 Dumbuck hill, 688  
 ——— rock, 206  
 Dun of Relugas, 787  
 Dunarduil, 588  
 Dunaverty castle, 942  
 Dunbar, Bishop Gavin, of  
 Aberdeen, 11  
 Duncans hill, 99, 878  
 Duncow, 671  
 Dundaff linn, 150  
 Dundargue Castle, 18  
 Dundas Castle, 183  
 Dundee, Viscount, 540  
 Dun Dornghil, 261  
 Dun-dornadilla, 554  
 Dundrennan Abbey, 885  
 Duneaton Water, 150, 164  
 Dunglas, 638  
 Dunglass, 152, 820  
 ——— Burn, 92, 516  
 Dunira, 157, 851  
 Dunlichty, 792  
 Dunmore, 24, 951  
 Dunnemall Castle, 172  
 Dunnibrissle, 179  
 Dunnichen Hill, 443  
 Dunnikier, 656  
 Dunolly Castle, 819  
 Dunphail, 787  
 Dunrobin Castle, 166, 504  
 Dunrod, 664  
 Dunsaih Castle, 939  
 Dunsgrabin, 588  
 Dunskey Castle, 873  
 Duntocher, 637  
 Duntreath Castle, 966  
 Dupplin Castle, 3  
 Dunure, Castle of, 65, 761  
 Durie Iron Foundry, 723  
 Durn Water, 439  
 Durran Hill and Loch, 820  
 Duwhat, 674  
 Dwarfie stone, 557

## E.

Earlston Burn, 184  
 Earls-seat, Hill, 101  
 East-ness, 583  
 Edgerston, 599, 904

## EDINBURGH

Academy, Edinburgh, 377  
 Advocates, Faculty of, 345  
 ——— Library, 348  
 ——— First Clerks, 346  
 Advocateship, Lord, 343  
 Argyle, Execution of, 202  
 Associate Synod of original  
 Seceders, 370  
 Bagimonts Roll, 355  
 Banking Houses, 394  
 Baptists, 371  
 Bereans, 371  
 Blackfriars, Monastery of,  
 355  
 Blind Asylum, 392  
 Blue blanket, the, 288  
 Blyth's Close, 333  
 Botanic Garden, 380  
 Bridges, New, 328  
 Bruntsfield Links, 404  
 Bural System, &c. 400  
 Caledonian Horticultural So-  
 ciety, 354  
 Calton-hill, 282, 326  
 Canal-Basin, 326  
 Canongate, 338, 405  
 Castle, 283, 335  
 Chapel, Broughton Place,  
 370  
 ——— Cowgate, 370  
 ——— Gaelic, 368  
 ——— Glenorchy's Lady,  
 367  
 ——— Nicholson Street,  
 370  
 ——— Rose Street, 370  
 ——— St. Georges, 369  
 ——— St. James', 369  
 ——— St. John's, 369  
 ——— St. Paul's, 368, 369  
 ——— St. Peter's, 368  
 Charles I. crowned, 297  
 ——— II. visits Edinburgh,  
 298  
 Churches, Canongate, 366  
 ——— Greyfriars, 362  
 ——— St. Andrew's, 364  
 ——— St. Cuthbert's, 365  
 ——— St. George's, 364  
 ——— St. Giles', 359  
 ——— St. Mary's, 364  
 ——— St. Stephen's, 364  
 ——— Trinity College, 361  
 ——— Tron, 363  
 ——— Yester's, Lady, 364  
 Claverhouse, 305  
 Cleanse-the-Causey, 290  
 Clubs in Edinburgh, 382  
 College Library, 375  
 ——— Museum, 374  
 ——— of Justice, 291,  
 343  
 Commissary Court, 45

## Edinburgh continued,

Congregation, Lords of the,  
 292  
 Constables, High, 401  
 Conveyances, 400  
 County-Hall, 403  
 Cromwell, Oliver, takes  
 Edinburgh, 299  
 Cross, Description of the,  
 328, 329  
 Customs, Board of, 352  
 Darien Expedition, 307  
 Darnley, marriage and death  
 of, 292  
 Deaf and Dumb Institution,  
 392  
 Dispensaries, 391  
 Donaldson's Bequest, 387  
 Drawing Institution, 377  
 Earthen Mound, 324  
 Episcopal Church, 368  
 Estates, Convention of, 305  
 Exchequer, Court of, 345  
 Excise Office, 352  
 Fires, Great, (1824) 316  
 Friends of the People, 314  
 Froissart's description of  
 Edinburgh, 318  
 Fuel, 399  
 General Assembly, 371  
 George IV., Statue of, 398  
 Glassites, 371  
 Grassmarket, 333  
 Green, Captain, riot about,  
 307  
 Greenside, Hospital of, 358  
 Greyfriars, Monastery of,  
 356  
 ——— Church-yard, 334  
 Guard-house, 330  
 Hamilton, Duke of, 305  
 Hertford, Earl of, burns  
 Edinburgh, 291  
 Highland Society, 354  
 Holyrood Abbey and Pa-  
 lace, 337  
 ———, Sanctuary of, 341  
 Hospitals, 384 to 388  
 Independents, 371  
 Infirmary, Royal, 390  
 Insurance Offices, 393  
 Jails and Bridewell, 402  
 James VI., 294, 296  
 Jews' Synagogue, 371  
 Jock's Lodge, 405  
 John's Coffee-House, 332  
 Justiciary, Court of, 345  
 Kirk-of-Field, 355  
 Knox, John, House of, 334  
 Lauderdale, Duke of, 300  
 Libraries, 383  
 Lightning, 399  
 Linen Hall, 335  
 Literature, 396

*Edinburgh continued*

Luckenbooths, 330  
 Lunatic Asylum, 392  
 Lying-In Hospitals, 391  
 Lyon Court, 345  
 Magdalene Asylum, 392  
 Markets, &c. 398  
 Mary, Queen, arrival of, 292  
 Meadows, 404  
 Medical Lecturers, 375  
 Melville's Monument, 398  
 Merchant Company, 401  
 Merlin's Wynd, 363  
 Methodists, 371  
 Mons Meg, 337  
 Montrose beheaded, 298  
 Monuments, 397  
 Moray Grounds, 325  
 Morning Lectureship, 367  
 Morton, Earl of, 293  
 Murray, Earl of, 292  
 ———'s, Regent, house, 334  
 National Monument, 397  
 Nelson's Monument, 397  
 Netherbow Port, 329  
 New Jerusalem Temple, 371  
 Newspapers, 397  
 New Town, 322, second, 324  
 No-Popery Riots, 313  
 North Bridge founded, 321  
 Observatory and Astronomical Institution, 380  
 Parliament, riding of Scottish, 309  
 ——— House, 346  
 ——— Square, 331  
 Paul's Work, 356  
 Penny-Weddings, Curious enactment anent, 301  
 Periodical Publications, 396  
 Physicians, Royal College of, 381  
 Piershill Barracks, 405  
 Pleasance, 357  
 Plinian Society, 382  
 Police Establishment, 401  
 Poor, Management of, 388  
 Population, 406  
 Porteous Mob, 301  
 Portsburgh, Wester and Easter, 405  
 Post Office, 350  
 Provident, Friendly, Societies, 393  
 Quakers, 371  
 Ramsay's, (Allan) House, 333  
 Rebellion, (1715) 311.  
 (1745) 312  
 Regalia of Scotland, 336  
 Register House, 349  
 Relief Synod, 371  
 Repositories, 388

*Edinburgh continued*

Restalrig, 404  
 Revolution Riots, 304  
 Rizzio, murder of, 292  
 Roman Catholic Communion, 369  
 Royal Academy, 380  
 ——— Institution, 353  
 ——— Society, 381  
 St. Bernard's Well, 403  
 St. Catherine of Sienna, 357  
 St. Leonard's, 357  
 St. Mary's Chapel, 356  
 St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel, 356  
 St. Mary of Placentia, 357  
 St. Ninian's Chapel, 357  
 St. Roque's Chapel, 358  
 St. Thomas' Hospital, 357  
 School of Arts, 378  
 School, City, 378  
 ———, Education Society, 378  
 ———, Episcopal Free, 378  
 ———, High, 376  
 ———, Infant, 378  
 ———, Maxwell's, Lady, 378  
 ———, Sessional, 377  
 ———, Sunday Evening, 378  
 ———, Wightman's 378  
 Sciennes, 357  
 Scottish Military and Naval Academy, 379  
 Seaforth's Regiment, mutiny of, 313  
 Session, Court of, 343  
 Societies in Edinburgh, 382  
 ——— for Religious Purposes, 383  
 ———, Benevolent, 389  
 Society of Arts, 355  
 Stamp Office, 352  
 Stewart, Provost, trial of, 313  
 Stockbridge, 403  
 Subscription Library, 382  
 Surgical Hospital, 391  
 Surgeons, Royal College of, 376, 381  
 Synodal and Presbyterial Court, 372  
 Tax Office, 352  
 Teind Court, 344  
 Tolbooth, 330  
 Theatre Royal 394  
 ——— Caledonian, 396  
 Trustees, Board of, 353  
 Union Riots, 308  
 Unitarians, 371  
 United Secession Church, 370  
 University, 293, 372  
 Water, 399  
 Weir, Major, House of, 333

*Edinburgh continued*

Wernerian Society, 381  
 Writers to the Signet, 346  
 ——— Library, 349  
 York, Duke of, (James) 301  
 Edinglassie, 790  
 Edinkens, 577  
 Edmonstone, 814  
 Edmonstone Edge, 581  
 Edrington, 788  
 Eidh Water, 124  
 Eilan-na-Kily, 932, 933  
 Eilan-Wirrey, 932  
 Eildon Hall, 904  
 Eishart Loch, 936  
 Eilan-nan-each, 793  
 Eilan-nan-muchd, 793  
 Elcho Castle, 909  
 Eld-bottle, 808  
 Elderslie, 885  
 ——— Mills, 604  
 Elphinston Tower, 989  
 Elibank Tower, 836  
 Ellerholme, 924  
 Ellick House, 914  
 Ellwick, 923  
 Elphinstone, Bishop, 10, 11  
 Elshieshields Castle, 740  
 Elsridge Hill, 1000  
 Enard Loch, 895  
 Enoch Loch, 192  
 Erchless Castle, 131  
 Erisa Loch, 636  
 Erisort Loch, 741  
 Erochty Water, 101  
 Errack, Loch, 450  
 Errock Water, 89  
 Erskine, Ralph, 245  
 Esby, 651  
 Esk Grove, 798  
 Ethie House, 582  
 Etterick Pen, 215  
 Ettleton, 143  
 Evan Water, 41, 676  
 ——— Bridge, 775  
 Eynat Loch, 162  
  
 F.  
 Fairay, 970  
 Falside Hill, 581  
 Farnell Parish, 109  
 Farnua, 668  
 Farradale, 635  
 Fascally, 992  
 Fast Castle, 151  
 Fat-lips Castle, 976  
 Fenella Strath, 644  
 Fenton, 190  
 Fenzies Loch, 650  
 Feochan, Loch, 918  
 Fernat Water, 792

Figget, Lands of, 201  
 — Burn, 705, 873  
 Fin Castle, 203  
 Fingal's Sitting-Place, 873  
 Fingask Castle, 639  
 Firmouth Hill, 5  
 Fishwives Causeway, 202  
 Fitful Head, 256  
 Fithie Water, 981  
 Fittie Loch, 826  
 Fleet Mound, 550  
 Fletcher, Andrew, 911  
 Fleurs, 613, 904  
 Follart, Loch, 203, 260, 936  
 Foodie Hill, 179  
 Foss, 203  
 Foudland, 5, 577  
 Foulshiells, 1011  
 Fountain Hall, 845  
 Fraoch-Elan, (Isle of Heath-  
 er) 62, 502  
 Frenchman's Rock, 104  
 Frew, Fords of, 504  
 Froissart, 180  
 Fruid Water, 994  
 Fruin Water, 744  
 Fulgæ Skerry, 924

## G.

Gallaberry hill, 211  
 Galloway house, 457, 941  
 Gallvale Castle, 102  
 Galtway, 664  
 Gameshope, Loch, 977  
 Gannachy, bridge of, 426  
 Gardie Water, 148  
 Garmond, 781  
 Garrat's Linn, 741  
 Garrel, 672  
 Gartmore, 448, 655, 781, 951  
 Gartness, 628  
 Gartree, 850  
 Garvald Foot, 725  
 Garve Water, 998  
 Garveilan, 932, 933  
 Geam, Loch, 934  
 Geanies, 978  
 Gelston, 615  
 Gight, Bog of, 438  
 Gight Water, 1012  
 Gillies' Hill, 79  
 Gilnockie, 692  
 Girmigoe, 1005  
 Givel Water, 61  
 Gladhouse Water, 982  
 Glamich, 936  
 GLASGOW

Banking Companies, 490  
 Barony Parish, 471  
 — Church, 472  
 Barracks, 483

Glasgow *continued*  
 Beatoun, James, 463  
 Benefit Societies, 481  
 Blythswood Grounds, 467  
 Bridewell, 469  
 Bridges, 468  
 Broomielaw, 468  
 Bursal System, &c. 482  
 Calton, 467  
 Carriers, 492  
 Chapels, 472, 473  
 Charitable Institutions, 480  
 Churches, 469—473  
 Classes for Mechanics, 475  
 Coaches, 490—493  
 Courts of Justice, 483  
 Dripping Aisle, 470  
 Exchange Buildings, 469  
 Fairs, 484  
 Grammar School, 476  
 High Church, 470  
 Hospital, Hutchison's 479  
 Hutchesontown, 467  
 Infirmary, 469  
 Insurance Companies, 490  
 Jail, 469  
 Lauriestown, 467,  
 Libraries, Public, 477, 478  
 Literary Society, 477  
 Lunatic Asylum, 481  
 Magdalene Asylum, 481  
 Maitland Club, 477  
 Markets, 484  
 Molendinar Burn, 470  
 Monuments, 479  
 Newspapers, 478  
 Philosophical Society, 477  
 Police Establishment, 483  
 Population, 495  
 Procession of Charity  
 Schools, 481  
 Schools, 477  
 Steam Boats, 492  
 — Engines, 489  
 Theatres, 469  
 Town Hall Buildings, 469  
 Tradestown, 467  
 Trades-Hall, Buildings, 469  
 Trade and Manufactures,  
 485  
 University, 475  
 — Anderson's, 474  
 Water Companies, &c. 484  
 Watt, James, 488  
 Glassetter, 654  
 Glass Water, 84  
 Glencaple Village, 119  
 Glendearg, supposed, 26  
 Gleneagles, 909  
 Glenelg Kirk, 938  
 Glensland Water, 256  
 Glenfalloch, 744  
 Glenkill burn, 672  
 Glenlee Park, 609

Glenorchay, Gallow Hill of,  
 502  
 Glenormiston, 573  
 Glenquhargan Craig, 846  
 Glentyan, 620  
 Glenorchy, 736  
 Glisnock Water, 175  
 Glomach Cascade, 654  
 Gogar Burn, 879  
 Goldielands, 532  
 Gordon, Sir John, execution  
 of, 7  
 Gordon Castle, 438, 787  
 — Lodge, 939  
 Gore Water, 105  
 Gosford, 19  
 Govan Water, 760  
 Gowlan hill, 958  
 Gowrie House, 858  
 Grahame, Sir John, 421  
 Graham, Douglas, 674  
 Graham's Dyke, 44  
 Grandtully, 203, 252  
 Grange, 622  
 Grange Island, 141  
 Grange Pans, 137  
 Gray House, 728  
 Greenan Castle, 508  
 Grieston Tower, 836  
 Griskay Island, 996  
 Grudie Water, 423  
 Guard Bridge, 792  
 Gudeman o' the Bog, 438  
 Gunsgreen, 418  
 Gutness Voe, 256  
 Gylen Castle, 618

## H.

Habbie's Howe, 846  
 Haddo's Hole, 13  
 Hagrassetter Voe, 817  
 Haigs of Bemerside, 770  
 Hailes Quarry, 280  
 Haining, 920  
 Halbeath Village, 240  
 — Colliery, 84, 240  
 Halgreen, 132  
 Hall-hill, 812  
 Hamilton, Gavin, 641  
 — Patrick, 34  
 Hangingshaw, 1011  
 Happlew Easter, 836  
 Har Stane, 117  
 Hard-moor, 448  
 Harehead Wood, 922  
 Harit's Dyke, 145, 508  
 Harlaw, Battle, of, 6  
 Hartside, 685  
 Hassendeanburn, 773  
 Hatton, 879  
 — Castle, 815  
 Haven, East, 833



Haven, West, 833  
 Havera, 984  
 Hawthornden, 273, 697  
 Hayston, 836, 837  
 Hedderwick, 441  
 Hempriggs, 877  
 Heriot's Shiells, 629  
 Hermandston, 911  
 Hermitage Castle, 143  
 Hertford, Earl of, 703  
 High Town, 905  
 Highland Host, 540  
 Highland Roads, 546  
 Hillhouse, 836  
 Hillhousefield, 705  
 Hilslack, Tower of, 26  
 Hindhope, 920  
 Hirsell, 154, 558  
 Holydean Chapel, 108  
 Holylee Tower, 836  
 Holy Loch, 636  
 Holy-Pool, 434  
 Holywell-haugh, 683  
 Home, Rev. John, 57, 710  
 Homildon-hill, Battle of, 976  
 Hope-Johnstone of Annandale  
 212  
 Hope Burn, 458  
 Hopetoun, Earl of, 212  
 Hopetoun House, 2  
 Horsburgh, Nether, Tower,  
 836  
 ———, Castle, 573, 836  
 How, 924  
 How Mire, 581  
 Hoxa, Howe of, 890  
 Humble-bumble, 760  
 Huntingdon, Earl of, 228  
 Huntington, 523  
 Hunting Tower, 861, 984  
 Huntslow 1002  
 Hurlet West, 828  
 ———, Colliery, 882, 883  
 Hutton, Dr., 120  
 Hyndford Bridge, 690

## I.

Inchaffray, 753  
 Inch-Brioch, 160  
 Inchburn, 639  
 Inch-Cape Rock, 46  
 Inchdairney, 649  
 Inchira, 140  
 Inchmartin, 140  
 Inchmichael, 140  
 Inchtower, 572  
 Indal, Loch, 598, 628  
 Ingram's Crook, 79  
 Inish-Connel, 62  
 Inishail, or Beautiful Island,  
 62  
 Innes House, 998

Inver, Loch, 548  
 Inverallochie, 879  
 Invercarity Castle, 681  
 Invergarry House, 499  
 Invermay, 448, 760  
 Invermoriston, 411  
 Invernettie Bay, 862  
 Invernochtie, 967  
 Irvin, 675  
 Island-Devar, 126  
 Islesburgh Voe, 817

## J.

Jeantown, 139  
 Jock's Lodge, 405  
 Jones, Paul, 667

## K.

Kailzie, 573, 990  
 Kaim of Mathers, 910  
 Keeshorn, Loch, 895  
 Keil Water, 694  
 Keiss bay, 1002  
 Keith, 557  
 ——— Cascade of, 412  
 Keithny Water, 585  
 Kelburn Castle, 695  
 Kellisport, Loch, 682  
 Kelly, Castle, 136  
 ——— Bridge, 652  
 Kemp Score, 191  
 Ken-edar Castle, 647  
 Kenmure Castle, 609  
 Kennedy, Bishop, 34, 38  
 Kenneth III., assassination of,  
 426  
 Kepping Burn, 696  
 Keppoch, 907  
 Kerrfield Brewery, 844  
 Kerse House, 507, 951  
 Kershope Water, 143  
 Kerston Roads, 145  
 Kessock Ferry, 590, 593  
 Kethick Village, 177  
 Kettietoft, 912  
 Kilblane, 671  
 Kilbirnie, 184  
 Kilcatten Bay, 647  
 Kilchonan, 450  
 Kilchurn Castle, 502  
 Kilcummin, 60  
 Kildean, 952  
 Kilkerran Castle, 179  
 Killiecrankie, Battle of, 540  
 Killiesmont, 607  
 Kilmarnock, Lord, 76  
 Kilmelfort, 636  
 Kilravock House, 804  
 Kilspindie, 19

Kinblythmont, 582  
 Kindar, Loch, 807  
 Kingerloch, 736  
 Kingledoors, 200  
 Kingpool, 412  
 King's Hill, 892  
 ——— Inch, 884  
 King's-Seat Hill, 250, 453  
 Kingston, 190  
 Kingswood End, 647  
 Kinnie River, 587  
 Kinira Bay, 50  
 Kinkell, 608, 609  
 ——— Bridge of, 752  
 Kinaird, 809  
 Kinaird Castle, 425  
 Kinneil, 104  
 Kinrara, 943  
 Kippen, King of, 953  
 Kippenross Walk and Tree,  
 210  
 Kirkandrew, 103  
 Kirkandrews, 132, 412  
 ——— Bay, 104  
 Kirkbog, 817  
 Kirkbost Island, 996  
 Kirkbride, 675, 760  
 ——— Church, 761  
 Kirkcormick, 615  
 Kirkdale House, 671  
 Kirk-Domini 81  
 Kirkforther, 755  
 Kirkhill Village, 125  
 Kirklands, 968  
 Kirkpatrick's, Murder of, 119  
 Kirkstyle, 135  
 Kirkton, 892  
 Kirmundy, Nether, 747  
 Kirty Water, 651  
 Knaick Water, 801  
 Knight's Field, 892  
 Knipe Water, 61  
 Knock, 619  
 Knock of Brae Moray, 190,  
 270  
 Knockan Linn, 741  
 Knockdolian Hill, 68  
 Knock-Dolton, 68  
 Knockdow Hill, 68  
 Knockfarril, 189, 588  
 Knockhill, 77, 78, 507  
 Knocknavie, 896  
 Knocknunan Hill, 68  
 Knox, John, 35, 122, 525  
 Knoydart, 499  
 Kuittle, or Cuthil, 876  
 Kyleaken, 938, 966  
 Kyle-Rich, 937  
 Kylesmure, 757

## L.

Ladies' Hill, 960

- Lady-Wood Edge, 920  
 Laerton, 582  
 Lag Bay, 496  
 Laganalachie, 252  
 Lagamhuilin, 627  
 Laggan Burn, 1001  
 La Mancha, 813  
 Lambhead, 970  
 Lamer-Laws, 116  
 Lammer Island, 223  
 Lamp Acre, 159  
 Langnewton, 30  
 Langside, Battle of, 144, 464,  
     717  
 Lang-Whang, 137  
 Largenlen, 761  
 Lathallan, 622  
 Lauder of the Bass, 82  
     — Maggie, 43, 82  
 Laurieston Castle, 910  
 Law of Laurieston, 162  
 Lawdhope, 920  
 Lawers, 779, 851  
 Laws Hill, 200  
 Laxaforth Hill, 997  
 Leapsteel, 900  
 Leathan, Loch, 873  
 Lee House, 690  
     — Penny, 690  
     — Water, 738  
 Leighton, Bishop, 209  
 Leiret Burn, 901  
 Lemno Water, 441, 818  
 Lendrum, Battle of, 781  
 Lennel, 154  
 Lennie Water, 942  
 Lennoxlove, or Lethington,  
     521  
 Leny, 850  
     — Pass of, 124, 631  
 Lenzie, 173, 669  
 Lethington, 521  
 Letter Findlay, 742  
 Leverspool Water, 59  
 Libo, Loch, 750, 850  
 Libo-side Hills, 805  
 Libraries, Itinerating, 520  
 Lilliard's Edge, 31, 759  
 Limehouse Water, 123  
 Lincluden, Church of, 119,  
     149  
 Lindean, 453  
 Lindsay, Sir David, 176  
 Line, 553  
 Linns Mill, 671  
 Lion's Den, 181  
 Lithgow, William, 689  
 Lity, Loch, 60  
 Loch-an-dallag, 554  
 Lochananougal, 45  
 Lochend, 710  
 Lochend, (Kirkcudb.) 807  
 Locherworth Castle, 105  
 Lochgellie, 826  
 Lochiel, 1009  
 Lochinvar, 184  
 Lochlin Castle, 424  
 Loch-na-Caplich, 938  
 Loch-na-Gaul, 45, 794  
 Loch-na-Keal, 636, 997  
 Lochter Water, 997  
 Lochwarret, 105  
 Lochwinnoch, 979  
 Lochwood Castle, 663, 1000  
 Lockeart Water, 61  
 Logan of Restalrig, 190, 702  
     — Rev. John, 710  
     — House, 892  
     — Water, 175  
 Logiebride, 59  
 Long, Loch, (Kirkcudb.) 186  
     — (Renfrews.) 805  
 Longcraig Islet, 569  
 Longhope, 557  
 Longridge, 1003  
 Longside Burn, 900  
 Longueville, *the Red Weaver*,  
     30, 646  
 Look-about-you, 148  
 Loretto, 797  
     — our Lady of, 796  
 Loudon, Countess of, 66  
 Lovat, Lord, 84, 123  
 Lowrie's Den, 942  
 Lowther Hills, 211, 215, 411,  
     687  
 Loy, Loch, 60  
 Loyal Hill, 30  
 Luchar Burn, 936  
 Luffness, 19  
 Luichart, Loch, 423, 449  
 Lundie, 851  
 Lundin, Standing Stanes of,  
     694  
 Lunna, 925  
 Lurg Hill, 507  
 Lyon, Loch, and River, 109  
 Lyra Skerry, 924
- M.
- Macdonald of Glenaladale, 499  
 Macduff, 428  
     — Escape of, 265  
     —'s Cross, 428, 810  
 Macfarquhar's Bed, 168  
 Machers, the, 1006  
 Mc'Lellan of Bomby, 666  
 Mc'Neil, Clan, 80  
 Magdalene Pans, 581  
 Magnussetter Voe, 925  
 Mahir-Hanish Bay, 126  
 Maidenpaps, 122, 900  
 Maiden Way, 901  
 Maisley Lime-work, 606  
 Maisterton, 808  
 Malcolm Canmore, 242  
 Malloch, 606  
 Maltey island, 889  
 Mansfield, family of, 76  
 Mar, family of, 27, 28  
 March, Earl of, 221  
 Marfield Powdermill, 846  
 Mark Water, 441  
 Markie Water, 942  
 Mars' Wark, 961  
 Mary's (Queen) Thorn, 144  
 Mashie Water, 942, 967  
 Mastertown, 240  
 Mauldslie, 716  
 Meadowbank, 673  
 Meginch, 140  
 Meikle Folla, 452  
 Melfort Loch, 827  
 Melsetter House, 557  
 Melville, 430  
     — Castle, 698  
     — House, 181, 778  
     — Andrew, 35  
 Menteath of Closeburn, 212  
 Merecleugh-head, 416  
 Merkinch, 551, 593  
 Merkland, 934  
 Merlin's grave, 200  
 Merry Men of Moy, 847  
 Mickle Roe, 924, 925  
 Middleholm Village, 108  
 Milburn Tower, 879  
     — Harbour, 453  
 Milliken House, 604, 620  
 Milltown, 778, 816  
 Minnick Water, 817  
 Misty Law, 457, 882  
 Mitchell's Report *quoted*, 545  
 Moat Hill, 560  
 Molendinar Burn, 470  
 Moil Castle, 938  
 Monboddio, Lord, 440  
 Moness, Falls of, 19  
 Monksburn, 516  
 Monmouth, Duke of, 106, 415  
 Monreith Bay, 496  
     — Miltown of, 496  
 Monroman Moor, 425, 442  
 Monteith, Sir John, 206  
 Montgomery, Family of, 264,  
     407  
 Montrose, Marquis of, 540  
 Mormond, Hill of, 879  
 Morningside, 161, 985  
 Morphy Castle, 910  
 Morrer Loch, 499  
 Morton House, 774  
 Mossflat Lands of, 135, 142  
 Mossgiel, 758  
 Motherwell, 527  
 Mount-Benger, 1011  
 Mounthill, 429  
 Mount-Stewart, 647  
 Muckairn, 50  
 Muggdock Castle, 966

Muir of Orchil, 802  
 Muiriston Water, 122  
 Muirton House, 595  
 Mulbuy, Hill of, 62  
 Mulroy, 907  
 Mure of Auchendrane, 65  
 Murthly Castle, 252  
 Mylnefield, 746

## N.

Napier of Merchiston, 628  
 Nathanstirn, 805  
 Navir, Grind of the, 925  
 Needslaw, 901  
 Nemphlar, East, 689  
 Neptune's Staircase, 129  
 New Inn, 755, 866  
 Newark Castle, 1010  
 ——— Bay, 157, 187  
 Newbigging, 582, 797  
 Newbigging, (Roxburghs.) 827  
 New-fort, 763  
 New Hailes, 581, 800  
 Newhall, 846, 877  
 Newhouses, Village of, 79  
 Newlaw Hill, 885  
 Newliston, 670  
 Newport, 425 ; 446  
 New-Posso, 185, 836, 963  
 Newton, 622, 805, 901  
 Newton-don, 963  
 Niddrie, 726  
 ——— Castle, 671  
 Nidpath, 837  
 ——— Castle 573, 836, 843  
 Nisbet, 162  
 Noath Hill, 5, 886  
 Noblehouse, 813  
 Notland Castle, 1002  
 Normans Law, 2  
 North-Bar, 568  
 Northfield, 876  
 Novar, 550  
 Nundrum, 833  
 Nunraw, 458

## O.

Oakwood, 414, 1010  
 Obelisks, Antique, 20  
 Ochiltree, Lord, 100  
 Odness, 970  
 Olana Frith Voe, 187  
 Old-Bar Castle, 568  
 Oldcraig Castle, 862  
 Oliver's Mount, 582  
 Omoa Iron Works, 126  
 Orbiston 123  
 Orchard, the, 529  
 Orkil, 812  
 Ormiston Tower, 836

Oronsa, Loch, 939  
 Orton, 896  
 Otterston Loch, 179  
 Otterswick, 912  
 Overbie, 771

## P.

Paddock Bower, 720  
 Panhope bay, 437  
 Panmure House, 833  
 Patie-muir, 240  
 Patie's mill, 814  
 Patnuck Water, 924  
 Pavilion, The, 904  
 Peelfell, 900  
 Pencross Castle, 174  
 Penelheugh Hill, 31  
 Pennersaugh, 771  
 Pert, 743  
 Philliphagha, 414, 836, 921,  
 1010  
 Philorth Water, 879  
 Physgill House, 496  
 Piershill Barracks, 405  
 Piltarf, Falls of, 979  
 Pinkerton Burn, 583  
 Pinkie, 797, 798  
 ——— House, 581  
 Pirn, 837  
 Pitagowan, 114, 457  
 Pitcairn, 713  
 Pitmain, 991  
 ——— Inn of, 497  
 Pitmilley, 649  
 Pittendrie, 808  
 Plasterer's Inn, 755  
 Pluscardine Priory, 408, 787  
 Polkemmet, Village of, 89  
 Polmadie Coal-work, 882  
 Polnoon Castle, 264  
 Pomilion Water, 61  
 Port-Mahalmack, 978  
 Port-Mary, 886  
 Port-na-currach, 560  
 Portnockie, 880  
 Port-William, 773  
 Pouten Burn, 475  
 Pow Water, 425, 753  
 Pow-sail Water, 200  
 Powtrail Water, 150  
 Presmennan Lake, 947  
 Prestonfield, 201  
 Preston Grange, 788  
 Priest Island, 112  
 Primrose, 137  
 Purvis Hill Tower, 836

## Q.

Quarff Parish, 109  
 Queensberry, Dukes of, 199,  
 261

Queens' Seat, 581  
 Queenside Loch, 882  
 Quendal Bay, 925  
 Quoich Loch, 587  
 Quothquon Law, 725  
 Quchullin Hills, 937

## R.

Rae Loch, 650  
 Randal's Field, 79  
 Randal's Walls, 834  
 Raney Water, 895  
 Ranfurly, 619  
 Raploch 958  
 Rapness Cliffs, 1002  
 Rathillet, 631  
 Rattray Bay, 166  
 Ravenscraig, 741  
 ——— Castle, 834, 89  
 Ravensheugh Burn, 516  
 Ravenswood, supposed, 163  
 Rebellion 1715, 540  
 ——— 1745, 541  
 Redcastle, 551, 750  
 ——— Island, 582  
 Redhall, 675  
 ——— Quarry, 280  
 Redpatrick, 514  
 Reed Bower, 720  
 Refirth Voe, 1011  
 Reid Swire, 599  
 Reikan Linn, 741  
 Rendall, 869, 870  
 Renton Village, 134  
 Resolis parish, 167  
 Restalrig, 404  
 Retreat, the, 1  
 Rhind Island, 141  
 Riddell Horse, 904  
 Ridden Loch, 265  
 Ridon Loch, 630  
 Roman Fort, 580  
 Rob Roy, 423, 511  
 Robert's Linn, 900  
 Rochalzie, 412, 924  
 Roeness Hill, 925  
 Romanno, 813  
 Ronas' Hill, 818  
 Rossie Loch, 429  
 ——— Priory, 572  
 Rosyth Castle, 583  
 Rothersay, death of the Duke  
 of, 423  
 Row, the Hole o', 969  
 Rowadiill, 531  
 Rowardennan, 89  
 Royston, 703  
 Ruchil Water, 268  
 Rullion Green, 498  
 Rumbling Brig, 188  
 Ru-na-braddan, 938  
 Ruthven, 984



## S.

Sage, Rev. John, 166  
 St. Baldred, 81, 516  
 St. Bridget, 675  
 St. Catherines, 726  
 St. Clair, 893  
 St. Clement's Wells, 800, 989  
 St. Columba, 119, 560  
 St. Helens, 2  
 St. John's Clachan, 184  
 St. Johnstoun, 853  
 St. Kentigern, 82  
 St. Magnus Bay, 817, 833  
 St. Margaret's Hope, 583, 890  
 St. Mary's Isle, 923  
 St. Michael, 175  
 St. Patrick, 637, 675  
 St. Patrick's Well, 185  
 St. Ronan's Island, 256  
 St. Rule, 32  
 Salmonet, M. de, 202  
 Samphray, 437, 924  
 Sandside Bay, 880  
 Sauchiebog Village, 125  
 Sauls-seat, 565  
 Scallasdale, 795  
 Scalpsie Bay, 418  
 Scarry Hills, 122  
 Scarsborough Chapel, 599  
 Scarsough, 588  
 Scotstarvet House, 146  
 Scotstown, 885  
 Scougall, 845, 1004  
 Scraada, Holes of, 924  
 Scrabster Roads, 983  
 Scrape Burn, 185  
 Scresort Loch, 907 908  
 Scrogbank, 836  
 Scrymgeours of Dudhope, 230, 238  
 Scur-donald, 970  
 ——— Rock, 408  
 Scur-choinich Hill, 55  
 Scur Dhonuill, 55  
 Seacliff, 1004  
 Selkirk, Alexander, 694  
 Seggieden, 646  
 Seriden, Loch, 627, 794  
 Seven-kings-sons, 168  
 Shaggie Water, 166, 785  
 Shambelly, woods of, 807  
 Shanter, farm of, 674  
 ——— Tam o', 71, 674  
 Sharpe, Archbishop, 35, 78  
 Shaw's Water Company, 513  
 Sheriff-hall Colliery, 182  
 Sinclair-bay, 121  
 Skail, 870  
 ——— Loch, 869  
 Skateraw, 577  
 Skelmorlay, 695  
 Skibo, 551

Skipness Castle, 910  
 Slaines Castle, 115, 170  
 ——— battle of, 170  
 Slapin Loch, 936  
 Slatehill Moss, 900  
 Sliagaoil Hill, 55  
 Sligachan Loch, 936  
 Smollett, Dr. 103  
 Snaudoun, 829  
 Snaid Water, 744  
 Soleburn Bay, 909  
 Somerset, Duke of, 703  
 Spango Water, 1000  
 Spelvie Loch, 794  
 Spey Bay, 160  
 Spitalshiells, lands of, 135  
 Spittall, 634  
 ——— Hill, 282  
 Spottiswood, Archbishop, 35  
 ——— John, 123  
 Springfield, 433  
 Springkell, 676  
 Springfield Park, 904  
 Stair, Earl of, 670  
 Start Point, 912  
 Stein, 938  
 Stennis, Water of, 412, 762, 1002  
 Stevenston, 521  
 Stewart, Allan, 65  
 Stewartfield, 186  
 Stobbs, 904  
 Stonebyres Fall, 150, 690, 715  
 Stone Lud, 108  
 Stoneyhill, 800  
 Stonrigan Water, 184  
 Stormont Field, 861  
 Storr Hill, 938  
 Stotefieldhead, 198  
 Strageath, Roman camp at, 801  
 Straloch, 752  
 Strathaird, 937  
 Strathhenry, 713  
 Strath-lachlan, 964  
 Strathmore, Earl of, killed, 443  
 Strathordil, 548  
 Strathy Water, 424  
 Street house, 900  
 Streven Loch, 579  
 Strom, Lake of, 926  
 Sumburgh, 915  
 Sunderland, Hall, 922  
 Sweetheart Aubey, 807  
 Swein Loch, 682  
 Swinabbey, 84

## T.

Talla islet, 571  
 Tam o' Shanter, 71, 674  
 Taniff, Loch, 45  
 Tanlaw Hill, 412

Tantallan Castle, 81, 95, 1004  
 Tappielickoch, 741  
 Tare Hill, 5  
 Tarras Water, 412  
 Taymouth Castle, 109, 851, 980  
 Teel Water, 60  
 Terrenzean Castle, 175  
 Thanes Castle, 836  
 Thankerton, 160  
 Thirlestane, 416  
 ——— Castle, 699  
 Thomas the Rhymer, 266  
 Thomson, James, 31, 270  
 Thornhill, 645  
 Thornton, 575  
 Threave Castle, 142  
 Tibbers, 199  
 Till Water, 993  
 Tima Burn, 416  
 Tinnis Castle, 836  
 ——— Hill, 211, 215  
 ——— Water, 143  
 Todhead, 784  
 Tombane, 111  
 Tom na-heurich, 595  
 Tonderghie, 1004  
 Tor, 526  
 Torness, 970  
 Torrance, 621  
 Torridon Loch, 45  
 Torry, 816  
 Torsay island, 918  
 Toskerton, 964  
 Torsonce, 964  
 Tow-brig, 741  
 Tower of Repentance, 174  
 Trafalgar-inn, village, 156  
 Traill trow, 174  
 Treag Loch, 587  
 Trinity, 812  
 Trochree Castle, 252  
 Tromie Water, 942  
 Trondray island, 924  
 Troup Head, 456, 651  
 Truim, 684, 942  
 Tua Loch, 504  
 Tullimet, braes of, 743  
 Tulloch, 501, 861  
 Tullochgorum, 203  
 Turnberry Castle, 673  
 Turnlea Hill, 125  
 Tushielaw, 414, 879  
 Twoford, 900

## U.

Udrigill head, 452  
 Uglass Water, 744  
 Ulbster, 983  
 Unich Water, 440  
 Unish Point, 203  
 Upsettlington, 683  
 Urrard House, 630

V.

Vain Castle, 425  
Valentia, Province of, 271  
Vallafeld hill, 997  
Valley, the, 960  
Vat, the, 501  
Vinny Water, 668  
Vord Hill, 997

W.

Walkinsbaw, 516, 882  
Wallace, Sir Wm., 69, 255,  
689, 887, 951  
——'s Cave, 142  
——'s Seat, 207  
——'s Tower, 24  
——'s Tree, 419  
Wallford, 581  
Wallis, 901  
Wandel, 685  
Warder's Dyke, 216  
Wardlaw, Bishop, 34

Wardlaw Hill, 214, 668  
Wark Water, 738  
Watch Hill, 774  
Watling street, 834, 900, 901  
Watt, James, 488, 513  
Wells, 904  
Weir Island, 899  
Wester-cash, Feus of, 968  
Westerhall, 865  
Westhaven, 441  
Westness, 899  
West-pans, 581, 800  
Westquarter, 951  
Westraw hill, 865  
Westwater, 441, 717  
Whalforth Voe, 1011  
Whaple, 941  
Wheel-causeway, 901  
Wheel-church road, 143  
Whim, 813  
Whitberry Point, 82, 1004  
Whitburn, (Wigton) 496  
Whitcombe Hill, 211  
Whiteford, 965  
Whitehill, 662

Whitehillbrae, 900  
Widewall Harbour, 890  
Wilstown, 894  
Wingate, Ninian, 73  
Wisheart, George, 758  
Witches' Bridle, 445  
——— Howe, 446  
Witherspoon, Dr. 86  
Wodrow, Rev. Mr., 268  
Wood, Sir Andrew, 694  
Woodend Paper Mills, 771  
Woodfield Park, 648  
Woodhead, 452  
Woodhill, 917  
Woodhouselee, 498  
Wreaths Castle, 807  
Wynde, Harry, 855

Y.

Yair House, 993  
Yardsides, 887  
Yoke Hill, 774  
Yoker Distillery, 884

FINIS.













